

DR. WILLIAM SMITH'S ANCIENT ATLAS.

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AN ATLAS  
OF  
ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY  
BIBLICAL & CLASSICAL.

*To Illustrate the Dictionary of the Bible and the Classical Dictionaries.*

THE BIBLICAL MAPS FROM RECENT SURVEYS, AND THE CLASSICAL MAPS DRAWN

BY DR. CHARLES MÜLLER,

EDITOR OF "STRABO" AND THE "MINOR GREEK GEOGRAPHERS."

EDITED

BY WILLIAM SMITH, D.C.L., LL.D.,

AND

GEORGE GROVE, ESQ.

FORTY-THREE MAPS, INDICES, AND DESCRIPTIVE TEXT.

LONDON:

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# PREFACE.

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THIS Atlas, the preparation and execution of which have occupied eighteen years, is the first attempt, either in this country or on the continent, to give a complete set of maps of the Ancient World on a scale corresponding in size to the best Atlases of modern geography. The large size of the present maps allows space for exhibiting the natural features of each country, and for adding, wherever it was possible, the modern names underneath the ancient ones. This combination of ancient and modern names, which is a distinctive feature in the present Atlas, is of the greatest assistance in understanding ancient geography, and ascertaining the exact sites. A comparison of maps of the modern world with those of antiquity, even if both are executed on the same scale, is always troublesome and often useless, since ancient geography, in many cases, has to take notice of insignificant modern villages and ruins, which are of no importance in the present day, and are consequently not marked in the ordinary maps.

The only large Atlas, hitherto published, comprising the whole domain of ancient geography, is Spruner's "Atlas Antiquus," in thirty-one maps, improved by Menke (Gotha, 1865). But this Atlas is constructed on an entirely different plan from the present one, besides being on a smaller scale. Only a limited portion of it is devoted to the geographical representation of particular countries: by far the larger part contains maps exhibiting historical surveys at particular periods, and small supplementary charts of certain epochs of ancient history. The number of such historical maps might be increased indefinitely, without adding in any way to the scientific value of an Atlas. For on the one hand the historical changes in the distribution of countries are so simple that no special maps are needed to understand them; and, on the other hand, it happens only rarely that the geographical data concerning the political relations of certain historical periods have been handed down to us in sufficient completeness to enable us to give a correct picture of them in a map. Such maps, therefore, always contain much that depends upon the mere conjectures of their authors, and, consequently, are often more misleading than trustworthy as guides. In the present Atlas each country is delineated in a separate map on a large scale; but we have also given in addition a sufficient number of Historical Maps on a smaller scale, exhibiting the limits of the great empires of antiquity, and illustrating the most important periods in Greek, Roman, and Asiatic history. The

Atlas likewise contains plans of the chief cities of the ancient world.

All the Classical Maps, with the exception of Britain and India, have been prepared by Dr. CHARLES MÜLLER, the Editor of Strabo and the minor Greek Geographers, under the superintendence of Dr. WILLIAM SMITH. The chartographical part of the Classical Atlas is based, first, upon Strabo, the text of which has been much improved in the edition published at Paris, with a critical commentary, by Dr. Charles Müller, in 1853; secondly, upon the improved edition of the *Geographi Minores*, also published at Paris by the same Editor; thirdly, upon a comparison made by Dr. Müller of the edition of the *Tabula Peutingeriana*, published by the Academy of Munich, with the original of this unique work, which is preserved in the Library of Vienna; and lastly, upon a collation, made by Dr. Müller, of more than fifty manuscripts of the geography of Ptolemy, scattered through the libraries of England, France, Germany, Spain, Italy, and Turkey, by means of which we have been enabled to remove a multitude of errors found in earlier editions, and to introduce these emendations into our maps. The modern authorities made use of are mentioned in the "Sources and Authorities" prefixed to the maps.

The Map of India, which has been prepared by Colonel Yule, the Editor of "Marco Polo," deserves special notice, as it differs in many important points from all preceding maps, and is the result of much original investigation. For this reason the authorities, on which this Map is based, are set forth at greater length in the "Sources and Authorities" than in the case of the other maps.

What is true of the Classical Maps is no less true of the Biblical ones. Biblical Atlases certainly exist, but they are so small in size, or so imperfect in execution, or so often framed for the support of private theories, that no examination of the topography can be obtained from them adequate to the present demands of Biblical study, which, in the case of the Holy Land, often depends for its results on the power of comparing very minute points. And, in addition to this, it is only within a recent date that any really accurate information as to the geography of the Holy Land or the Peninsula of Sinai—the very kernel of Biblical study—has been obtainable. Less than ten years ago, notwithstanding the labour

## PREFACE.

and devotion of Van de Velde and others, no systematic attempt had been made to survey the country and make a map on the same scale of size or minuteness as other regions. The distance, the difficulties, even the very sacred and familiar character of the spots seemed to stand in the way. The impulse given to the study by the "Biblical Researches" of Dr. Robinson, and by the "Sinai and Palestine" of Dean Stanley, led the way first to the ordnance survey of Jerusalem, and next to the establishment of the Palestine Exploration Fund, whose ordnance survey of Palestine is now in progress, and of the Sinai Exploration Society, whose survey is completed—in both cases by officers and men of the corps of Royal Engineers. The information acquired from these three sources has been as far as possible embodied in the present maps, which have been constructed by Mr. Trelawny Saunders, under the superintendence of Mr. GEORGE GROVE, the Hon. Secretary of the Palestine Exploration Fund, and author of the articles on the topography of the Holy Land, in the "Dictionary of the Bible." In the construction of the

Assyrian Maps and elsewhere, use has been made, for the first time, of the Turco-Persian survey, as well as of the labours of Layard and Rawlinson, and other materials have been employed which are specified in detail in the "Sources and Authorities."

The Map of Babylon and the surrounding district has been revised by Captain Felix Jones, the able officer who made the Survey of the Tigris and Euphrates valley.

The maps are of the same size as those in Keith Johnston's "Royal Atlas of Modern Geography," with which the present Atlas thus ranges. A full index of names and places, both ancient and modern, is appended to each of the larger maps, drawn up on the same plan as in Keith Johnston's Atlas, with figures and letters attached corresponding with the squares into which the maps are divided, thus affording instant reference to every name. The maps have been executed by the most eminent engravers in Paris and London.

WILLIAM SMITH.

LONDON, *November*, 1874.

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# SOURCES AND AUTHORITIES FOR THE MAPS.

## MAP 1.

### THE GEOGRAPHICAL SYSTEMS OF THE ANCIENTS.

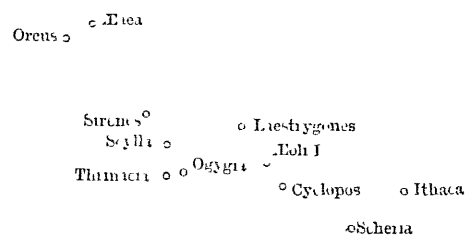
#### *The World according to Homer.*

ACCORDING to the Homeric poems the earth is a flat round disc, surrounded by the river Oceanus, which in the east forms the Lake of the Sun, and in the west (where, beyond the river, the Chimerians live in perpetual darkness, and where the lower regions are) is connected with the Pontus, or the Mediterranean sea. In the south, bordering on the Oceanus, live the Ethiopian people, *ἔσχατοι ἀνθρώπων*, (divided into two parts, the eastern and the western) and the Pygmæi. About the north, and the shores bounding the Mediterranean in the west, we learn nothing. The centre of the earth may be imagined to be the Island of Oitygia (Delos), in the meridian of which the poet (*Od.* xv. 404) places the *τροπαὶ ἡελίου*, the point of separation between the rising and the setting sun. In fact this meridian not only indicates the centre of the Grecian world, but also nearly the central point between Sicily and Syria, or between those countries, in a direction from east to west, beyond which Homer's geographical knowledge does not extend. It is only in regard to Greece and western Asia Minor that we find him to possess any accurate knowledge; he has a superficial acquaintance with the nearest neighbouring countries; but whatever lies beyond these—the scenes of Ulysses' wanderings—belong altogether to the domain of fiction. The name Thrinacia, the stories about Scylla and Charybdis, the fire-spitting Planetæ, and the mention of the Siculi in the last books of the *Odyssey*, which are probably of later origin, show a certain knowledge of Sicily, of the Liparean islands, and of Southern Italy, and in so far justify Strabo's remark *πάντα πλάττειν οὐκ Ὀμηρικόν*, but are mixed up with elements of a purely mythical geography, borrowed partly from the older legend of the Argonauts and transferred from its original locality to the west of the earth's disc. Whether the story of the wanderings of Ulysses has arisen out of the combination of an older and a more recent story, as Kinkelhoff, and lately Müllenhoff (*Deutsche Alterthümer*, i p. 51, ff 1871) have endeavoured to prove, is a point which we shall leave undecided. A more important question is whether the poet, to whom we are indebted for the description in its present form, had in his mind a distinct geographical picture of the localities which he mentions. We can only reply that, if this was the case, very little is done to enable us to reproduce this picture, for frequently there is no indication as to the direction or the duration of the separate voyages, and consequently there is a free field for speculation.

In returning from Troy, Ulysses is overtaken by a storm at Cape Malea, and after having been tossed about on the sea for nine days, he on the tenth arrives at the country of the Lotophagi. Thence he sails onwards to the country of the Cyclopes, and afterwards to the floating island of Æolus. The direction of these two voyages must be considered northwards, perhaps as far as the latitude of Ithaca; for, after sailing nine days with a west wind from the island of Æolus, Ulysses was already in sight of Ithaca, when he is again driven back to the island of Æolus by the winds being let loose upon him. Thence after a voyage of six days and nights, he reaches the country of the Laestrygonæ, and then after unnumbered days he arrives at Ææa, the island of Crete, which is only one day's sail from the Oceanus. These voyages must have been towards the west or more probably the north-west. In returning to Ææa from his excursion to the lower regions, and having obtained information about the return voyage as far as the island of Thrinacia, Ulysses leaves the island, sails past the island of the Sirens, and directly thereupon (*αὐτὴν ἔπειτα*) leaves the Planetæ lying to the right or to the left; shortly afterwards he sails between Scylla and Charybdis, and directly thereupon he again arrives at the island of Thrinacia. Thence a south wind drives him back to the Charybdis, where he is shipwrecked, and after floating about on a raft for nine days he arrives at Ogygia, the island of Calypso, the *ὀμφαλὸς θαλάσσης*. Thence he sails for seventeen days with the Bear on his left, therefore westwards, on the eighteenth day he was already in the vicinity of Scheria, the island of the Phæacians, when Poseidon spies him from the Lycian mountains of the Solymi, and again causes him to suffer shipwreck. The storm must have driven him to the north, for when it abated, having floated onwards with a north wind he arrives at the island of Scheria, from which, on board of

a marvellously quick-sailing vessel, he reaches Ithaca in one night.

In our small sketch, the route of Ulysses' wanderings is given in the same way as in Spruner's and Menke's Atlas. It might however be more accurately adapted to the Homeric text, if the entrance to the lower regions were placed not exactly opposite to the Lake of the Sun and in the exact latitude of the Straits of Gibraltar, but near Ææa; further, the line of the return voyage would have to be drawn in a direction almost parallel to that from the island of Æolus to Ææa; and the island of the Sirens, Charybdis, Thrinacia and Ogygia would have to be placed in closer proximity, whereas Ogygia and Scheria would have to be removed further away from each other. The routes would be something like the following:—



We need not here discuss the various endeavours which have been made to trace all the points visited by Ulysses to actually existing localities. With full justice, as it seems to us, E. H. Bunbury, in the *Dict. of Geogr.*, vol. ii. p. 470, says: "It is indeed only the natural desire to give to the creations of poetic fancy a local habitation and tangible reality, that could ever have led to the associating the scenes in the *Odyssey* with particular spots in Sicily and Italy, and the view of Eratosthenes, that the geography of the voyages of Ulysses was wholly the creation of the poet's fancy, is certainly the only one tenable."

#### *The World according to Hecataeus.*

ANAXIMANDER of Miletus, a disciple of Thales, according to the statements of the ancients, was the first to sketch a map of the world, and this is said to have been subsequently much improved by the Milesian Hecataeus (Agathemer. *Geogr.*, i 1). Such a map engraved on metal (*τῆς γῆς περίοδος ἐν πλάαι ἐντετυμμένη*), perhaps even the very one of Hecataeus, was shown to the members of the Ionian Assembly by the Milesian Aristagoras (*Herod.*, v. 49). As to the way and manner in which this orbis terrarum of Hecataeus was arranged, nothing is recorded; and our knowledge is confined to what may be gathered from the fragments of his geographical work. There is however no doubt that Hecataeus is also alluded to, when Herodotus (iv. 36) says "many geographers have ridiculously presented the earth as a circular disc surrounded by the Oceanus, and in this disc represented Europe and Asia as equally large." By Asia, Herodotus in this passage understands the one half of the earth which, besides the continent properly so called, also includes Libya as far as the Nile, and in the same sense the name Asia is used in many of the fragments of Hecataeus. From Europe, Asia was separated either by the Tanais or by the Phasis; the latter boundary is adopted by Herodotus, the former by Hecataeus; for in the fragments (164 seq.) Strabo and, on the Chimerian Bosphorus, Phanagoria and Apaturos, are considered as belonging to Asia. As at the same time the Dardani and the Tipanissæ (Fr. 161, 162) are spoken of as living about the Caucasus and yet as belonging to Europe, we infer from this that Hecataeus was one of those who, as Strabo informs us, believed that the Tanais rising in Mount Caucasus, first flowed north and then south. The line which divided the earth into two equal halves, and which ran from the Tanais to the Pillars of Hercules, necessarily went from north-east to south-west, and consequently the western extremity of Europe and Libya were removed very far south. The case would be very much the same if, instead of the Tanais, the Phasis were made the boundary, which Procopius (*Bell. Goth.*, iv. 6) according to a map drawn in this manner, mentions as situated directly opposite the straits of Gades. In a map of this kind the south coast of the Pontus Euxinus from the south-west, would have to be drawn much farther north, and such a map Xenophon (*Anab.*, v. 7, § 7) may have had in his mind, when he said while in Cotyora, on the Pontian coast, that Boreas was required for sailing to the Bosphorus and a southwind for sailing to the Phasis. This misplaced position of the continents which Clausen, in his map to Hecataeus, leaves entirely unnoticed, seems to have been adhered to in the systems of earlier geographers up to the time of Deacæarchus, who, as far as we know, first defined the parallel generally adopted by later geographers, according to which the Pillars of Hercules, the straits of Sicily, and the south coast of Asia Minor lay in the same latitude. Corres-

ponding with the more ancient idea, is the way in which Ephorus (Fr. 38), according to the statement of Cosmas Indicopleustes in his *Cosmographia Christiana*, distributes the four extreme nations of the earth (see the map). This very southern line of demarcation between Europe and Libya is still more strongly marked in the map of the world by the Anonymous Geographer of Ravenna (8th cent. after Christ), who divides the nations of the earth into twenty-four segments of a circle, which are represented as the twelve hours of day and the twelve hours of night (see the map). The form of the map resulting from this—so far as it concerns the respective positions of the continents—is doubtless adopted from one of the earlier geographers, as indeed, in other cases also, was done by the Fathers of the Church and other writers of later times, when the science of geography was entirely dead. In their geographical descriptions they very frequently maintained a point of view which for many centuries had been abandoned. Thus for example, the geographical statements in Basilus (*Homil.* ii. 6), are nothing but an interpolated extract from Aristotle (*Meteor.* i 13).

We have therefore placed the centre of the circle, thus divided, in the country of the earliest geographers, in the Ionian Asia Minor, and not in Jerusalem, as Kiepert has done, in his map to the "Geographus Ravennas" (ed. Parthey). That, moreover, the centre cannot be fixed, say at Ravenna, as M. d'Avezac thinks, is clear, even from the fact that in the segment of the fourth hour of the day, therefore from the centre to the north-west, besides the country of the Dani, are also placed Dacia, and Illyria, *usque ad Dalmatiam*—this no one living in Ravenna could say. According to this scheme of the map of Hecataeus, we must conceive the south coast of Spain, from Cape Vincent (Sacrum pr.) to the north-east, as running in the direction of the great line of demarcation. This explains how it was that Herodotus, a contemporary of Herodotus (ap. Steph. Byz. s.v. Ἰβηρία), in his enumeration of the Iberian tribes living along the coast from Cape Vincent to the country around Cathago Nova, assumes the succession of their habitations proceeding from south to north.

The connection of the Phasis with the Ocean, given in the map (compare Pindar, *Pyth.*, iv. 251, *Isthm.*, ii. 41), is based upon Schol. to Apoll. Rhod. iv. 259, which certainly is contradicted by another scholion on Apoll. Rh., iv. 284, but this latter is probably corrupt. This supposition of Hecataeus must be compared with that known from the Orphic poems, and from the Schol. Apoll. Rh., iv. 132, according to which the Phasis was connected with the Araxes; for in Hecataeus also, that portion of the Phasis which falls into the Caspian and from thence into the ocean, we must consider as the Araxes in the district of whose sources there existed a Phasis (now *Pasin*) (Xenoph. *Anab.*, iv. 6, § 4), which was confounded with the Colchian Phasis, and represented as a single stream. The Araxes mentioned by Stephanus Byz., s.v. Μύκον, from Hecataeus, has nothing in common with the Araxes of the Caspian. The words there quoted from Hecataeus: *ἐκ Μύκων εἰς Ἀράξην ποταμὸν*, signify, from the Myci in Western Carmania—the modern *Alagistan*—to the Persian Araxes, which we read of in Strabo, p. 729, and in Curtius, v. 4.

Clausen, in his map, gives an Amalchium mare in the northern ocean. We have not done so, because the Hecataeus, from whom the mention of that sea is taken, by Phny, iv. § 94, ed. Silig, is doubtless not the Milesian, but the Abderite, who wrote a work on the Hyperboreans (v. *Phagm. Hist.*, vol. ii p. 388).

The course of the Istros, we have conjecturally transferred from the map of Herodotus into that of Hecataeus. The fragments throw no light upon it. There is just as little proof, although it is very probable, that Hecataeus, like other earlier geographers, imagined a branch of the Istros to flow into the Adriatic, for Stephanus Byz. (s.v. Καυλικός) mentions, from Hecataeus, the Caulici, named after a mountain, and dwelling north of the Ionian Gulf, of whom, beyond this, we know nothing, except that according to the Argonautica (Apoll. Rh., iv. 324), near the Καυλικὸς σκόπελος the Istros divides itself and sends one arm into the Ionian Gulf.

The Nile, Hecataeus imagined to be connected with the ocean, but where, according to his opinion, this connection existed, and how he conceived the upper course of the Nile, we are not told.

#### *The World according to Herodotus.*

HERODOTUS believes that, owing to the imperfect geographical knowledge of his day, it is impossible to form a picture of the whole earth, and the attempts of this kind previously made, he ridicules as idle fancies. Whether the north of Europe was surrounded by sea or not, he says, had not yet been ascertained by any one. The south side of the earth, on the other hand, according to Herodotus, had been circumnavigated from the Indus to the Pillars of Hercules, partly by orders from



Darius, and partly by orders from Necho; but how the outlines of the coast of this southern ocean were to be conceived, Herodotus himself does not seem to have known. But to the Arabian Gulf he assigns a length of 40 days' sail, in a rowing vessel; and its greatest breadth he estimates at half a day's sail. The latter statement seems to have been taken from the northernmost corner of the gulf—which alone was perhaps known to him—and to have been transferred to the whole of the gulf. To separate Libya from Asia by the Nile, and thus to regard Egypt as belonging half to Libya and half to Asia, as was done by his predecessors, Herodotus considers wrong; he therefore considers the boundary between the two continents to be the isthmus—1,000 stadia in breadth—which separates the Arabian Gulf from the Mediterranean. As the boundary between Europe and Asia, he mentions the Phasis; the further boundary line we have probably to draw through the Caspian Sea, along the Araxes of Herodotus—which he confounds with the true Araxes and the Jaxartes—till the unknown land beyond renders it impossible to fix any definite boundary. The Caspian Sea is represented by Herodotus, as subsequently by Aristotle and Ptolemy, not as a bay of the ocean, but correctly as an inland sea or *mare clausum*. The longitudinal axis of this sea he probably imagined to run from west to east, as did Ptolemy, who also pretty well agrees with Herodotus, as to its length and breadth; for the length, according to Ptolemy, amounts to about 7,500 = 15 × 500 stadia, according to Herodotus, to 15 days' sail in a rowing vessel; the breadth, however, according to Ptolemy, is about 4,250 = 8½ × 500 stadia, according to Herodotus, 8 days' sail in a rowing vessel. To the Pontus Euxinus—the length of whose shores from the Bosphorus to the Phasis in reality only amounts to about 7,000 stadia, and according to Arrian's *Periplus* to about 8,500 stadia—Herodotus assigns a length of 11,100 stadia, about 9 days' sail at 700 stadia, and 8 nights' sail at 600 stadia. According to the usual and more correct calculation, whereby a day-and-night's sail is, on an average, computed at only 1,000 stadia, Herodotus's 11,100 stadia would be reduced to 8,000. In consequence of this excessive extension of the Pontus, Colchis and the country of the Sapires (*Ispir*) are removed too far to the east, and thus come exactly to the north of Media and Persia. That Herodotus himself imagined the relative position of these countries in this way, is seen from iv. 37.—*τοῦτον τὸν Περσὶν ὑπερβαίνει πρὸς βορρᾶν ἀνέμου Μῆδον, Μῆδον δὲ Σάσπειρας, Σάσπειραν δὲ Κόλχου*. The Palus Maeotis is, according to Herodotus, not much smaller than the Pontus; nothing can be ascertained of the outlines of its coast except that the western side, from the Chersonesus Taurica as far as the Tanais, forms a line of 4,000 stadia, and the eastern side of the Scythian quadrangle. The rivers to the east of the Tanais, which fall into the Maeotis,—the Oarus, Lycus, and Syrgis,—are generally considered to be rivers which in reality flow into the Caspian Sea, but which Herodotus has erroneously assigned to the Maeotis. We believe that they must be considered rather as belonging to the western side of the Maeotis, and be classed together with the rivers Agarus (50° 30' lat.) and Lycus (51° 30' lat.)—probably the modern *Uk-luka*—and the site of the town Hygris (55° 30' lat.) in Ptolemy's map. In like manner, the Budini, according to Herodotus, lived to the east of the Tanais, but are placed by Ptolemy, no doubt more correctly, west of the Maeotis. Now, if the Oarus of Herodotus be placed where Ptolemy has his Agarus, the Tanais—in the succession of the rivers given by Herodotus—must have emptied itself somewhere in the vicinity of the Cimmerian Bosphorus; and we know that the natives living in its neighbourhood, called the Cimmerian Bosphorus itself the Tanais (Arrian, *Periplus Pont.*, § 29; Anonym. *Periplus Pont.*, § 50, in *Geogr. Min.*, vol. i. p. 394; Procop., *Bell. Goth.*, iv. p. 474, ed. Bonn). This explains the error of the so-called Seymnus Chius (v. 571, in *Geo. Min.*, i. p. 232), who (from Ephorus) informs us that the Tanais has two mouths, one flowing into the Maeotis, the other into the Bosphorus. It is probable, therefore, that we must assume a similar confusion in Herodotus. When the Tanais is said to be 4,000 stadia distant from the Taurian Chersonesus, and the Sarmatae are mentioned as the people inhabiting the banks of the river—the real river, the *Don* of the present day, is indicated; when, however, the Tanais is placed west of the Oarus, the confusion arises from the river being confounded with the Tanais Bosphorus. When, moreover, the Scythian expedition of Darius, from the Ister to the Oarus and back, is said to have taken only 60 days, this may have been the case, provided the Oarus is identical with Ptolemy's Agarus, but impossible, if we are to understand by it a river lying to the east of the *Don*, and falling into the Caspian. Of the Mediterranean, Herodotus gives no measurement. Important for the construction of the map is the statement (ii. 33), according to which the mouths of the Istros, Sinope, erroneously supposed to be an isthmus of Asia Minor, Cilicia aspera, and the mouths of the Nile, lie in the same meridian. Another point deserving of consideration, is furnished by the series of oases lying between Libya deserta and Libya *θηριώδης*, which were said to extend from Thebes to the Pillars of Hercules, at equal distances of 10 days' journey from one another. If we conceive this band of oases in an exact western direction from Thebes—which is the most natural view, considering Herodotus's division of the rest of Libya—it follows that he must have imagined the Pillars of Hercules much further south than their true position warrants, and this can be admitted the more readily, as we have already, in earlier geographical systems, found the Pillars placed in the same erroneous position.

What is further characteristic of the plan of the map of Herodotus, are the corresponding courses of the rivers Nile and Ister. Here also we may apply what Niebuhr (*Ueber d. Geogr. des Herodot.*, in *Kleine Schriften*, i. p. 355) says, in mentioning Herodotus' conception of Scythia: "However much Herodotus wishes to limit geography to actual enquiry, he nevertheless introduces

into it outlines which, like those of the map of Hecataeus, are drawn as much according to symmetry and from imagination as, in other circumstances, the most exclusive empiric unconsciously proceeds from suppositions and axioms." The sources of the Ister are placed by Herodotus in the southwest of Spain, where, beyond the Pillars of Hercules, the Celts live beside the Cynetes; according to Ephorus, however, the river rises in north-western Gaul. We may state that, according to the *Ora Maritima* of the antiquarian Avienus, both south-western Spain and north-western Gaul were once called Oestrymnis. This name, which in the mouth of a Greek sounded Istrimnis, and by others was perhaps so spelt, seems to determine those localisations of the sources of the Ister, and therefore to have been known as early as the time of Herodotus. In a similar way the name of the country Istria led to the belief that an arm of the Ister flowed into the Adriatic. The accounts of Herodotus about the length of the Nile between Elephantine and Meroe, can be made to agree very well with those quoted from Eratosthenes, which therefore we have marked in the map. Whether, however, Herodotus was aware of the great windings of the river specified by Eratosthenes—which form the basis of these measurements—we do not know; and it is very possible that he imagined the course of the Nile, from Meroe to Elephantine, in a more or less straight line, and also that what he had heard about its windings, he erroneously transferred to the small tract of the Dodekaskoenus, lying to the south of Syene. The lake also, placed near Tachompso, the inhabitants of whose shores are the Nobades (for thus we are probably to read instead of *Nomades*, see Rawlinson's *Herodotus*, vol. ii. p. 41), is founded upon an error, and seems based upon a vague knowledge of Ptolemy's Nuba lake. The island of Cyraunis (Her., iv. 195), when it is spoken of as lying near the country of the Gyzantes, is the island, which other geographers called Cercina in the small Syrtis; but when it is said to possess a lake, and that gold dust was there collected, the island of the Syrtis is confounded with the report of an island on the Atlantic Gold Coast, that island which, according to Hanno's *Periplus*, contained a lake, and lay near the Hesperia Cornu, where Diodorus (iii. 68) mentions *Κεραυνία ὄρη*, and where he also transfers the lake Tritonis and the stories of Pallas-Tritogeneia, from the district of the Syrtis.

For further information about the geography of Herodotus, see, besides the commentators, Rennell, *The Geographical System of Herodotus* (London, 1800); Niebuhr, *Ueber die Geographie Herodots* (1812), in the *Kleine Schriften*, tom. i. pp. 132–159; G. Donniges, *Commentatio de Geographia Herodoti* (Berlin, 1835); H. Bobrik, *Geographie des Herodot* (Königsberg, 1838); T. Talboys Wheeler, *The Geography of Herodotus* (London, 1854).

#### *The World according to Timosthenes, Eratosthenes, Strabo, Mela, and Dionysius Periegetes.*

TIMOSTHENES, a native of Rhodes, naval commander under Ptolemy II. Philadelphus, and a geographical writer, of whom Eratosthenes made much use, determined the position of the different countries according to the twelve winds, as given in the map. The account upon which this is based may be found in the *Geographical Compendium of Agathemerus*, § 7 (*Geogr. Min.*, vol. ii. p. 473). Alexandria is assumed as the centre of the circle.

ERATOSTHENES, with whom begins a new era in the history of geography, was the first to carry out a scientific measurement of the earth, according to which the circumference of the earth, in reality amounting only to 216,000 stadia, was computed at 252,000 stadia, so that each single degree would comprise, not 600, but 700 stadia. A meridian line and a parallel line serve as a basis for the construction of this terrestrial map; the former is drawn from Alexandria southwards through Syene and Meroe, northwards through Rhodes, Byzantium, and the mouth of the Borysthenes; the parallel line which divides the inhabited earth into two halves, runs from Fretum Herculeum, midway through the Mediterranean, across the Sicilian straits and Rhodes, and in Asia along Mount Taurus. The separate measurements, forming the foundation, are given in the map; they are taken from Didot's edition of Strabo. The only alteration consists in the drawing of the British Islands, which are now given more accurately according to the measurements of Pytheas, and the accounts of the ancients about the position of the islands, regarding which, compare Mullenhoff, *Die Reise des Pytheas*, in the *Deutsche Alterthümer*, i. p. 377 ff. (Berlin, 1870).

STRABO's map, in a reduced size, is taken from the same work. The differences between it and that of Eratosthenes only concern the west of the earth, and show a retrogression rather than progress.

In the geographical manuals of POMPONIUS MELA and DIONYSIUS PERIEGETES, measurements which might serve as a basis for a map, are out of the question; however, it is very evident that Mela upon the whole gives the system of Eratosthenes with a more extensive knowledge of northern Europe and western Africa, whereas Dionysius partially modifies this system by going back to earlier geographers, and especially by assuming the earth to be sling-shaped (*σφειδονοειδής*), whereby, for example, the island of Taprobane comes to be in the parallel of Syene.

#### *The World according to Ptolemy.*

CLAUDIUS PTOLEMAEUS, whose work closes the development of the geographical systems of the ancients, assumed for the earth a circumference of only 180,000 stadia; each degree, therefore, instead of 600, contained only 500 stadia. His map, in which for the first time a projection recognising the spherical form of the earth, was employed, represents the greatest amount of

ancient geographical knowledge during the middle of the second century after Christ. It differs most strikingly from the earlier maps, by the Indian Ocean being represented as a *mare clausum*. Astronomical determinations form much less of a basis for Ptolemy's statements than might appear from the strictly scientific form of his work, and those actually forming the basis are for the most part very inaccurate. In general the positions assigned, according to degrees of longitude and latitude, are based upon the distances given in the *Itineraries* and the *Periplus*, which Ptolemy has formed into an erroneously graduated geographical net.

## MAP 2.

### THE

## WORLD AS KNOWN TO THE ANCIENTS.

THIS map, drawn upon Mercator's projection, is a representation of all the countries known to the ancients at the time of Ptolemy. Those portions, of which the Atlas contains no special maps, are northern Asia and the east and west coasts of southern Africa. About these only, therefore, we will make a few observations.

The most important and most ancient document concerning the west coast of Africa is the *Periplus of Hanno*, in the explanation of which Rennell (*Examination of the account of the voyage of Hanno in the geographical system of Herodotus*, p. 719,) has rendered very good service. Agreeing with Rennell, we fix the extreme point of Hanno's voyage at the island of *Sherboro*, near the coast of *Sierra Leone*. Our map also agrees with Rennell in regard to the Hesperia Cornu. The island there mentioned, which in a *λίσση θαλασσοῦδος*, contained another island, we have, by means of modern maritime charts, been able to find again in the island of *Harang*. Hanno's island of Cerne, we do not consider to be the modern island of *Arguin* (21° 30' lat.), as Rennell and most other geographers do, but the island of *Herne* (23° 38' lat.), in the bay of the *Rio do ouro*, which, however, was unknown to our predecessors. (See *Geogr. Min.*, vol. i. Proleg. p. xxvi.) The correctness of this supposition—with which Vivien de Saint Martin also agrees (*Le Nord de l'Afrique dans l'antiquité*, Paris, 1863, p. 383)—is supported, independently of the resemblance in the name, by the statement that Cerne is said to lie about equi-distant from the Pillars of Hercules and Carthage, a statement applicable to *Herne*, but not to *Arguin*. The river Lixus, from which Hanno (§ 8) sails southwards, by the side of the desert (*παρὰ πλεῖστον τὴν ἐρήμην*) is evidently the *Drah*, the Daradus of Ptolemy, which empties itself at the northern extremity of the desert. From this it follows that the corrupt statement about the distance in the codex, according to which Cerne would be only two days' sail (*β' ἡμέρας*) from the Lixus, must not be changed into *ιβ' ἡμέρας, twelve days' sail* (which would lead to *Arguin*), but to *η' ἡμέρας, eight days' sail*, which can the more readily be conceded, as the letters β and η are frequently confounded in the manuscripts. Our principal authority for the other positions on this coast is Ptolemy, whose statements, however, suffer from an extraordinary confusion, which cannot here be discussed. We shall only remark, that Ptolemy's river Stachir (according to Vivien, *l.c.* a tributary of the *Drah*) can be no other than the *Senegal*; for the lake which is placed in connection with the river, and in the editions of Ptolemy is called *Κλονία*, but in the best Vatican manuscript is certainly more correctly called *Καιρία*, in all probability corresponds with the modern lake *Kaïor*.

Our best authority for the southern portion of the east coast of Africa, known to the ancients, is the anonymous author of the *Periplus Maris Erythraei* (*Geogr. Min.*, i. p. 267, seq.). The statement referring to this has of late been discussed by Vivien de Saint Martin, in his work already referred to. We differ from him, in so far that we do not find the island of Menuthias to be *Pemba*, but to be *Ungudja*, or, as the island is usually called, *Zanzibar*; further, in that we do not seek Essina emporium, on account of the similarity of names, in the *baie d'Huasse*, on the island of *Pemba*, but, in conformity with the traditions, we place it on the coast of the continent. According to Ptolemy, the emporium lay to the north of the Serapionis statio, but according to the Anonymous Geographer, in *Geogr. Min.*, ii. p. 505, it lay much further south on the same coast, where Rhapta was. The latter statement is doubtless the correct one, partly because at present, on the coast opposite to the island of *Pemba*, there is still a district called *Wassina* or *Wessina*, partly because this name is unquestionably to be restored to this coast, in a passage of the *Periplus Mar. Er.*, § 15, where the manuscript gives the following:—*Μετὰ δύο ὁρόμους νυχθημέρους παρ' αὐτὴν τὴν ὕσιν εἰσπείνομεν (sic) Μενουθιάς ἀπαντὰ νήσους*, which may be corrected *μανὺ λην* into *παρ' αὐτὴν τὴν Ἀδσωετὴν νῆσον* (cf. *Geogr. Min.*, ii. p. 506 not.), so that the author who gives a special name for every one of the preceding coast districts, does not leave the one lying opposite to the island of *Pemba* unnamed.

In the interior of Africa, in the modern country of *Cazembe* (8° lat. austr.), we have placed Agisymba (c. 15° lat. austr.), the southernmost land known to Ptolemy, which Julius Maternus is said to have reached after a journey of four months, having started south from Garama. We willingly admit that this supposition, in spite of the similarity of names, is very uncertain, and that, as Leake thinks (*Journ. of the Roy. Geogr. Soc.*, vol. ii. p. 7, 1832), the country must perhaps be looked for much further to the north, near Lake *Tzad*. On the other hand, Peschel, in his *Geschichte der Erdkunde*, p. 25, very justly remarks, that the country of Agisymba, abounding in rhinoceroses, cannot be referred to the

modern oasis of Asben, as Vivien de Saint Martin, *l.c.* p. 222, would have it.

In north-eastern Asia, our scanty knowledge of Seythia intra and extra Inaam, is based almost solely upon the untrustworthy statements of Ptolemy. The position of the much-discussed *Λίδιος πύργος*, on the road to Serica, according to the accounts about the present commercial roads in Hayward's journey to Kashgar, by O. Peschel (*Ausland*, 1870, N. 14, p. 332) is, in our Map, identified with *Tash-kurgan* (*i.e.*, the stony fort) the principal place in the district of Sankol. According to the other suppositions, this *Turris lapidea* would correspond with the ancient monument near *Ush* (41° lat., 72° long.), called *Takht-Sakuman* (Ritter, *Geogr.*, viii. p. 483, 693; A. von Humboldt, *Centralasien* 1, p. 103; Lassen, *Indische Alterth.*, ii. p. 534), or with *Tash-kend* (the stony castle, 43° lat., 69° long.), as Renaud (*Géographie d'Asie*, introd. p. 369,) thinks. The further course of the ancient commercial road we have given in the same way as Kiepert.

### MAP 3.

#### EMPIRES OF THE BABYLONIANS, LYDIANS, MEDIANS, AND PERSIANS.

THIS Map, with the exception of a few alterations, is the same as that which accompanies Rawlinson's edition of Herodotus. The eastern boundary of Media is there drawn in such a manner that it does not extend beyond Hyrcania and the desert bordering upon Media Proper. This limitation, it is true, does not rest upon ancient testimonies, but upon the internal probability of the reasons set forth by G. Rawlinson, according to which a Median empire was first formed under Cyaxares (about 633 B.C.), which "speedily attained its culminating point, from which it almost as speedily declined." The statements—based upon Ctesias, found in Diodorus ii. 34, Arrian, *Indica* i. 1, and Nicolaus Damascenus, fr. 66—that the Median empire was of the same extent as the Persian, have, in our opinion, no more authority than the accounts of Ctesias about the 300 years' existence of the Median empire. The eastern boundary of the Persian empire is subject to some doubt, inasmuch as the extent of the 20th satrapy, which embraces τὸ τὰν Ἰνδὸν πλῆθος, cannot be determined.

The 20 satrapies enumerated by Herodotus have to be conceived as administrative satrapies, into which the empire was divided for the distribution of the tributes; on the other hand, the list of the provinces given in the three inscriptions of Behistun, Persepolis, and *Nakhsh-e-Rustam*, is only of clinical importance. It must, however, be observed, that in the course of time, Darius's division of the satrapies experienced various alterations, as is clear, for example, from the satrapies in Asia-Minor, mentioned by Xenophon, *Anab.*, vi. 8, and Arrian, *Anab.*, i. 12.

In Persis—which being exempt from tribute is not mentioned among the satrapies—we have placed Pasargadae south of Persepolis, in the neighbourhood of *Pasa* and *Darab*, where ruins are found. This position of the town is supported by Arrian, vi. 29, Pliny, vi. § 59, Sillig, and by Ptolemy's map. See Oppert in the *Journal Asiatique*, 1872, p. 548, and Spiegel, *Erkenntnis über die Lage von Pasargadae in der Iranische Alterthümer* (1873), vol. ii. p. 616 ff. The other position claimed for Pasargadae by G. Rawlinson and others, likewise indicated on the Map, is near the modern *Manghab*, where the ruins of the tomb of Cyrus in Pasargadae are believed to have been found. According to Oppert, *l.c.*, these ruins belong to a sepulchral monument erected by Cyrus to a wife, perhaps to the Cassandane mentioned by Herodotus, ii. 1. The architecture is said to resemble that which the Persians still apply to the tombs of women.

The following is a list of the twenty tributary satrapies (*Herod.*, ii. 90, seq.), to which we add a few remarks upon controverted points.

I. IONIANS, MAGNESIANS, AEOLIAN, CARLIANS, LYCIANS, MILESIANS, PAPHLAGIANS.

II. MYSIANS, LYDIANS, ALYSONIANS (Lasionians, var. lect.), CABBALIANS, HYGENTIANS. The form *Λυσόνοιοι*, occurring in the Florentine manuscript, instead of the vulgar *Λυσόνοιοι*, though not the correct one, yet approaches nearer to the right form. Upon coins of Phrygian Pisidia (Mionnet, *Descr.*, vii. p. 120), the name is *Λυσονεύς*, without the *a* prostheticum; *Λυσονεύς* could co-exist with it. The town belonging to them is called *Λυσωνία* by Ptolemy, v. 5, § 5, *Λυσωνία*, by Polyb., xxii. 19, *Λυσονάρα*, by Hierocles, p. 680. The name *Υγερνεῖς* first arose out of *Υγερνεῖς*. They are the *Ἐρερνεῖς* of the *Πισιδικὴς τῆν ὑπὲρ Σιὸν ὁρεῶν οἰκιστὴρ* of Polybius, v. 73, § 3, and of the coins (Eckhel, *Doctr. Num.*, iii. p. 11; Mionnet, *Descr.*, iii. p. 435). Their town, which must have been called *Ἐρερνα*, is found in the Notitiae episcopatum, under the more or less corrupt forms *Ἐρερνα*, *Ἐρερνα*, *Ἐρερνα*. Whether the *Κατερνεῖς*, whom Strabo, p. 569 Cas. calls the neighbours of the *Σελγεῖς* and *Ομοναεῖς*, are the same as the *Ἐρερνεῖς* or not, cannot be decided.

III. HELLESPONTIANS, PHRYGIANS, ASIATIC THRACIANS (*i.e.*, Thymi et Bithyni), PAPHLAGONIANS, MARIANDINIANS, SYRIANS (*i.e.*, the Syrians in Cappadocia).

IV. CILICIANS (who then, and later in the Periplus of Scylax, extended to the river Orontes).

V. THE COUNTRY REACHING FROM THE CITY OF POSIDIUM (now *Bosid*) TO THE BORDERS OF EGYPT, EXCLUDING THEREFROM A DISTRICT WHICH BELONGED

TO ARABIA, AND WAS FREE FROM TAXES, *i.e.* ALL PHOENICIA, PALAESTINE SYRIA, AND CYPRUS.

VI. EGYPT AND THE NEIGHBOURING PARTS OF LIBYA, TOGETHER WITH THE TOWNS OF CYRENE AND BARCA, WHICH BELONGED TO THE EGYPTIAN SATRAPY. Among the ethnic names of the Cyrenaica, our map gives *Bacales* instead of *Cabales*, the vulgate in Herodotus, iv. 171. That the reading of the Florentine manuscript *Βάκαλες*, is the correct one, is clear from a fragment of Callimachus in Herodian, p. 33, ed. Lehrs, and also from the codd. of Nonnus, xiii. 375. To this also belongs the Cyrenaean mountain, which in the MSS. of Ptolemy is written *Βακολικόν*, *Βακολικόν*, *Βακολικόν ὄρος*, and perhaps also the district *Βακαλίτις*, which Ptolemy, iv. 7, § 35, places south of Cyrenaica.

VII. SAGARTIANS, GANDARIANS, DADICAE, APARTYAE. The *Σαργαδῶν* are probably the same as the *Σαργαδῶν*, whom Dionysius Periegetes, 1097, mentions together with the Arachosians, whom Herodotus does not speak of. Of the Dadicae and Apartyae nothing is known, unless the latter are the *Παρυῆται*, whom Ptolemy, vi. 18, mentions among the *Παροπαμισδαί*.

VIII. SUSA AND THE OTHER PARTS OF CISSIA.

IX. BABYLON AND THE REST OF ASSYRIA.

X. MEDIANS, PARICANIANS, AND ORTHOCORYBANTIAN. The *Paricani* are mentioned in the 17th satrapy, together with the Aethiopians of Gedusia. Possibly a portion of this people inhabited the district of the 10th satrapy (as Lassen and Ritter, viii. p. 59, believe), but it is more probable that in our passage the name is corrupt, and indicates the *Βαρκάνιοι*, the neighbours of the Medians, who, according to Stephanus Byz., were a people bordering on the Hyrcanians (*ἔθνος τοῖς Ἑρκανοῖς ὁμόροτο*), whereas in reality the name *Βαρκάνιοι* is only the Persian form (*Varhāna* in the inscription of Behistun) of the Greek *Ἑρκανοῖς*; whence the Astyages, mentioned by Ctesias (fr. 29, 5 and fr. 31) as the prefect of the *Περσῶν*, is called by Justin the prefect of the *Ἑρκανοῖν*. The *Ὀρθοκορυβάντιοι* mentioned after them, are not noticed elsewhere. According to Rennell, Lassen, and Ritter, their settlements would have to be looked for in the district of *Κορυβανή* (Strabo, p. 745), a part of Elymas, in southern Media, and on account of this conjecture, which is founded upon a supposed similarity of names, the name is entered in the map, from which however we should now like to erase it. *Ὀρθοκορυβάντιοι* is, in our opinion, a purely Greek word, and signifies people wearing upright tiaras; for *κορυβάντιον* is the same as *κερβάσις*, *κίβρις*, *τιμῶν*, *μύλων*; and *ὀρθόκορυς* is explained by Hesychius, as *ὀρθὸν πύλον ἔχων*. But as it is not probable that such an adjective would be directly employed as the name of a people, we may easily suppose that Herodotus wrote: *Πορκάνιοι* (*Βαρκάνιοι*) [*οἱ*] καὶ *Ὀρθοκορυβάντιοι*. The dress of the Hyrcanians was the same as that of the Persians (Herod. vii. 62: *κατὰ περ Πέρσων ἐπεσφόχατο*); and the Persians, according to Herodotus, wore *κερβάσις* ἐπὶ τῇσι κεφαλῇσι; only among the Persians was the upright tiara the privilege of the king; however, according to our explanation, it was worn by all the Hyrcanians. Compare these Hyrcanians, wearing tiaras, with the Scythians, *πυλφοφόροι* in Lucian, *Scyth.*, i. Dion Cass. lxxvii. 19, Petrus Patricius, fr. 5 (Flavin. Hist. 4, p. 185), and the *Dacorum pileatae nationes* in Aurelius Victor, *De Cæs.* c. 13.

XI. CASPIANS, PAUSIANS, PANTIMATHI, DARITAE. The *Πασικά* of Herodotus are the *Πασικά* of Ptolemy, vi. 12, § 4, *Πασικά* of Mela, iii. 5, *Πασικά* of Pliny, vi. § 50, *Πασικά* in Strabo, p. 513, *Πασικά* (leg. *Πασικά*) *ibid.*, p. 511. The *Παντιμάθοι* are unknown; the last syllables probably correspond to the termination *παται*, which is very frequent in names of Scythian tribes (as in Sauromatae, Thaumatae, Agamatae, Taxamatae). The *Δαρείται*, who, according to G. Rawlinson, are likewise unknown, we refer to the *Δαρείται* of Ptolemy, vi. § 26. To these belong also the *Δαρείται* in Pliny, vi. § 46: "A. Caspius ad Orientem versus regio est *Απαρτορεν* dicta et in ea *φειδωρ* inclutae locus *Δαρείται*; mox gentes *Ταπρί*, *Αναρναί*, *Σταυρ*, *Ηγερναί*." Ptolemy indeed places the district *Δαρίται*—which, according to Herodotus and Pliny, we must seek in the neighbourhood of the Caspian Sea—at the southern boundary of Media; but this is the same error which makes him place, in the same district, the town *Αναρναί*, which is situated on the Caspian Sea, and the *Παροπατρ* mountains, which, according to Strabo, also extend along the south of the Caspian. However, we have placed the *Πασικά* on the east side of the Caspian, as we find them in Strabo, Mela, and Ptolemy. But the order in which the tribes of the eleventh satrapy are given, makes it probable that the *Πασικά* of Herodotus dwelt on the southern shore of the sea, and this is the less surprising, as the *Αναρναί* also are placed by some geographers on the southern shore, and by others on the eastern.

XII. BACTRIANA AS FAR AS THE AEGLI. Lassen and Kiepert propose to read in Herodotus *μέχρι Σογδῶν* instead of *μέχρι Αἰγλῶν*, Billerbeck *μέχρι Ἀρειῶν* without sufficient reason, as it seems to us; we have placed the Aegli north-east of Bactriana, as a tribe of the Saeae forming the 15th satrapy. This was suggested by the Chronicon Paschale, p. 171, ed. Bonn, according to which the Alexandria situated on the Jaxartes is: *ἐσχάτη κατὰ τὴν Σαυθικὴν ἐν Αἰγλαῖς* (read *Αἰγλαῖς* or *Αἰγλαῖς*). The Aegli are not different from the *Αἰγλαῖς*, whom Ptolemy, vi. 12, § 4, supposes to live in northern Sogdiana on the Jaxartes, by the side of the *Ταχονί*, and the *Αἰγλαῖς* (thus Strabo upud Steph. Byz., *Ἀρτάσιοι* in our codd. of Strabo), whom Strabo mentions in the same district together with the *Chorasmii*, as a tribe of the Saeae and Massagetae.

We may here observe, that we should like to consider the district of modern *Merv*—or the Margiana, which Herodotus does not mention—as belonging to the twelfth and not to the fourteenth satrapy, as in the map. For the connection with Bactriana is corroborated by the inscription of Behistun (v. Rawlinson's Herodotus, vol. ii. p. 604); in which after it has been stated that a rebel in Margiana is conquered by the satrap of the province

of Bactriana, King Darius adds: "This is what was done by me in Bactria."

XIII. PACTYCA, ARMENIA, AND THE COUNTRIES REACHING THENCE TO THE EUXINE. We know as little about the Pactyca here spoken of, as about the Pactyca in or near the country of the Indians, where the town of Caspatyrus was (Herod. iii. 102, iv. 44), or according to Hecataeus, the Gandarian town of Caspatyrus. Possibly the Pactyca have been transferred from the Indian boundary to Armenia. As late as the fourth century after Christ, there existed in the south of Armenia—between the river *Murad* and the lake *Van*, in the province of *Doran*—a colony of Hindoos, who emigrated thence into *Paytakaran*, the most eastern province of Sassanid Armenia. These Indians are indeed said not to have come from India until the end of the second century B.C. (v. Audal, *Memoir of a Hindu colony in ancient Armenia*, in *Journal of the Asiatic Soc.*, 1836, p. 332); but a similar transportation may, according to Asiatic custom, have taken place even in earlier times.

XIV. SAGARTIANS, SARANGIANS, THAMANAENS, UTIANS, MYSIANS AND THE INHABITANTS OF THE ISLANDS IN THE ERYTHRAEAN SEA, WHERE THE KING SENT THOSE WHOM HE BANISHED. In the map, the Sagarti occupy the position assigned to them by Rawlinson. They seem, however, also to have lived in south-western Media, where Ptolemy has placed them, and even west of the Zagros mountains. According to the inscription of Behistun, a rebel Sagartian prince, who traced his descent to Cyrus, was executed in Arbela. However, as princes who had usurped the royal power were executed in the chief city of their territory—as may be inferred from the two other examples found in the inscription—Spiegel thinks (*Eran. Alterth.* 1, p. 223) that these Sagartians, mentioned in the inscription, should be placed in the territory of the Upper Zab, and that Arbela was its capital. These western Sagarti are perhaps those whom Herodotus, vii. 69, classes together with the Pactyes (of the thirteenth satrapy). In regard to the Thamanai, Rawlinson observes: "Their name seems to linger in that of the modern *Tymnece*, whom the maps place in the vicinity of Herat." We infer from the *Stathm Parthia* of Isidorus (*Geogr. Min.*, i. p. 253), that they really dwelt south of Herat, as far as the country about lake *Zawh*. After having spoken of a road of thirty schoeni, leading through Aria, it is written: *ἐντεῦθεν Ἀναῖος χόρα Ἀρείας σχοῖνοι νέ' ἐν ἧ πόλιν μεγίστη Φρά* (now *Furrah*). Now as the Anai are otherwise unknown, the passage in Isidorus may, we think, be thus corrected: *ἐντεῦθεν [Θαμ]αναίων*, especially as *Θαμ* after *θεν* might easily drop out. The Thamanai are not mentioned in the lists of the inscriptions, and must probably be here regarded as belonging to the province of Aria. "The Utians," says Rawlinson, "are perhaps the *Uxi* of Strabo and Arrian, who dwelt in the *Bakhtiyari* mountains." This conjecture has been followed in the map. It is possible that the *Uti* were the immediate neighbours of the *Myei*, mentioned next, and that they occupied the border districts between Carmania and Persis; for the inscription of Behistun gives the name of *Utiya* to a district in Persia, and Ptolemy (vi. 4) speaks of a people *Οὐζαῖοι*, and of a town *Οὐζία*, in that part of Persia bordering upon the province of Carmania.

The *Myei*, called *Maka* in the inscription, are, according to Herodotus and Hecataeus, without doubt the inhabitants of modern *Mogistan*. The *Macae* mentioned by Strabo, Pliny, and Ptolemy, as living on the opposite shores of Arabia, near *Cape Muscadom*, are probably a portion of the same people. That this part of Arabia belonged to the Persian Kingdom as early as the time of Darius, and formed part of the fourteenth satrapy—as Menke in his atlas has assumed—is indeed possible, but cannot be proved.

XV. SAEANS AND CASPIANS.—The name *Caspia* seems here to be a corruption of *Casi*.

XVI. PARTHIANS, CHORASMIANS, SOGDIAN, ARIANS.

XVII. PARICANIANS AND ETHIOPIANS OF ASIA.

XVIII. MARIENIANS, SASPIRES, ALARODIANS.—The *Saspis* occupied the district called by Strabo, p. 529, 430, *Ῥασπῆς* or *Σασπῆς*, in the district of the modern *Isfir*, the *Alarodians* however, as it seems, inhabited the district of *Ararat*, which lay on both sides of the Araxes. In the biblical records also, *Ararat* is the name of a district. The mountain usually called *Ararat* was called *Masis* by the ancient Armenians (v. Noldeke, *Untersuchungen zur Kritik des alten Testaments*, p. 150). The fact that Herodotus places this district north of Media and Persis, is explained by his geographical system (v. above p. 2); there is no reason, on account of that passage, for placing the *Alarodians* much further to east, as is done by Wheeler, in his *Geogr. of Herod.*, p. 285.

XIX. MOSCHI, TIBARENI, MACRONES, MOSYNOECI, MARES.—With the exception of Herodotus, Hecataeus is the only one who speaks of the *Mares* as neighbours of the *Mosynoeci*.

XX. INDI.

The following is a list of the provinces given in the *Inscription of Behistun*.

1. *Parsa*, Persia.
2. *Utiya*, Susiana, Syrian Kvaz. Satrap. 3.
3. *Babirus*, Babylonia. Satr. 9.
4. *Athura*, Greek *Ἀτουρία*, *Ἀσουρία*, in a narrower sense of the word. Satrap. 9.
5. *Arabaya*, Arabia, to be referred to that part of Mesopotamia inhabited by Arabs.
6. *Mudraya*, Hebrew, Mizraim; Aegyptus. Satrap. 6.
7. *Tyany darayahya*, *i.e.*, those which are of the sea, the islands, perhaps the Greeks of the islands.
8. *Saspires*, Saspis. Satrap. 18.
9. *Yavana*, Ionia, *i.e.*, the Greeks, the *Yavan* of the Hebrews, the *Yavana* of the Indians. Satrap. 1.
10. *Alada*, Media. Satrap. 10.
11. *Arimmuya*, Armenia. Satrap. 13.
12. *Katpatuka*, Cappadocia, where are the *Syrians* of Herodotus. Satrap. 5.



- are the following:—  
*Tigra*, *Tigris* river; *Ufratus*, Euphrates; *Babirus*, Babylon, town and country; *Dubana*, district; *Zazana*, town in Babylonia. *Autigara*, district; *Zuza*, town: *Tigra* and *Ughama*, forts in Armenia. *Varkana*, Hycrania. *Margus*, Margiana. *Utiya*, district; *Taraca*, *Kuganaka*, *Rakka*, *Uvadadiya*, *Paraga*, towns; *Psiyavada*, fort; *Arakadris*, mountain in Persia. In Media: the district *Kampada* (Campadene, now *Chambadan*, on the left bank of the river Kerka); *Nisaya* (Nisaea, the horse pastures of which Rawlinson has discovered in the vicinity of the modern *Khorremabad*); *Raga* (Media Rhagiana in the district of Rei); the town *Hangmatana* (Ecbatana), and *Kudurus*, and the fort *Sikathauvatis*, somewhere in the vicinity of Nisaya. In Assyria: *Arbira* (Arbela). In Parthia: the towns of *Vispavatus* and *Patigrabana* (a Median town, Patigran is mentioned by Ammianus, xxiii. 6, § 29). In Arachosia two forts: *Kapisakanis* (Capisa, Plin. vi § 92) and *Arshada*. Another place probably also in Arachosia is called *Gandutava*.

## EMPIRE OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

In the campaign against the Triballi and Getae, Alexander starts from Amphipolis, leaves Philippi and Mount Orbelus to the left, comes to Mount Haemus on the tenth day, forces his way through the defile of the mountain, and then reaches the river Lyginus at a point where it was three days' march from the Danube (Arrian, i. 2, § 1). That defile, through which Alexander marched against the Triballi, who lived between the Margus and Oescus, is no doubt the one frequently mentioned by the ancients on the road from Philippopolis to Serdica, about 700 stadia from the latter town, and now called *Shum-Derbend* or *Demir Kapu*, by the ancients *πύλα Ἀλφον* (Malchus, in *Fr. Hist.*, iv. p. 123), *Succorum angustiae* (Ammian., xxi. 10, § 2; xxi. 13, § 6; xxii. 2, § 1, &c.), *Σοφύς* (Sozom., ii. 23), *Σοβαρκεές* (Nicephor., ix. 13). Now if Alexander proceeded along the most frequented road into the territory of the Triballi,—by way of Serdica (*Sophia*), in the direction of Naissus (*Nish*),—we may identify the not otherwise mentioned Lyginus with the modern *Lykanitza*, which flows into the *Nishava*, not far from the town of *Pirov*, in whose vicinity must have been the *mutatio Latina* (?)—about 37 m. pass. distant from Naissus—according to the Itin. Hieros. p. 566, about 600 stadia or three days' journey from the Danube. The

From *Persepolis to Ecbatana*.—From *Persepolis*, Alexander marched towards *Media*; on the way he subdued the *Paraetaci*, and then received the false report that *Darius*, reinforced by fresh troops, intended to march against him, whereupon Alexander, leaving his impedimenta behind, hastened his march. He reached *Media* on the twelfth day, and passing through *Media*, arrived—we know not in how many days—at *Ecbatana* (*Arrian*, iii. 19). It is generally supposed that Alexander marched from *Persepolis*, along the great road leading to *Isfahan* and thence to *Hamadan*. This is, however, contradicted by the only geographical notice about this march, found in the otherwise very confused narrative in *Curtius* (iii. 15, § 1). He writes, “Alexander audito Darum movisse ab *Ecbatana*, omisso itinere quod patebat in *Mediam*, fugientem insequi pergit. *Tabas* (oppidum est in *Paractacene ultima*) pervenit; ibi transfugae nuntiant, etc.” Now, *Paractacene* is the name of a hilly border district, which stretches down from the *Zagros* between *Persia* and *Media*; and in the western portion of this territory,—in the district of *Elymais*,—lay the Persian town of *Tabae*, where, according to *Polybius*, xxxi. 11, § 3, *Antiochus Epiphanes* died of his wounds, when on the point of returning to *Babylon* from the temple of *Diana* (the ruins of which *H. Rawlinson* has discovered, not far from the modern *Susan*). But that Alexander, according to ancient tradition, was in this neighbourhood, is evident from the books of the *Maccabees* (i. 6, 2), and from *Josephus* (*Ant. Jud.*, xii. 9, § 1), according to whom Alexander left *ἑπὶ καὶ θώρακας* in the temple of *Diana* in the Persian *Elymais*. Accordingly, in *Curtius*, this *Tabae* (which was probably situated near *Mount Tawa*, not far from *Susan*), is no doubt meant, and we have to combine the accounts in *Arrian* and *Curtius* in such a manner as to suppose that Alexander first marched northwards, along the great road (*viâ quae* in *Mediam* patebat) in the direction of *Isfahan*, about as far as *Sycti* (*Siaus* in the *Tab. Peut.*) or the modern *Tuzlechst*, in *Ptolemy*—the last Persian station on this road; and then, upon receiving the news of the new preparations of *Darius*, he left the road leading direct to *Media*, and turned westwards into the valley of the Upper *Kur*.

After his return from Bactriana to Alexandria ad Caucasum, Alexander went to Nicaea, and thence across difficult mountain roads along the river Choes, towards the Cophes. The site of this town of Nicaea is however unknown. Usually it is placed near Alexandria, either south among the ruins of *Beyhrum* (as in our Map), or, on account of the name, more to the east, on the site of the modern *Nidjront*, on the river *Punjshcer*; and it may be conjectured that Nicaea was the town which Alexander is said to have founded, at one day's journey from Alexandria (Diodorus,

xvii 83). This supposition, however, pre-supposes an inaccuracy in Arrian's account; for the Choës is not the *Pamysheer* along which the road from *Beghrum* or *Nat-junt* leads to the Cophen, but the more eastern river of *Abshang*, which unites with the *Alingar*, and which is still called *Kô* by the natives (according to Masson, *Various journeys*, iii. p. 287). Hence it is not improbable that Nicaea was situated on the upper course of this river. Situated in the same district, according to the itinerary of the Chinese Hsuen-Tsang (v. Lassen *Indische Alterth.* iii. p. 135), there existed the most ancient town of the Paropamisadae, the Capisa destroyed by Cyrus (Plin. vi. § 92), which however must soon have been rebuilt, as it is called Capisakamis in the inscription of Behistun, is afterwards mentioned by Ptolemy, and in the sixth century after Christ was the chief city of a kingdom. It is possible that this ancient city may have been restored by Alexander, and have been called by the Greek name Nicaea, which subsequently disappeared.

As regards the further campaign as far as the Indus, the territory of the *Kabool* river is still too much a terra incognita to enable us to determine, with any degree of certainty, the localities mentioned by Arrian and Curtius. The river Choaspes, the name of which is corrupt in Arrian, iv. 25, § 1, is the river on which *Konar* and *Choaki* are now situated; the Guracus, the modern *Lundye* on *Landi*, on which the town *Mala-Gory* seems to correspond to the ancient Goryaca or Gorys, the tributary of the *Lundye*, the modern *Sauat*, is the Soastus or Suastus, which name Ptolemy also applies to the lower course of the *Lundye*. In regard to the towns, the name of the first which Alexander captured after crossing the Choës, is not mentioned by Arrian (iv. 23, § 3), nor by Curtius (viii 34, § 4, ed. Mützel). After this, as Curtius relates, Alexander arrives at Nysa. This is probably *Nāyapa* ἡ *Διονυσόπολις*, the town which, according to Ptolemy, was situated not far from the confluence of the Choës, or from the *Kôas*, as Ptolemy (vii. 1, § 43) calls the river. This name corresponds in Sanscrit to *Nāyapa-hara* and *Udianapura* (i.e. the town of gardens), in vulgar language *Nekhar* and *Admapur*, and the Chinese *Nā-lo-ho*, in the journal of Hsuen Tsang (v. Vivien de Saint Martin, *le p.* 79), corresponds with the form *Nekhar*. The ruins of the town lie on the south side of the *Kabool* river, a few English miles to the west of *Jellalabad*, where there is still a village called *Nayyah*. After this, Alexander took a town, whose site is uncertain, and the name of which, in Arrian's MSS (iv. 23, § 5), is *Ἀρδάκα* or *Ἀρδῆλα*. From Curtius (viii 10, § 19) we infer that the district in which the town lay was called *Daedala*. To the district belong the Dacali montes spoken of by Justin (xii 7). Now as *AN* and *ΔAI* may easily be confounded, the reading of *Ἀρδῆλα* must probably be corrected into *Δαῖδαλα*. We meet with another Indian town, *Δαῖδαλα* in Ptolemy vii 1, § 49. The town *Candria* (Candua, Acadia, Acadeia var. lect.), also lying on this side of the Choaspes, and only mentioned by Curtius, was probably situated near the *Khond* mountain, 20,000 feet in height, with which name the reading *Candria* seems to be connected. Still more uncertain are the sites of the towns *Angaeum*, *Bazira*, *Ora*, *Mazaca*, *Orobatis*, lying on the other side of the Choaspes. In our map *Angaeum*, according to a conjecture of Ritter's, is identified with the modern *Bojor*, *Bojumar* or *Bojre*. We think it would be better to alter this, and to put *Bazira* in its place; on the other hand, to place *Angaeum* where *Bazira* is given in the map. *Orobatis*, in our opinion, corresponds to the *Oroppa* of the geographer of Ravenna (p. 71, ed. Parthey). We have therefore not represented the town, as is generally done, south of the Cophen on the *pass of Chabir*, but on the *pass of Karoppa*, lying to the north of the river. *Adonis mons* and *Embolma* (where *Umb* and *Balmah* now are) are placed according to the investigations of Major Abbott, in the *Journal of the Asiatic Soc.* 1854, according to whom "the whole account of Arrian of the rock *Adonis* is a faithful picture of the mountain *Mahabun Umb* is still on the right bank of the Indus, at the highest point accessible to an army, about sixty miles above *Atuk*. *Balmah* is one of the spurs directly above *Umb*, and is said to have once held a fort." In the further explanation of the campaigns in the *Kabool* territory, Abbott differs considerably from all his predecessors. His own assumptions are based upon the supposition "that neither Arrian nor Curtius has recorded the events in the exact order of succession," and further, that the starting point of the expedition—the town of Nicaea—is identical with the above-mentioned town of *Nā-lo-ho* of the Chinese Hsuen Tsang, and with the modern *Jellalabad*. Consequently the whole theatre of the war is confined to the eastern portion of the *Kabool* territory, and most of the towns named are not far from the Indus, and are identified with names of places having a similar sound.—According to Strabo and Arrian, the town of *Peucolatis* (*Πευκολαῖτις*, Strab. p. 698, *Πευκολαῖτις*, Arrian, iv. 22 § 7; *Peucolatis*, Plin. vi. § 62) or *Peucela*, in the district named after it, *Peucolatis* (*Κακκ-πυκκῆτι*, Sanscr.), was situated not far from the Indus (*οὐ πόρρω, οὐ μακρὰν τοῦ Ἰνδοῦ*); and according to Pliny was 237 m. p. or 1896 stadia from Alexandria ad Caucasum, a distance which by the shortest route would lead to the Indus. It cannot however be ascertained from this whether the town is to be placed in the vicinity of the ford of the Indus, near the modern *Tubela* (as is assumed in the map), or further south, at the mouth of the river *Kabool*. Incompatible with this, is the statement in Pliny (vi. § 62), which gives a distance between *Peucolatis* and *Taxila* of sixty m. p. and thence to the Hydaspes, 120 m. p. If these numbers are not corrupt, *Peucela* must have been about 350 stadia distant from the Indus, and may either be identified with the modern *Peshawar* (as Abbott supposes), or—and that with greater probability—be referred to the ruins near *Hashtnagar*, on the lower *Lundye* river, as A. Cunningham assumes in the *Archaeological Survey of India* (Simla, 1871), which, unfortunately, we only know from the quotations in Spiegel's *Einfluss der Alterth.* (1873), in p. 832. It would further follow from this, that *Taxila*

must not be looked for, as is generally done, in the ruins of *Manikyal*, near *Roual Pindi* (v. *Diet. Geogr.*, s. v. *Taxila*), but in those which, as Cunningham says, lie one English mile to the north-east of the modern *Kalaka Sero*. According to the same scholar, the passage across the Hydaspes took place near *Salapur*. He also thinks that Arrian errs in placing the town of *Sangala* east of the Hyaiotes, as it must have been situated between the Hyarotes and Acesines, inasmuch as in that district there still exists a hill called *Sangala*.

In regard to Nearchus' voyage, of which only the most important points could be entered in the Map, we refer the reader to the commentary on Arrian's *India*, in the first volume of the *Geographi Minores*.

The Alexandria founded in the country of the *Ortae*, must have occupied the site of the more ancient village of *Rambacia*, or been situated in its neighbourhood, not far from the coast, but not (as for instance in Kiepert's map) in the interior and in the land of the *Arabia*.

Alexandria Carmanae, which, according to Ptolemy, was situated about 1,400 stadia from the coast and from the mouth of the Anamis, doubtless stood in the same district which contained the camp of Alexander, and which Nearchus reached in five days' journey from the mouth of the Anamis (Arrian, *Ind.* 33 8); Diodorus, xvii. 106, calls that place *Salmus*, but erroneously places it on the coast. We have therefore put Alexandria on the spot where, according to Kiepert's map of Iran, the town *Angana* now is, on the upper course of a river which empties itself near a cape, which in Burne's map of Central Asia is called *Cape Maska*. That river is, as we conjecture, the *Maxates*, on which, according to Stephanus Byz., the town *Ἀλεξάνδρεια ἐν Μακάτιν* was situated, in the modern *Makran*.

satrapy—perhaps to Phrygia Magna—cannot be determined.

*Syria together with Phoenicia* was given to Laomedon, son of Larchus of Mytilene; he was taken prisoner in 320, and the country occupied by Ptolemy.

*Armenia* in the year 323 was assigned to Neoptolemus, in 321 perhaps to Orontes; at least Orontes, who had fought in the battle at Arbela as satrap of Armenia, appears again in possession of the country in 318.

*Mesopotamia* and *Arbelitis* are assigned to Arcesilaus, and in 321 to Amphimachus; his place is occupied in 317 by Bitor, who, in 316, was deprived of his office by Antigonus; his successor is unknown.

*Babylonia*, in 323, is given to Archon of Pella; in 321 to Seleucus, son of Antiochus; in 316 to Pithon, the satrap of India, in 312 Seleucus returns.

*Northern Media*, Media Major in Justin, subsequently called *Atropatene*, fell to Atrobates, who made himself independent, and transmitted the inheritance of the country to his descendants.

*Southern Media*, Media Minor in Justin, vulgo *Media Magna*, was given to Pithon, son of Krates; in 316, Antigonus caused him to be put to death, and appointed Orontobates his successor.

*Hyrcania* and *Tarmania* were given to Phrataphanes.

*Parthia*, in 323, to Stasanor (Justin xli. 3) or to Nicanor (Justin xiii 4); in 321, to Philippus; in 318, to Eudamas, brother of Pithon.

*Sisania*, in 323, to Seynus (?); in 321, to Antigones; in 316, to Aspisas.

*Persis* to Peucestes; in 316, to Asclepiodorus.

*Carmania* to Hellepseus.

*Gedrosia* and *Arachosia* to Sibyrus.

*Arta* and *Draquana* to Stasanor; in 321, to Stasanor; in 316, to Euagoras.

The country of the *Paropamisadae* to Oxyartes.

*Bactriana* to Amintas, in 321, to Stasanor.

*Sogdiana* to Philippus, in 321, to Stasanor.

*India on this side of the Indus* to Pithon, the son of Agenor, who in 316 received *Babylonia* as a satrapy from Antigonus.

*India between the Indus and the Hydaspes* belonged to Taxiles; and the country between the *Hydaspes* and the *Hyphasis*, and that situated on the lower Indus (at least since 321) belonged to King Porus; both were almost independent.

*Egypt* was given to Ptolemy Lagi fil., who, in 322, united *Cyrene* to his satrapy.

## MAP 5.

### KINGDOMS OF THE SUCCESSORS OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

#### FIRST PART.

A—AFTER THE DIVISION AT BABYLON (B.C. 323), AND TRIPARADISUS (B.C. 321).

B—AFTER THE BATTLE OF IPSUS (B.C. 301).

C—IN THE MIDDLE OF THE THIRD CENTURY.

AFTER Alexander's death, his generals agreed in Babylon that Perdicas should be absolute regent of the empire, remain in the immediate neighbourhood of the king (Philip Arrhidæus and Alexander), and have the chief command over all the royal troops, so far as they did not belong to the satrapies. The satrapies were partly given to new men. Soon after this, when Perdicas, being little equal to the task of preserving the unity of the empire, was murdered by his own soldiers (B.C. 321 in summer), while on a campaign against Ptolemy, the regency of the empire was conferred upon Antipater at Triparadisus, a town in Syria near the sources of the Orontes, and many alterations were made in the satrapies. Some fresh changes were made in the year B.C. 316, when Antigonus, after conquering Eumenes, partly provided those satrapies, the inhabitants of which had sided with Eumenes, with new satraps.

The distribution of the satrapies in the years 323 and 321 are given in Arrian's *De Success. Alex.* apud Photium in cod. 92, in Arrian edit. Paris, p. 241, § 5—7 (an. 323), and § 34—37 (an. 321). Diodorus, xvii. 3 (an. 323), and xviii 19, § 5—7 (an. 321). Justinus, xiii. 4 et 6, Dexippus, *De Success. Alex.* apud Photium, cod. 82 (*Fragm. Hist.*, vol. iii. p. 667), and according to these authorities, who do not always agree among one another, in Droysen's *Geschichte der Nachfolger Alexanders*, vol. i. p. 39—51, and p. 147—154, to which work we refer the reader for details.

*Macedonia*, *Thessalia*, *Graecia*, and a portion of *Epirus*, were assigned to Antipater, and after his death (319) to Polyperchon. *Illyria* and the country of the *Triballi*, and *Agrianes*, which had likewise been assigned to Antipater, were in reality independent.

*Thracia* and the *Chersonesus* were assigned to Lysimachus, who, in the years following, considerably extended his dominion to the north by making the king of the *Odrysians*, and the Greek towns on the western shores of the Pontus, tributary to himself.

*Phrygia Hellespontia* fell to Leonnatus (+322) and in 321 to Arrhidæus.

*India* to Menander and in 321 to Clitus; in 319 it is taken possession of by Antigonus.

*Caria* was given to Asander.

*Phrygia Magna* to Antigonus, son of Philip.

*Lycia* and *Pamphylia* were assigned to Nearchus, after 321 to Antigonus.

*Cilicia* to Philotas, 321 to Philoxenus.

*Bithynia* was governed by a native prince, Zipoetes (326—278).

*Paphlagonia* and *Cappadocia* were to have been given to Eumenes in 323, but the countries had first to be conquered; in 322 their king Ariarathes was conquered and executed by Perdicas, and the country given to Eumenes; in 316 it is assigned to Asander, after whose death it fell into the hands of Ariarathes II., son of Ariarathes I. Whether, however, Upper Cappadocia, through which Alexander had marched in 333, and which he had placed under the satrap Sabetas, was also ruled over by Ariarathes or allotted to another

#### B.

The plan of Antigonus to unite Alexander's empire under his own sway, was frustrated by the battle of Ipsus (301), in which Antigonus lost both victory and life. Henceforth there is no longer any form in which a united Macedonico-Asiatic empire was in any way represented; in its place, there now appear the four independent kingdoms of Cassander, Lysimachus, Seleucus, and Ptolemy.

*Cassander*, after 301, ruled over Macedonia, Thessalia, and Boeotia. Attica and the Peloponnesus were, it is true, declared free, but even here Cassander contrived to acquire influence; in the year 292 Athens was taken possession of by the Macedonian king Demetrius. In Western Greece, the Aetolian league was formed.

*Lysimachus*, besides his possessions in Thracia, had the Hellespontian Phrygia, Lydia, Caria, and Pamphylia. Only Ephesus and a few other unnamed towns on the west coast of Asia Minor were for some time maintained by Demetrius Poliorcetes, son of Antigonus, but these also eventually fell into the hands of Lysimachus, who destroyed Cardia in the Thracian Chersonesus, and founded Lysimachia. He gave the name of Alexandria Troas to Antigonia on the coast of Troas; and he also extended New-Ilion, restored Smyrna, and gave the town of Ephesus, which was rebuilt, the name of Arismoe. Heraclea Pontica also had entered into a friendly relation, and served as a haven for the king's ships, in consequence of the marriage of Lysimachus with Amastris, the widow of the dynast Dionysius (+306). After the murder of Amastris (285), the town was taken, and—together with the neighbouring towns of Amastris and Trum—presented to Arismoe the fourth wife of Lysimachus, and governed in her name. (Bithynia, Paphlagonia, and northern Cappadocia were then, as before, governed by native princes.)

*Seleucus Nicator* possessed in Asia Minor, Phrygia Magna (*Φρυγία ἡ ἀπὸ τὸ μεσσηνίων*, Arrian, *Syr.* c. 50), and the southern portion of Cappadocia (*Καππαδοκία ἡ Σελευκίς λεγομένη*, Arrian *l.c.*). Cilicia was given in 301 to Ptolemaeus, son of Antipater and brother of Cassander, but as early as the following year (300) was occupied by Demetrius Poliorcetes, and taken in 295 by Seleucus, who, at the same time, seems to have also snatched Phoenicia from Demetrius. In other parts of Asia, Seleucus possessed Syria, Mesopotamia, Armenia, and the provinces of Upper Asia as far as India, which was at that time governed by Sandrocottus, with whom Seleucus, after a short campaign, formed a friendship and a connection by marriage.

*Ptolemy Lagi filius*, king of Egypt, lost Cyrenaica in 312, of which the satrap Ophellias usurped the sovereignty; after his death (308) it again fell to Egypt, and Magas, stepson of Ptolemy I., was appointed governor of the country. After Ptolemy's death (285), he also declared himself independent, and, after a successful war, was recognised as an independent king by Ptolemy II. Cyprus, after 301, down to the year 295, remained in the hands of Demetrius Poliorcetes.

In Macedonia, after Cassander's death (297), there followed a period of the greatest confusion. An orderly and settled condition of affairs did not reappear until the middle of the third century, under the long reign of Antigonus Gonatas (276—239), son of Demetrius Poliorcetes. He ruled over Macedonia, Thessaly, and



Euboea; it is probable that he also possessed the island of Andros (if in Plutarch, *Lucull.* c. 12, we may read *τῆς Ἀρόρου* instead of the corrupt *τῆς Ἀρόρας*). Afterwards, under Philip V (about 200), we find the Macedonians in possession of Andros, Cythnos, and Paros. (See *Liv.* xxxi 15 et 20.)

Greece, torn and distracted, stood for the most part in a relation of dependence to Antigonus. The tyrants of Sicily, Argos, Phlius, Megalopolis, Elis, etc., placed themselves under his protection, in other states the Macedonico-aristocratic party exercised the government. Athens, after the termination of the Chremonidean war of liberation (266—263), was bound more firmly than ever to Macedonia. Macedonian garrisons existed in Museion, Peiræus, Manychia, Sunium, Salamis, as well as in Megara, Troezen, Mantinea, and elsewhere.

The political importance of Greece is now concentrated in the Aetolian and Achaean Leagues. The latter, the beginnings of which belong to the year 280, under the command of Aratus, in 251, expelled the tyrant of Sicily, and in 243 the Macedonian garrison out of Corinth, which town was not re-delivered up to the Macedonians until 223, the time of Antigonus Doson. In Sparta, about this time, attempts were made under King Agis IV. (244—243) as subsequently under Cleomenes, to revive the ancient Spartan spirit.

*Epirus*—In Epirus, Pyrrhus (+272) had extended his dominion by the conquest of Parauaea and Stymphæa; yet these eastern provinces seem soon to have been united to Macedonia. The seat of the government was removed by Pyrrhus from Passaron to Ambracia. When about 230 the royal house of the Aeacidae became extinct in the grandsons of Pyrrhus, the monarchy was replaced by a confederation of the Molossians, Thesprotians, Chaonians, and other communities, under separate chiefs, as, for instance, under that of the Athamanians near Mount Pindus. These republics remained in existence till the time of the conquest of Macedonia by the Romans. Ambracia, however, fell to the Aetolians.

*Thrace*—The Thracian kingdom came to an end with the death of Lysimachus in the battle of Kurupedion in the Hellespontian Phrygia. In its place there was formed a *kingdom of the Gauls*, whose chief city was Tyle or Tylis, the site of which, near mount Haemus, is not accurately known. The Greek towns on the western shores of the Pontus, as far north as Olbia, defended themselves against these Gauls as well as they could, or became tributary to them. The only town that acquired reputation and power was *Byzantium*, which was supported by the Pontian Heracleots and by Ptolemy II. This city received from Ptolemy II. a district in Bithynia (probably on the Asiatic shores of the Bosphorus), according to Dionys. Byz. *Anaplus Bosphori Thracii*, fr. 28, in *Geogr. Min.* vol. ii. p. 34. In the south of Thrace some few Thracian tribes may have maintained their independence; at least, we are told that the town of Cypsela, which Antiochus II. Theos destroyed, was then in the hands of Thracians (Polyaen. iv 16). Whether the district on the river Nestus, which Macedonia had ceded to Lysimachus, now again came into the possession of Macedonia, is not known. The towns on the south coast of Thrace, more especially Maronea, Aenos, and in the Thracian Chersonesus, Lysimachia, were doubtless at first occupied by the Seleucidae, but later came into the power of the Lagidae (Polyb. vi 44, § 8) either as early as in the reign of Philadelphus II., or not until that of Ptolemy III.

In *Asia* the power of the native princes increased at this time. Nicomedes, who called the Gauls to Asia against Zibotes, now takes possession of the whole of *Bithynia*, and in 264 founds the town of Nicomedia. Thereupon the kingdom is usurped by his son Zelas, after he had conquered his step-brothers, whom his father had appointed his heirs.

*Heraclea*, after the death of Lysimachus, formed an independent state allied with Byzantium and the Pontian kings. The town of Tium was for a time in the possession of Ptolemy II., who called it Berenice; it afterwards became a free town.

The adjacent country of *Paphlagonia* and the *Pontian Cappadocia* was at that time governed by Ariobarzanes III. (266—240). Small Paphlagonian dynasts may have been subject to his sovereignty; at least we meet with such in later times. However, the extent of the Pontian kingdom at that time, to the east and south, cannot be accurately ascertained.

*Cappadocia Magna* was then under the dominion of Ariamnes II., and afterwards under his son Ariarathes IV.

The *Gauls*, who had immigrated into Asia since 278, still formed a floating population in western Asia Minor, more especially in the districts on the Hellespont, in *Aeolis*, *Ionia*, and *Phrygia Magna*. The towns of Ancyra, Pessinus, and Tavia are said to have been founded by the Gauls as early as the time of Mithridates III. (302—266) and Ariobarzanes III. (266—240), kings of Pontus (Steph. Byz. s. v. Ἀγκυρα): from this tradition, though it is unfounded, we may probably conclude that the chief seats of the Gauls, even at an early date, were in the neighbourhood of the Halys. They were driven out of the western coast districts and afterwards confined to Galatia, which was named after them, by Attalus I., who conquered them in a great battle in 239 (Pausan. i. 8, § 1).

In *Pergamus*, after the death of Lysimachus, Philaetæus of Tium, the commander of the fortress, made himself independent master of it; his nephew and successor, Eumenes I. (264—241), took possession of the surrounding country, and laid the foundation of the subsequently flourishing kingdom of Pergamus.

Of the other countries which Lysimachus had possessed in Asia Minor, the northern portion came into the hands of the Seleucidae; the larger and southern portion fell into the hands of Ptolemy II., Philadelphus.

*Ptolemy II.* possessed, besides Egypt, Palestine (where Philadelphus and Philoteria were founded), and Coele Syria (where there existed a town called Arsinoe). These two countries remained in the hands of the Lagidae, with few

interruptions, from 280 to 200 (see Stark, *Gaza und die Philistaische Küste*, p. 367—99). For a time Ptolemy also possessed Damascus (in the neighbourhood of which was a town called Arsinoë, *ἢ Ἀδλῶν*), which was reconquered by Antiochus. He further possessed Phoenicia, with a town called Ptolemais, as far as the territory of Aradus (which belonged to Syria till the year 258, and from that year—with which the area of the town begins—seem to have been free); then from the year 295 Cyprus (with a town, Arsinoe), Cilicia (with the towns Berenice and Arsinoe), Pamphylia (with Ptolemais), Lycia (where Patara received the name of Arsinoe), and Caria, besides the towns which the free Rhodians possessed there. The town of Caunus, situated in the Rhodian Peraea, which Philotas, one of Ptolemy II.'s generals, had conquered, was rebought by the Rhodians, circa 265, for 200 talents. Of the Ionian towns in Asia Minor, which Antiochus had declared free, Ptolemy held Ephesus, where Antiochus I. had died in 262. To his dominion also belong Magnesia ad Maeandrum and the island of Samos, as well as the Cyclades. In Bithynia he owned the town of Tius, which for a time bore the name of Berenice. In Libya he extended his power by founding towns on the shores of Egypt and Aethiopia (Arsinoë, Philoteria, and Ptolemais Epitheras). He must also have had possessions in the nearest parts of Arabia, as we infer partly from Theophrastus, xvii. 80 (*ἀποτέμνεται Ἀράβια*), partly from Josephus, *Ant. Jud.* viii 6, § 4, who knows Aelana by the name of Berenice, and mentions Ptolemy as having built ships at Eziongaber, in the neighbourhood of Aelana.

In *Cyrenaica*, after the death of Magas (258), Demetrius Kalós, brother of Antigonus, usurped the sovereignty. After his fall (250), Cyrenaica again came into the possession of Egypt, by the marriage of Berenice (the daughter of Magas) with Ptolemy III.

In *Aethiopia*, Ergamenes, a man of Greek culture, overthrew the sacerdotal monarchy of Meroe and established a military dominion (Diodor. iii. 6, § 3).

The *kingdom of the Seleucidae* was considerably reduced in the reign of Antiochus II. Theos (261—246). The south coast of Thrace, which he had taken possession of after the death of Lysimachus, was acquired by the Lagidae at an uncertain date. In Asia Minor Antiochus possessed only Phrygia and Lydia. In the east, Media Atropatene was already independent; Media Magna was, indeed, still dependent, but more so in name than in reality. Further east we meet with the beginning of the Parthian kingdom under Arsaces, who, about 250, came from the Oxus with the Daian tribe of the Parni and took possession of the district of Parthiæa. About the same time the Bactrian satrap Diodotus founded an independent kingdom; in Sogdiana Euthydemus revolted, and afterwards took possession of Bactriana. It is very probable that Margiana, at that time, likewise came under the dominion of the Bactrian ruler. According to Droysen's conjecture, Aria, Persis, and Carmania were also independent at that time.

*India* was governed by Asoca (263—226).

As *free towns* and republics, we know of Miletus and other Ionian towns which are not specified; also Cyziens, Heraclea, Sinope, Amisus, Trapezus, and the islands of Crete, Rhodes, Chios, and Lesbos.

conquest of Sparta by Philopoemen, the Achaean league in 191 united the whole peninsula.

In *Asia*, the *kingdom of the Seleucidae*, after the troubles under Seleucus II. Callinicus and Seleucus III. Ceraunus, again attains a position of considerable power, under Antiochus III., surnamed the Great (223—187); but he also was induced by the Aetolians—who were dissatisfied with the Romans—to engage in a war with Rome, which, owing to his defeats at Thermopylae (191), at Chios and Myonesus, and at Magnesia ad Sipylum (190), ruined the power of the Seleucidae for ever. According to the conditions of the peace (189), Antiochus retained in Asia Minor only Cilicia. The Hellenic towns which had been tributary to the king were declared free, and those which were already free at the time of the battle at Magnesia, had their freedom confirmed. Hence the towns now free were:—Ilion, Dardanus, Smyrna, Erythrae, Miletus, Phocaea, Cumae, Clazomenae, Colophon, Magnesia ad Sipylum, Mylasa, Heraclea ad Latmum, Chios, and others.

Coele Syria, Samaria, Judaea and Phoenicia, which Antiochus had taken from the Lagidae in the victory at Paneas, belonged to the Seleucidae till the year 169.

*Eumenes II.* (197—161) received in Europe the Thracian Chersonesus with Lysimachia; in Asia, besides Mysia, which already belonged to him, Phrygia on the Hellespont, Lydia, with Ephesus, and Sardes, the northern portion of Caria as far as the Maeander, with Tralles and Magnesia, Phrygia Magna, Lycaonia, Pisidia, Milyas, and the Lycian town of Telmissus as a port on the southern sea. No decision was at first made in regard to Pamphylia, it therefore in the meantime probably remained free.

*Rhodus* received Lycia, excepting the town of Telmissus, and southern Caria, as far as the Maeander. The latter, after the war with Perseus (168), was again taken from the Rhodians and declared free.

Ariarathes of Cappadocia, Prusias in Bithynia, and the Galatians retained their dominions. Armenia was divided between two former satraps of Antiochus—Artaxias and Zariadres—who there founded independent kingdoms.

The *kingdom of Bactria* after 205 had been governed by Demetrius, son of Euthydemus, after whom Eueratidas (before 180) usurped the sovereignty. It probably extended over Sogdiana, the country of the Paropamisadae, Aria, Arachosia (with a town called Demetrias), and temporarily also beyond the Indus, as Demetrius is called by Justinus, xli. 6, *rex Indorum*; and Euthydemus on the Hydaspes, seems to have been founded by this same Demetrius, the son of Euthydemus. According to Lassen's conjecture (*Geschichte der griechischen Könige von Bactrien*, p. 239), this Bactrian kingdom was overthrown about 139 by Arsaces VI., Mithridates I. (144—136), who raised Parthia to a great power. However, it did not remain in the hands of the Parthians, for towards 127 it came into the possession of the Sacae and the Tochari. The boundaries of the great Parthian kingdom are given in a separate map.—The power of the Lagidae was at that time considerably weakened. Ptolemy V. Epiphanes (205—181) possessed, besides Egypt, only Cyprus and Cyrenaica.

## MAP 6.

### KINGDOMS OF THE SUCCESSORS OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

#### SECOND PART.

AFTER THE BATTLE OF MAGNESIA AD SIPYLYM.  
(B.C. 190)

PHILIP III. (220—179), by endeavouring to raise Macedonia to a great western power, became involved in wars with the Romans, which ended in his defeat at Cynoscephalae (197). According to the conditions of the peace (196), he retained only Macedonia, with the exception of the district of Orestis, which was declared free. In the following years, however, while the Romans were occupied in war against Antiochus the Great, Philip again extended his dominions, by conquering the countries of the Athamanes and Dolopes, the Thracian towns of Maronea and Aenos (which he had already once taken from the Lagidae, and which had been declared free by the Romans) and Demetrias, the chief town of Magnesia. The latter town continued to belong to Macedonia; but the Thracian towns had to be set free in the year 183, and shortly after 189 Athamania and Dolopia had to be left in the enjoyment of their independence.

*Thessaly* remained free after 196. The *Aetolians*, as allies of the Romans in the peace of 196, retained Ambracia, Locris, and Phocis; but in 189, as vanquished allies of the king of Syria, these possessions were again taken from them; Ambracia became free, and some of the other towns occupied by Aetolians were given to the Acarnanians; Pleuron was given to the Achaeans; Cephalonia and Zacynthus the Romans took for themselves. The *Athenians* in 196 received the islands of Paros, Scyros, Imbros, and Delos. The Macedonian possessions in Peloponnesus, more especially Corinth, came into the possessions of the *Achaean*s, and after the

## MAPS 7 & 8.

### THE ROMAN EMPIRE IN ITS GREATEST EXTENT,

AND AFTER ITS DIVISION INTO THE EASTERN AND WESTERN EMPIRES.

We give on the next page a tabular survey of the Roman provinces at the time of Hadrian's accession, which is taken from Marquardt's *Römische Staatsverwaltung*, vol. i. (Leipzig, 1873).

The organisation of the double empire, which had existed since the death of Theodosius (395), is based essentially upon the divisions made under Diocletian, the knowledge of which we owe to a list of the provinces compiled about the year 297, taken from a Veronese codex, and which has been published and explained by Theodor Mommsen in the *Abhandlungen der Berliner Akademie der Wissenschaften* (1862, p. 489 ff.). The modifications which this Diocletian division subsequently experienced—especially by new subdivisions—and partly the approximate definitions as to the time in which they were made, are determined by the following lists of the provinces:—

1. The list drawn up about 369 in the *Breviarum* of Rufus Festus.
2. That of Polemius Silvius, which Theodor Mommsen has published from a Brussels codex in the *Abhandlungen der Sachsischen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften* (Leipzig, 1852). The original composition of this list, if it is correctly edited, belongs, according to Mommsen's investigations, to the year 385 or 386.
3. The *Notitia Dignitatum* written after 394.
4. The list of the provinces of the Eastern empire contained in the *Synecdemos* of Hierocles, and drawn up in the time of Justinian.

## ROMAN PROVINCES IN THE YEAR 117 A.D.

PROVINCES.	DATE OF FORMATION.	ADMINISTRATION.	DIVISION OF THE PROVINCES ABOUT THE YEAR 400 A.D.
1. Sicilia	241 B.C.	Senatorial	1. Sicilia.
2. Sardinia et Corsica	241 B.C.	First senat. then imperial	2. Sardinia; 3. Corsica.
3. Hispania Tarraconensis	197 B.C.	Imperial	4. Tarraconensis; 5. Carthago; 6. Gallacia; 7. Balears.
4. Baetica	197 B.C.	Imperial	8. Baetica; to which, 9. Tingitana belongs.
5. Lusitania	27 B.C.	Imperial	10. Lusitania.
6. Gallia Narbonensis	129 B.C.	In 27 imp. from 22 senat.	11. Narbonensis I.; 12. Narbon II.; 13. Viennensis.
7. Aquitania	129 B.C.	Imperial	14. Aquitania I.; 15. Aquitania II.; 16. Novempopulana.
8. Lugdunensis	59 B.C.	Imperial	17. Lugdunensis I.; 18. Lugd. II.; 19. Lugd. III.; 20. Lugd. (IV.) et II.; 21. Valentia.
9. Belgica	17 A.D.	Imperial	21. Belgica I.; 22. Belgica II.; 23. Maxima Sequanorum.
10. Germania Superior	17 A.D.	Imperial	24. Germania I.
11. Germania Inferior	17 A.D.	Imperial	25. Germania II.
12. Alpes Maritimae	14 A.D.	Imperial	26. Alpes Maritimae.
13. Alpes Cottiae	14 A.D.	Imperial	27. Alpes Cottiae, belonging to Italy.
14. Alpes Poeninae	14 A.D.	Imperial	28. Alpes Graiae et Poeninae.
15. Britannia	43 A.D.	Imperial	29. Maxima Caesariensis; 30. Flavia Caesar; 31, 32. Britannia I. et II.; 33. Valentia.
16. Raetia	15 B.C.	Imperial	34, 35. Raetia I. et II.
17. Noricum	15 B.C.	Imperial	36. Noricum mediterraneum; 37. Noricum ripense.
18. Pannonia Superior	10 A.D.	Imperial	38—41. Pannonia I. et II., Savia, Valeria.
19. Pannonia Inferior	10 A.D.	Imperial	42. Dalmatia; 43. Praevalitana.
20. Moesia Superior	107 B.C.	Senat., from 11 A.D. imperial	44. Moesia I.; 45. Dacia ripensis; 46. Dacia mediterranea.
21. Moesia Inferior	107 B.C.	Imperial	47. Dardania; 48. Moesia II.; 49. Scythia.
22. Thracia	107 A.D.	Imperial	(Delivered up under Aurelian (270—275).)
23. Macedonia	146 B.C.	Imperial	50. Europa; 51. Thracia; 52. Haemimontus; 53. Rhodope.
24. Achaia	146 B.C.	Senat., from Tiber. to Claudius imper.	54—55. Macedonia I. et II.; 56. Thessalia; 57. Epirus nova.
25. Epirus	146 B.C.	Imperial	58. Achaia.
26. Asia	133 B.C.	Senatorial	59. Epirus vetus.
27. Bithynia et Pontus	74 B.C.	Senat. till 135 A.D., then imp.	60. Asia praesens; 61. Hellespontus; 62. Lydia; 63. Phrygia salutaris; 64. Phrygia pacatiana; 65. Caria; 66. Insularum provinciae.
28. Galatia	25 B.C.	Imperial	67. Bithynia; 68. Honorias; 69. Paphlagonia; 70. Helenopontus.
29. Cappadocia	17 A.D.	Imperial	71. Galatia I.; 72. Galatia salutaris; 73. Lycania; 74. Pisidia.
30. Pamphylia et Lycia	25 B.C.	Imperial	75—76. Cappadocia I. et II.; 77. Pontus Polemon; 78—79. Armenia I. et II.
31. Cilicia	64 B.C.	Imperial	80. Pamphylia; 81. Lycia.
32. Cyprus	27 B.C.	Imperial	82. Cilicia I.; 83. Cilicia II.; 84. Isauria.
33. Syria	64 B.C.	Imperial	85. Cyprus.
34. Arabia	105 A.D.	Imperial	86. Emphratusensis; 87, 88. Syria I. et II.; 89, 90. Phoenicia I. et II.; 91, 92. Palaestina I. et II.
35. Armenia	114 A.D.	Imperial	93. Palaestina III.; 94. Arabia.
36. Mesopotamia	115 A.D.	Imperial	(Delivered up in 117 A.D.)
37. Assyria	115 A.D.	Imperial	95. Osroene; 96. Mesopotamia.
38. Egyptus	30 B.C.	Imperial	(Delivered up in 117 A.D.)
39. Cyrenaica	74 B.C.	Imperial	97. Aegyptus; 98. Augustamnica; 99. Heptanomis (Arcadia); 100. Thebais; 101. Libya inferior.
40. Creta et Cyrenaeae	67 B.C.	Imperial	102. Libya superior; 103. Creta.
41. Africa	27 B.C.	Imperial	104. Africa praesens; 105. Byzacena; 106. Tripolitana.
42. Numidia	146 B.C.	Imperial	107. Numidia.
43. Mauritania Tingitana	40 A.D.	Imperial	Belonged to Baetica.
44. Mauritania Caesariensis	40 A.D.	Imperial	108. Mauritania I. (Sittensis); 109. Mauritania II. (Caesariensis).

The following table gives the divisions of the separated Eastern and Western empires.

## THE EASTERN EMPIRE.

## A.—PRAEFECTURA GALLIARUM.

## I. Dioecesis Britanniarum.

## PROVINCIAE:

1. Britannia prima.
2. Britannia secunda.
3. Maxima Caesariensis.
4. Flavia Caesariensis.
5. Valentia (after 369).

## II. Dioecesis Galliarum.

## PROVINCIAE:

1. Belgica prima.
2. Belgica secunda.
3. Germania prima.
4. Germania secunda.
5. Maxima Sequanorum.
6. Lugdunensis prima.
7. Lugdunensis secunda.
8. Lugdunensis tertia.
9. Lugdunensis (iv.) Senonia.
10. Alpes Graiae et Poeninae.

## III. Dioecesis Viennensis sive Septem provinciarum.

## PROVINCIAE:

1. Viennensis.
2. Narbonensis prima.
3. Narbonensis secunda.
4. Novempopulana.
5. Aquitania prima.
6. Aquitania secunda.
7. Alpes Maritimae.

## IV. Dioecesis Hispaniarum.

## PROVINCIAE:

1. Baetica.
2. Lusitania.
3. Carthaginiensis.
4. Gallacia.
5. Tarraconensis.
6. Balears insulae (were added between 369 and 386).
7. Mauritania Tingitana.

## B.—PRAEFECTURA ITALIAE.

## I. Dioecesis Italiae.

## PROVINCIAE:

1. Venetia et Istria.
2. Rhaetia prima.
3. Rhaetia secunda.
4. Alpes Cottiae et Apenninae.
5. Liguria.
6. Aemilia.
7. Tuscana et Umbria.
8. Flaminia et Picenum annonarium.
9. Picenum suburbicarium.
10. Valeria.
11. Campania.
12. Samnium.
13. Apulia et Calabria.
14. Lucania et Bruttium.
15. Sicilia.
16. Sardinia.
17. Corsica.

## II. Dioecesis Africae.

## PROVINCIAE:

1. Africa (Proconsularis Zeugitana, in the Veron. codex).
2. Byzacium.
3. Numidia (Numidia Cirtensis, in the Veron. codex).
4. Tripolitana (Numidia Tripolitana, in the Veron. codex).
5. Mauretania Caesariensis.
6. Mauretania Sittensis.

## III. Dioecesis Illyrici (Pannoniarum in the Veron. codex.)

## PROVINCIAE:

1. Noricum ripense.
2. Noricum mediterraneum.
3. Pannonia superior sive prima.
4. Pannonia inferior sive secunda.
5. Valeria.
6. Savia sive Pannonia ripensis.
7. Dalmatia.

## THE WESTERN EMPIRE.

## A.—PRAEFECTURA ILLYRICI.

## I. Dioecesis Daciae (in the Veronese codex, Dioecesis I. and II. form the Dioecesis Moesiarum).

## PROVINCIAE:

1. Moesia prima s. superior (M. superior Margensis, Veron.).
2. Dacia ripensis (Dacia in Veron., Rufus, et Silvius).
3. Dacia mediterranea (first mentioned in Not. Dign.).
4. Dardania.
5. Praevalitana (et pars Macedoniae salutaris s. II. Not. Dign.).

## II. Dioecesis Macedoniae.

## PROVINCIAE:

1. Macedonia prima.
2. Thessalia.
3. Epirus nova (et pars Macedoniae salutaris, Not. Dign.).
4. Epirus vetus.
5. Achaia.
6. Creta.

## B.—PRAEFECTURA ORIENTIS.

## I. Dioecesis Thraciae.

## PROVINCIAE:

1. Scythia.
2. Moesia inferior.
3. Thracia.
4. Haemimontus.
5. Rhodope.
6. Europa.

## II. Dioecesis Asiae.

## PROVINCIAE:

1. Hellespontus.
2. Asia.
3. Lydia.
4. Caria.
5. Phrygia pacatiana s. prima.
6. Phrygia salutaris s. secunda.
7. Pisidia.
8. Lycania (not an independent province till shortly before 375).
9. Lycia.
10. Pamphylia.
11. Insulae.

## III. Dioecesis Pontica.

## PROVINCIAE:

1. Bithynia.
2. Honorias (did not exist till 400 A.D.).
3. Paphlagonia.
4. Helenopontus (Pontus Amasiae, Silv.; Dios pontus(?) Veron.).
5. Galatia prima.
6. Galatia (II.) salutaris.
7. Cappadocia prima.
8. Cappadocia secunda.
9. Armenia prima (secunda from 534).
10. Armenia secunda (tertia from 534).
11. [Armenia major,] a portion of Great Armenia, acquired under Theodosius II. (441), is made a province in 534 under the name of Armenia prima.

## IV. Dioecesis Orientis.

## PROVINCIAE:

1. Isauria.
2. Cilicia prima.
3. Cilicia secunda.
4. Cyprus.
5. Augusta Emphratusensis.
6. Osroene.
7. Mesopotamia.

[Sophanone (s. Sophene)], mentioned by Silvius, at his time it was not organised as a province, and not until 536 as Armenia IV.

8. Syria prima.
9. Syria secunda, s. salutaris.
10. Phoenice (maritima ap. Eusebium et Malalam).
11. Phoenice Libani.
12. Arabia (Hieroc).
13. Palaestina salutaris (Not. Dign.).
14. Palaestina prima.
15. Palaestina secunda.
16. Palaestina tertia.
17. Palaestina salutaris (?)

## V. Dioecesis Aegypti. (In the Veronese codex a part of the Dioecesis Orientis.)

## PROVINCIAE:

1. Augustamnica prima.
2. Augustamnica secunda.
3. Aegyptus.
4. Arcadia.
5. Thebais inferior (Hieroc).
6. Thebais superior (Hieroc).
7. Libya inferior (Libya sicca, Silv.).
8. Libya superior, s. Pentapolis.

## MAP 9.

## PHOENICIAN AND GREEK COLONIES.

## PHOENICIAN COLONIES.

THE following works form the basis of our remarks on the Phoenician colonies:—Movers, *Das Phönizische Alterthum* (Berlin, 1850), the second part of which is devoted to the history of the colonies; Kenrick, *Phoenicia* (London, 1855); Ohlshausen, *Ueber Phönizische Ortsnamen ausserhalb des Semitischen Sprachgebiets im Rheinischen Museum für Philologie*, tom. viii., fasc. 3, p. 321—340 (Bonn, 1852).

“Coloniae Tyri,” says Curtius (iv. 4), “paene toto orbe diffusae sunt.” And in Strabo (xvii. p. 832) we read: τῆς Εὐρώπης ἐν τῇ τῇ ἀρίστην νέονται Φοίνικες κατὰ τὴν ἡπειρὸν καὶ τὰς προσεχέεις νήσους, τὴν τε Λιβύην κατεκτίσαντο πᾶσαι, ὅσον μὴ ρωμαϊκῶς οἶον τ’ ἦν οἰκεῖν. This is, however, saying too much; and what Eratosthenes relates about the Tyrians having nearly 300 settlements on the west coast of Libya, is probably just as much exaggerated. Moreover, it must be remembered that most of those numerous colonies were only small trading stations and factories, and that Carian, Ionian, and Libyan tribes also took part in founding them. These settlements in the Aegaeon disappeared when Greek tribes occupied the islands and shores of Thrace and Asia Minor. From the commencement of the eighth century the Greek colonists also drove the Phoenicians from most of the places which they possessed on the Gallic and Iberian shores of the Mediterranean.

The oldest colonies were founded by settlers from Byblos. *Melos*, which in fact is said to have been called Byblos, *Paphos* in Cyprus, *Calliste* or *Thera*, and *Thasos* are mentioned as among them. Their establishment is assigned, in the Chronicon Hieronymi, to the year 1427 B.C. After Byblos, Sidon stands at the head of the Phoenician towns. As colonies of this metropolis we know of *Lais* (*Lais*, *Leshem*), at the sources of the Jordan, which was subsequently occupied by the Danites, and received the name of Dan; *Cambe* or *Cuccabe*, on the site of the subsequent Tyrian Carthago; *Hippo* (*Hippocrata*, *Hippagreta*, *Hippo Zarytus*); *Citium* in Cyprus; *Tyros*, *Leptis magna*, *Oliarus*. From Sidon, towards the end of the twelfth century, the hegemony passed over to Tyros, the most important colonies of which are *Utica*, founded a few years before Gades, *Gades*, founded about 1100, and *Carthago* about 814. The date of the establishment of the others can only rarely be determined. We therefore enumerate the Phoenician colonies in their geographical succession.

On the commercial routes to the countries about the Euphrates were: 1. The already mentioned town of *Lais*; 2. *Eddana* on the Euphrates (Steph. Byz.), probably the same which in Ptolemy's best manuscripts, v. 19, § 3, ed. Nobbe, (v. 18, p. 380, ed. Wilbg.) is called *Eddapa* or *Adapa*. Movers also considers the following as Phoenician colonies:—3. *Hamat* (afterwards Epiphania on the Orontes), because Hamat in Genesis x. 18 is called brother of Sidon and son of Canaan; 4. *Thapsacus* (*Tipsah*, Old Testament), whose Phoenician name means *Trajectus*.

*Joppa*, on the coast of Palestine, according to Pliny, v. § 68, is a Phoenician town, and *Ascalon*, according to Seylax, a πόλις Τυρίων. In any case both places were Phoenician trading settlements, which, in regard to Ascalon, may in fact be inferred from Herodotus, i. 105, and from Pausanias, i. 14, § 1.

In Egypt: 1. Τυρίων στρατόπεδον in Memphis; 2. *Liëbris*, *Λιέβρις* (Hecataeus ap. St. B.), a town of unknown situation. According to Movers (p. 186), this Phoenician name sounded *liëbri*, i.e. (*statio*) *ad Hebraeos* and the place would be identified with *Vicus* or *Castra Judaeorum*, on the road from Heroopolis to Heliopolis (Itin. Anton., and Notit. Dign.). In addition to these the following were, in all probability, also Phoenician settlements:—3. The *Sanctuary of Jupiter* on *Mons Casius*; 4. The former *Emporium* on the Herculean or Canobian mouth; 5. The town of *Migdol* (i.e. *turris*), called *Migdol* by Herodotus; and 6. *Baal Zephon*, afterwards Heroopolis.

On the coast of Syria there was *Heraclea*—on the site where Daphne near Antiochia afterwards stood—which, to judge from the name was a Phoenician settlement. According to Movers, Thapsacus, the earlier name of the river Orontes, is also Phoenician.

*Cilicia*, like Cyprus, received Canaanite immigrants at an early date. The name of the country, *Κίλικία* (Ptolem. v. 8, § 3), corresponds to *Kilim*, the Canaanite name of Cyprus, which lies opposite. In the Greek mythology Cilix is a son of the Phoenician Agenor. The numerous Cilico-Phoenician coins which we possess—all of which belong to the 4th century B.C.—proved that up to this time the Phoenician language and writing predominated in Cilicia. Those places expressly mentioned as being Phoenician towns are: *Tarsus* (a colony of Aradus, according to Chrysostomus, tom. ii. p. 20, ed. Reiske), and *Myriandus* (Xenophon, *Anab.* i. 4, § 6; Seylax). Besides these the names and forms of worship in *Rhosus*, *Aegae* or *Aegaeae*, *Mellos*, *Soli*, *Nagidus*, and *Celenderis* betray their Phoenician origin. Cyprus was peopled at a very early time by the Canaanite tribes of the Cilians and Hamatites, from whom Citium and Amathus received their names. At that time the separate larger towns of the island formed as many centres of small kingdoms. Later they all became subject to Continental Phoenicia, and the whole of Cyprus was in turn ruled over by the Byblians, Sidonians, and Tyrians. The mythical representative of the Byblians is Cinyras, the supposed founder of *Paphos*; that of the Sidonians is Belus, who is said to have founded *Citium* and *Lapathos*; the Tyrians lastly are represented by Pygmalion, who, among other towns, founded *Carpasia*. Even at this period of Phoenician dominion, Greeks had settled in Cyprus, and according to tradition are said to have come there from Athens under Akamas, from Laedaemon under Praxander, also



from Argos, Sicyon, Arcadia, and from the island of Siphnus. The Carians, who were usually confederates of the Phoenicians, possessed at that time the district of Curium. But it was not until the Egyptian king Amasis had put an end to the Tyrian dominion in Cyprus (c. 569), that the Greek element acquired any influence, and that Salamis became the centre of a mighty state.

On the coast of *Pamphylia* and *Lycia* we find no town expressly mentioned by the ancients as a Phoenician settlement, yet according to Movers the names *Cibyra*, *Masura*, *Ruscopus*, *Sylleion*, *Mygdale*, and *Phaselis* are evidently Semitic. It must also be observed that south of Phaselis there was a town called *Phoenix* or *Phoeniceus*, and that in the same district were the Solymi mountains (*Σόλυμα ὄρη*), the inhabitants of which, according to Choerilus (ap. Joseph., c. *Apion*. i. 22), spoke the Phoenician language.

In the island of *Rhodus*, the Phoenicians lived mixed with the native population in the towns of *Lindus*, *Ialysus*, and *Camirus*, till they were driven out by the Dorians.

*Caria*, where there was a mountain and fortress called *Phoenix*, is named *Φωινίκη* in the poems of Bacchylides and Corinna (Athen iv p. 174), which, however, probably only indicated the Semitic origin of the inhabitants. There are in *Caria* no Phoenician colonies expressly mentioned as such, unless we consider the otherwise unknown *Astyra* as one, which, according to Stephanus Byz., was πόλις Φωινίκης (Φωινίκων?) κατὰ Ῥόδον, ἐν ᾗ ἐτιμῶτο ἡ Ἀθήνη Ἀστυρίς. But it may be questioned whether we should not here read κατ' Ἀράβον instead of κατὰ Ῥόδον, although we as little know of an *Astyra* in Phoenicia Proper as in *Caria*. However, the name of the town, which must be derived from the worship of the Phoenician Astarte, is met with in many districts, especially in those where mines existed. Thus there was an *Astyra* with the worship of Minerva *Astyrena* on the *Adramyttian* bay (Strabo, xiii. p. 606, 613), and further inland, in the same district, there were silver mines; a third *Astyra* with gold mines at one time existed in the neighbourhood of *Abydos* (Strabo, xiii. p. 591), a fourth was situated opposite the island of *Lesbos* in the territory of the town of *Atarneus* (Pausan. iv 35, § 6), where likewise gold mines existed (Strabo, xiv. p. 680), a fifth *Astyra* is mentioned in *Boeotia*, near *Thebes* (Steph. Byz.), in a district also rich in Phoenician traditions.

In *Crete*, *Itanos*, where purple was obtained, is described as a Phoenician settlement by Steph. Byz. Other places, the names and myths of which betray their Phoenician origin, are: *Leben*, *Araden*, *Phoenix*, *Phoeniceus portus* with an adjacent island called *Aradus*, *Gortyn*, *Phaestus*, and others.

The *Cyclades*, as Thucydides (i. 8) says, were at one time inhabited mostly by Carians and Phoenicians. Among this group and the neighbouring islands we must mention: *Thera* sive *Calliste*, *Anaphe* olim *Memblariis*, *Melos* olim *Memblis*, and *Byblos*, *Oharus*, *Cythera* (where there were purple-fisheries and the worship of *Venus Urania*), *Ios* olim *Phoenice*, *Syros*, *Nisyros* olim *Porphyris*, *Siphnos* (with mines), *Ceos*, whose town *Carthaeu* has a Phoenician name, and where, as in *Amorgos*, fine woven textures were manufactured.

The shores of the *Hermionian* bay and those of the island of *Cranae* in the *Laconian* bay, which were rich in purple snails, were doubtless, like those of *Cythera*, also visited and ransacked by the Phoenicians. The presence of the Phoenicians in *Elis*, *Patras*, *Aegira*, *Corinth*, and other places, is likewise indicated, partly by the cultivation of *byssus* and the manufacture of fine woven textures, partly by the worship of *Venus Urania*, and partly by the Phoenician names of the river *Jardanus*, of cape *Phaea* (i.e. *Angulus*), of the *Messenian* port town *Phoeniceus*, and of the town of *Tyros* on the east coast of *Laconia*.

On the *Thracian* coast we know the Phoenician settlements on the island of *Thasos*, rich in gold, with which island we may probably connect the towns on the opposite continent, *Oesyne* olim *Bibline*, *Stryme*, and *Galepsos*, as well as the mines of *Pangacon*. To them also belong the town of *Abdera*, which *Hercules* is said to have founded, and which bears the same name as the Phoenician colony of *Abdera*, in the south of *Spain*. *Torone* on the *Chalcidian* peninsula may also be mentioned here, inasmuch as, according to the legend, the mother of the founder is called *Phoenice*.

In *Tenedos*, the Phoenician Melart was worshipped; Cadmus visited *Samothrace*; *Lesbos*, according to Homer (*Il* xxiv 544), is Μάκρος ἔδος, i.e. the seat of the Phoenician Melcart or *Hercules*, and the island is therefore called *Macaria*, as *Cyprus* and *Rhodus*, and in *Sicily*, *Heraclaea* *Minoa* likewise bore the name of *Macaria*. Opposite the island of *Lesbos* there was an *Astyra* in the territory of *Atarneus*, and another on the coast of *Troy*. The neighbouring *Adramyttium*, according to Ohlschlägen, is likewise a Phoenician name, which we find in *Africa* in the form of *Adrumetum*. The Syro-Phoenician worship of *Adonis* and *Aphrodite πόρνη* prevailed in *Sestos*, *Priapus*, *Lampsacus* (a Phoenician name which signifies *ad tractum*), and *Abydos*, in the neighbourhood of which there was likewise an *Astyra*. *Pronectus* is expressly called a Phoenician colony by Stephanus Byz. *Phoenix* is said to have established colonies in *Bithynia* on the *Pontus Euxinus* (Syncell p. 299), and the earlier presence of the Phoenicians in these districts is indicated by the legends of the *Agenorid* Phineus.

*Sicily* at one time had Phoenician trading settlements on all its shores and on the adjacent small islands (Thuc. vi. 2). Being afterwards driven by the Greek colonists from most places, the Phoenicians maintained themselves in *Motye*, *Solís*, and *Panormus*, whose Phoenician name on the coins is *Machmet* (i.e. *castra*). We recognise traces of earlier settlements in the names of places, and in the worship of Semitic divinities. To give but a few instances of this: *Heraclaea* *Minoa* was at an earlier date called *Macara*, and, according to the coins, *Rus-Melcart*; *Pachynus* promontorium is the Greek form of the Phoenician *pachun*, i.e. *specula*. The name of the peninsula of *Thapsus* is also found in *Syria* and *Africa*. *Palma*, in the neighbourhood of *Messana*, is

called in the *Itin. Anton.*, p. 87, by the corresponding Phoenician word *Tamaricum*. In like manner, *Sohsapre* (i.e. ἀκτὴ καλὴ), which in the *Itin.*, p. 92, is mentioned together with *Calacte*, is the Phoenician name of the same place. In a similar manner on p. 88 the name of a station *ad fluvium Lanarium* 10 m. pass. from *Mazara*, is given instead of *ad fluvium sive Lanar* (i.e. *ad aquam*). *Mazara* itself is a Phoenician word and signifies *castellum*. Elements of Semitic worship are found in *Leontini*, *Catana* and *Syracuse*. Among the nearest islands the Phoenicians possessed—even before the supremacy of Carthage—the *Argates*, *Melita*, *Gaulos* or *Gaudos*, *Cossura*, and *Lampusa*.

On the shores of *Lower Italy*, *Temesa* or *Tempsa*—in the neighbourhood of which copper mines existed—seems to have originally been a Phoenician settlement. Other towns there, the names of which have a Semitic physiognomy are *Hippo* (Vibo), *Medma*, and *Malaca*. The rivers *Sybaris* and *Crathis* are met with again in the *Subur* and *Crathis*, on the west coast of *Africa*.

In *Latium*, after the treaty in the year 501, the Carthaginians were not allowed to build any fortified place. If this had been the case in earlier times, we might venture—to judge from the situation and name—to conjecture that *Astura* was some such place.

On the *Etruscan* coast we find not far from *Cære* the coast-town of *Puenum*. The ancient name of *Cære*, *Agylia* (i.e. *rotunda*), is also Phoenician, and agrees with the position of the town which was built round a hill.

On the *Ligurian* coast we have the ancient name of the Sidonian Carthago in *Heraclaea Caccabara*. In the vicinity of this place we must look for the islands of *Sturium* (Ἀστυρίων?) and *Phoenice* mentioned by Pliny (iii. § 79). Besides these, the names of the following places suggest their Phoenician origin: *Portus Herculis Monoeci*, *Heraclaea*, which lay somewhere at the mouth of the *Rhone*; *Portus Herculis*, near *Cosa* and the *Mons Argentarius*; *Heraclaeum* (*Heraclanum*), on the gulf of *Naples*; and *Portus Herculis*, in *Oenotria*.

In *Corsica*, we know of no Phoenician settlements, although the island is called Φοινίσσα Κύριος by Callimachus (*Hymn. in Del.* 19), and *Cyrnos*, according to Servius (on Virgil, *Ecl.* ix. 30), is a son of *Hercules*. At the southern extremity of *Sardinia*, which lay on the sea-route to *Spain*, the Tyrians founded the town of *Caralis* (Claudian. *De bello Gild.* v. 20); *Nora*—whose mythical founder, *Norax* of *Tartessus*, was son of *Mercury* and *Erythra*—was probably a colony of the Phoenicians in *Gades*. Between 580 and 480 B.C. the whole island came into the possession of the Carthaginians. According to Stephanus Byz. they founded *Sulci* and *Charmis*; but the name of the latter *Χάρμις* is probably but a corruption of *Κάραλις*. We pass over the names of the other Punic towns on the island; they were inhabited mostly by *Liby-Phoenicians*.

Between *Sardinia* and *Spain* the Phoenicians occupied the important seaports of the *Baleares* or *Gymnesiae*, and of the *Pityussae* or *Ebusim* (i.e. insulae pinearum), possessing good harbours. In *Spain* they, even at an early date, took possession of a large portion of what was afterwards called *Baetica*, the territory of the *Turci* or *Turdetani*, that which was called *Tartessus* by the Greeks. The chief town there was *Gades*, founded c. 1100 B.C. by the Tyrians, τὰ Γάδερα, in Punic *Gadir* or *Agadir*. The most important towns to be named after this, are *Carteia*, *Six*, *Malaca*, and *Abdera*. The coins of all these towns have *Liby-Phoenician* inscriptions. To the north of *Turdetania*, the chief stations of the Phoenicians are *Barcino*, *Cartaia*, and *Carthago vetus*, so called to distinguish it from *Carthago nova* founded by *Hasdrubal* in 242; *Saguntum*, which, according to tradition, was founded by *Hercules*, is probably likewise of Phoenician origin.

On the *North Coast of Africa*, the Sidonian colonies of *Cambe* or *Caccabe* (old *Carthage*), *Hippo*, and *Leptismagna*, are expressly mentioned as being Phoenician settlements; further *Utica* and *Carthago* (*Carthada* Punic, i.e. *réa πόλις*), as Tyrian colonies; also *Adrumetum*, which, according to Sallust (*Jugurth.* c. 19), is older than *Carthago*; the towns of *Capsa* and *Icosium*, founded by *Hercules*; and the town of *Auzia* or *Auzia* in the interior, south of *Icosium*, founded by *Ithobalus*, King of *Tyre* (who reigned somewhere about 897–866 B.C.). But of course there were Phoenician or Punic settlements at all important points of the coast, eastwards as far as *Cyrenaica*, and westwards as far as the ocean. The towns of *Leptis Magna*, *Oea* or *Macarocaea* (*Oeat* or *Macarocaea* on the coins), and *Sabratia* (on the coins *Sabrator* or *Sabrator*), whence the Greek form of the name *Aproton* constituted a *Tripolis*, which it is true we do not find mentioned until the time of *Alexander Severus*, but which may very possibly have existed in ancient times as an imitation of similar institutions in the Phoenician mother country.

It may also be mentioned that besides Carians, Greeks also took part in the Phoenician settlements on this coast. *Hecataeus* speaks of an Ionian town *Κυβή* or *Κύβος* (Steph. Byz.), which must have been situated in the neighbourhood of *Hippuacra*. As there was also a town called *Κύβος* or *Κυβασσός* in *Caria*, these Ionians must have associated themselves with the Carians, who were frequently allies of the Phoenicians. The periplus of the so-called *Scylax* mentions an island *Euboea* and *Ναξικός νήσος* in the same district as *Hippuacra*. Further, when *Mescha*, which is situated somewhere between *Hippo* and *Utica*, is said to have been founded by Greeks returning from *Troy*, and the poets of the *Nóστωι* have much to relate about the towns which *Teueros*, *Amphilochus*, *Odysseus*, and *Menestheus* founded in districts occupied by Phoenicians,—these legends may in so far have an historical foundation, as in the very mixed population of the Phoenician colonies there also existed a Greek element.

On the shores of the *Atlantic Ocean*, the most important colony of the Tyrians was *Lixus*, whose temple to *Hercules* was older than that of *Gades* (Plin. xix. § 63). On the other parts of the coast which extended to the desert, there at one time existed (as *Eratosthenes* says) about 300 colonies, which, after the decay of the

Tyrian power, became a prey to the *Nigritians* and *Pharusians*. A portion of them were then reorganised by the Carthaginians; for Hanno peopled *Caricentichos*, *Gytta*, *Aera*, *Melita*, and *Arambys*, with new colonists, besides founding *Thymiateron*, and establishing a trading station on the island of *Cerne* opposite to the desert.

## GREEK COLONIES.

### A.—AEOLIAN COLONIES.

By what is called the *Aeolian* migration, the Achaeans of *Peloponnesus* and the Aeolians of *Boetia*, *Thessaly* and *Locris* colonised the islands of *Lesbos*, *Tenedos*, *Hecatonnesi*, and a portion of the opposite shores of *Asia Minor*. The principal settlements were *Mytilene* on *Lesbos*, and on the continent, according to *Herodot.* (i. 149), the following twelve towns:—

1. *Cyme Phrygeus*; 2. *Lavissa*; 3. *Neonteichos*; 4. *Temnos*; 5. *Cilla*; 6. *Notium*; 7. *Aegiroessa* (No. 5—7 of uncertain site); 8. *Pitane*; 9. *Aegaeae*; 10. *Myrina*; 11. *Gryneia*; 12. *Smyrna* (afterwards occupied by Ionians from *Colophon*, and destroyed in 627 by *Alyattes*).

Of these, *Mytilene* and *Cyme* became the mother cities of most of the other Aeolian colonies.

As continental Colonies of *Mytilene*, the following are mentioned:—1. *Assus*, in *Troas*, which colonised *Gargarus*. 2. *Arisbe*, whose colony *Titaea*, in *Troas*, is of unknown situation; *Arisbe* seems to have subsequently received new colonists from the *Ionian Miletus*, for *Anaximenes*, in *Strabo*, p. 635, calls it a Milesian colony. 3. *Achilleum* and *Sigeum*, which the Athenians took from the *Methymnaeans*. 5. *Madytus* and *Sestus*, in the *Thracian Chersonesus*. 7. *Aenos*, in *Thrace*, first colonised by *Alopeconnesus*, an Aeolian town in the *Thracian Chersonesus*, and perhaps likewise a colony of *Mytilene*, afterwards received colonists from *Mytilene* and *Cyme*. 8. *Hermonassa* in the neighbourhood of the *Cimmerian Bosphorus*.

As Colonies of *Cyme*, the following are mentioned:—1. *Cebrene*, in *Troas*. 2. *Phantia* (?) in *Troas*, of unknown situation; even the name is uncertain (v. Steph. Byz. s.v., and the commentators). 3. *Aenos*, in *Thrace*, received, among others, colonists from *Cyme*. 4. *Sule*, in *Pamphylia*. 5. *Cumae*, in *Italy*, according to *Strabo*, founded by *Cumeans* and *Chalcidians*. *Scymnus Chius* (239) also calls the founders *Chalcidians* and *Aeolians*; but *Dionys. Halic.* says, *Chalcidians* and *Eretrians*; *Velleius Paterculus* mentions only *Chalcidians*.

We hear nothing of the founding of the other towns belonging to the Asiatic Aeolis in *Troas*, such as *Antandrus*, *Coloniae*, *Larissa*, *Hamaxitus*, *Lamponia*, *Neandria*, *Pityia*. *Adramyttium* also was probably Aeolianised. According to *Strabo*, p. 606, it would be an Athenian colony; probably in the same sense as, according to the same author, the Aeolian town of *Elaea* is said to have been colonised by *Menestheus*, at the time of the *Trojan* war. Later, in the year 422, *Adramyttium* was ceded by *Pharnaces* to the *Delians*, whom the Athenians had driven from their island. The town of *Cane*, opposite the southern point of *Lesbos*, was a colony of the *Opuntian Locrians* *Magnesia ad Sipylum* and *Magnesia ad Maeandrum* may also be regarded as quasi-Aeolian colonies. The latter town—founded by *Magnes* from *Thessaly*, who was said to have first gone to *Crete* (where there also existed a *Magnesia*) and thence to *Asia Minor* with *Cretans*,—after its destruction by the *Cimmerians* (about 726) was restored by *Ephesians* and *Milesians*, and afterwards reckoned among the *Ionian* towns.

*Aeolian Colonies of Italy*, besides the *Cumae* already mentioned, are:—

1. *Locri Epizephyri*, founded by *Ozolian*, or, according to others, by *Opuntian Locrians*. The colonies of this town are:—1. *Medama* or *Medna*; 2. *Metauris*; 3. *Hippoumum*.

The Achaeans of *Peloponnesus* from the district of *Achaia* founded:—

2. *Sybaris* (721 *Euseb.*, destroyed in 510), which on its part founded:—*Laus*, *Sedrus*, *Posidonia*, and *Sybaris Nova*, on the river *Traeis*.

3. *Croton* (710 *Euseb.*), the mother city of *Terina* and, according to *Ephorus*, of *Caulonia*. According to *Pausanias*, *Caulonia* was founded by *Peloponnesian Achaeans*, under the guidance of *Tiphon* of *Aegium*.

4. *Pandosia*, in the neighbourhood of *Metapontum* (probably to be distinguished from *Pandosia* in *Bruttium*).

5. *Metapontum*. From the various accounts of the ancients, we conclude that the town was founded by *Phocians* and *Aetolians* (774 *Euseb.*), and that it afterwards (about 650) received new colonists from *Achaia* (See *G. Holländer, De rebus Metapontinorum*, 1851, p. 14). In passing, we may mention the mythical tradition, according to which the Aeolian king *Thoas* founded *Temesa*, after the fall of *Troy*, and the Aeolian prince *Epheus* the towns of *Lagaria* and *Pisae*.

### B.—IONIAN COLONIES.

The Ionians, mixed with various other Greeks, colonised from *Attica* the *Cyclades*, *Samos* and *Chios*, and upon the Asiatic continent the towns of *Miletus*, *Myús*, *Priene*, *Ephesus*, *Colophon*, *Teos*, *Clazomenae*, *Lebedos*, *Phocaea* in the territory of *Cyme*, and *Erythrae*, which towns on their part became the mother cities of a large number of colonies.

*Colonies of Miletus*:—

Pliny, v. 31, § 112—"Miletus, Ioniae caput, super xc. (lxxx. and lxx. varia lectio) urbium per cuncta maria genetrices." According to *Seneca* (*Consol. ad Helv.* 7, § 2) *Miletus* founded 75 colonies. The following are mentioned:—

On the west coast of *Asia Minor* and on the nearest islands:—

1. *Iasus*, originally a Doric colony of the *Argives*, but subsequently re-colonised by *Milesians*. 2. *Magnesia ad Maeandrum* restored by *Milesians* and *Ephesians* (vid.

supra). 3. *Leros* I. 4. *Icaria* I. 5. *Abydos* (about 630 B.C.) 6. (*Arabe*), in Troas, according to Anaximenes ap. Strabo, p. 625; according to Stephan. Byz., a colony of Mytilene 7. *Scopelus* 8. (*Lampsacus*), according to Strabo, p. 589, certainly more correctly a colony of Phocaea according to Charon of Lampsacus, Ephorus and Pomponius Mela. 9. *Coloniae*, in the territory of Lampsacus (Strabo, p. 589, On the Propontis).

10. *Paeus*. 11. *Parium*, a colony of Parians, Milesians and Erythraeans, according to Strabo; a colony of Erythraeans, according to Pausanias ix. 27, § 1. 12. *Prinap*, according to some a colony of Miletus; according to others a colony of Cyzicus, as Strabo says, p. 587. 13. *Cyzicus* (according to Euseb. 750 et 683 B.C.), according to some the mother city of Prinap. 14. *Arctus*. 15. *Proconnesus*. 16. *Miletropolis ad Rhodum*. That this town was a colony of Miletus is not confirmed by any direct testimony, but inferred from the name. *Gygis* in Troas is a colony of it. 17. *Cus*, at first inhabited by Mysians, then by Carians, then by Milesians, according to the Schol. Apollon. Rhod. i. 1177.

On the Pontus Euxinus:—

[*Heraclea Pontica*, a Megarian colony, but which in Strabo, p. 542, is mentioned as a colony of Miletus; an error probably occasioned by the town at one time receiving colonists from Miletus.]

18. *Sesamus* (afterwards *Amastis*, *Amastria*, *Amastrium*, *Mastys*). 19. *Ticium*, *Tium*, *Tius*. 20. *Cronium*. 21. *Cytorus*, *Cytorum*. 22. *Sinope*, the colonies of which are *Tropaeus*, *Cotyora* and *Cerasus*. [When Stephanus Byz. says—*Περὶ πόλιν Σινώπης*, this rests upon a wrong interpretation of the words in Herodotus, i. 76.] 23. *Amisus*, according to Strabo, p. 547, a colony of Milesians, afterwards re-colonised by one of the Cappadocian kings, and then by Athenians, who called the town *Puaceus*. According to Scymnus Chius (918), Amisus is a colony of Phocaea, founded four years before Heraclea Pontica. The same divergence of statements is found in regard to Lampsacus. It is probable that Milesians and Phocaeans took part in its colonisation, as, in fact, Anthea (No. 37) was a colony of Milesians and Phocaeans. 24. *Phasis*. 25. *Dio-carius*. 26. [*Pityus*?]. 27. *Cepi* or *Cepus*, on the Cimmerian Bosphorus. 28. *Ponticopolis* (about 541 B.C.). 29. *Theodosia*. 30. *Olbia*, *Olbiopolis*, *Borysthenes*, *Miletropolis* (654 B.C., Euseb.). 31. *Tyrrus*. 32. *Istros*, *Istria*, *Istropolis* (654 B.C., Euseb.). 33. *Toma*. 34. [*Callatis*], a colony of Miletus, according to Mela, ii. 2; of Heraclea Pontica, according to Memnon, v. 21, Strabo, p. 542, Scymnus, 761. 35. *Odessus*. 36. *Apollonia* (about 610 B.C.); its colony is *Anchiale*. 37. *Anthea* in Thrace, of unknown site, according to Steph. Byz., a colony of Milesians and Phocaeans.

38. *Limnae*, in the Thracian Chersonesus. 39. *Cardia*, a colony of Milesians and Clazomenians; afterwards received colonists from Athens under Miltiades. *Cobrys* and *Cypsus* were emporia of the Cardians. 40. *Myrcinus*, on the Strymon. 41. [*Enneahotai*].—The Milesian Aristagoras endeavoured to found a colony here in 497 B.C., but was driven back by the Edonians. In the year 437, the Athenians founded *Amphipolis* there. 42. [*Zancle*, in Sicily].—The Milesians, after 494, joined the Samians who were going to Sicily to found the colony of Calcacte, but who, instead of doing this, took possession of the town of Zancle. 43. *Milesiopolis*, *Μησιόπων πόλις*, on the shores of the Delta of the Nile. 44. *Nauclatis* in Egypt (about 630 under Psammetichus). 45. [*Claudia*]. This fort was given by Pharnabazus to Milesians who were driven out of their country by internal dissensions (405 B.C.; Diodor. xii. 104, § 6) that it was situated in Caria is inferred from Attic inscriptions, in which a place is mentioned among the towns of the Carian tribute, under the name of *Κλαδία* (Vid. Bockh, *Statthalterung*, ii. p. 698). 46. *Ampe*, not far from the mouth of the Tigris, was the name of the place to which Darius, after taking Miletus, transferred the surviving Milesians (Herodot. vi. 20). It is probably the same place as the *Amperome* (read *Ampetome*, *Ἀμπη κόμη*) *colonia Milesiorum*, which Pliny 6, 32, § 159, mentions in Arabia.

Colony of Phocaea

1. *Lampsacus*, 2. *Amisus*, 3. *Anthea*; see the colonies of Miletus, Nos. 8, 23, 37. 4. *Vitia* in Italy (535 B.C.). 5. *Alalia*, in Corsica (about 560). 6. *Massilia* (600 B.C.), whose colonies on the Gallic coast were: *Naxos*, *Antipolis*, *Athenopolis*, *Olbia*, *Tauricis*, s. *Tauricentum*, *Rhodanusa*, *Heraclea* (the two last somewhere at the mouths of the Rhone), *Agathe*. We may assume that the earlier Phocæan settlements *pontus Herculis Momi*, *Heraclea Caccabaria*, and other places on this coast, were likewise taken possession of by Massaliots. Besides these Stephanus Byz. mentions *Τροίσις* and *Κυβήρη* as Massaliot towns, they are otherwise unknown. Probably, *Κυβήρη*, when the name of an Iberian and a Massaliot town, is a corruption of *Περύνη*, the name of a town known from Herodotus. Further, when Arrianus (*Ora marit.* 675), in speaking of the town Arclate, says—“*Thelme vocata sub priore seculo, Graeco incolente*,” the word Thelme in the very corrupt text of the poem has arisen out of *telme*, *telma*, *télma*, which is the Greek translation of the Gallic word Arclate (i.e., *locus palustris*). It seems to us as little probable that Arclate was originally a Greek and not a Celtic town, as that the towns of the Cavari—Cabelho, and Avenio—which Stephanus Byz. adduces as Massaliot towns, were founded by Greeks. The meaning of those ancient statements must, as we believe with Walkenaer (*Geogr. anc. des Gaules* i. p. 173) be limited to this, that the Massaliots had their entrepôts in these towns. *Σκοαρὸς*, which Stephanus Byz. also calls *πόλις Μασσαλιωτῶν*, seems to have been another such place, and was probably situated somewhere on the Sequana. The Massaliot colonies on the Iberian coast, were:—*Rhode*, the first establishment of which is ascribed to Rhodians; *Emporion* or *Emporiae*, a colony of the Massaliots, according to Strabo, p. 250, of the Phocæans, according to Livy xxxiv. 9, and Pliny in § 22; *Μασσαλιωτῶν Φωκείων*, according to Scymnus; *Ἰωνικοπολίτιον*, a colony of Massaliots in Strabo, p. 157, of the Phocæans according to Artemidor ap. Stephan.;

*Aloni*, insula et oppidum; another colony, situated between Suco fl. and Carthago nova, the name of which Strabo does not mention; *Maenare*, Massaliot according to Scymnus; *ὑστέρη τῶν Φωκικῶν πόλεων*, according to Strabo p. 156.

Colonies of Samos:

1. *Samothrace*, which possessed on the mainland, *Sala*, *Zone*, *Merambra*, *Serrum*. 2. *Anaea*, in Caria. Besides these, the Samians possessed on the continental shores: *Panionium*, *Erasistratius*, *Charadrius*, *Phocara leus*, *Acadanius*, *Mycale*, and *Marathesium*. The last of these towns was ceded to the Ephesians, who gave to the Samians Neapolis in return. 3. *Perinthus*, 4. *Brasanthé*; 5. *Ἡράτων τοῦτο*, on the Propontis. 6. *Minoa*, *Aegubus*, and *Aresine*, on the island of Amorgos, were organised by Sinonides (Suidas v. *Σινώπης*). According to the schol. Dionys. Perieg. 526, Amorgos was Ionianised by Naxians. 7. *Ἵοας πόλις*, seven days' journey from Egyptian Thebes in the desert. 8. *Celenderis* and 9. *Nagulus*, in Cilicia, according to Mela; originally not Greek towns. 10. *Cydonia*, in Cete, was occupied in 528 by Samians, who, five years later, were again driven out by the Aegnetans. 11. *Dicaearchia*, in Italy (521 Euseb.). See the colonies of Cumae. 12. *Zancle*, in Sicily. Samians and Milesians (after 494) drove out the earlier inhabitants of the town, but were themselves again driven out by Anaxilas a few years afterwards.

Colonies of Teos

1. *Myonesus*. 2. *Abdera*, 543. In the year 655, the Clazomenians had settled there themselves, but were soon afterwards expelled by the Thracians. *Bergypolis* is mentioned by Stephanus Byz., as being a town of the Abderites. 3. *Phanagoria*, on the Cimmerian Bosphorus.

Colonies of Clazomenae

1. *Cardia*, in the Thracian Chersonesus. 2. *Abdera* (655). See the colonies of Teos. 3. *Tanais*, on the river Tanais. Plin. vi., 7, § 20. “Oppidum in Tanais quoque ostio. Tenuere finitima primo Cates, dein Clazomeni et Macones, postea Panticapenses.”

Colonies of Colophon:

1. *Myrlea* in Bithynia. 2. *Siris* in Italy. Colonies of Ephesus: 1. *Maquesia ad Maeandrum*, after its capture by the Cimmerians was restored by the Ephesians. 2. *Elacus*, in Asia, according to Pseudo-Plutarch (*Parallel.* c. 41), is said to have been founded by Hegesistatus, an Ephesian. Whether we are to consider it to be the Elacus on the Bithynian coast, or the Elacus on the Carian *Dorids Sinus* (Plin. v., § 107), or some other town, is uncertain.

Colony of Erythrae:

*Parium*, on the Propontis, according to Pausanias ix., 27, § 1; a colony of Parians, from the island of Paros, of Milesians and Erythraeans, according to Strabo xii., p. 588.

Colonies of Chios:

1. *Maronea*, on the coast of Thrace. 2. *Lemnonia*, of unknown site, on the coast of the mainland, opposite the island. The Chians had taken the place from the Coronaeans (Corynaeans?), and held possession of it for a time in common with the Erythraeans (Plutarch. *De virt. mul.* c. 4; Polyacn. viii., 66).

Colonies of Naxos:

1. *Amorgos* is said to have been peopled by Naxians and Ionians, according to the schol. Dionys. Perieg. 526. Cf. supra Colonies of Samos. 2. *Naxos*, in Sicily, founded by Naxians and Erythraeans.

Colonies of Andros:

1. *Argylos*, on the Sinus Strymonicus. 2. 3. *Acanthus* and *Stagira*, in Chalcidice, and in the same district the town of *Sane*, colonised by Andrians and Chalcidians. The Andrians also took part in the colonisation of the five towns of the Aete (Cleoneae, Olophrys, Aetiothoi, Imus, and Thyssus), according to Diodor. xii., 18.

Colony of Paros:

*Parium*, on the Propontis, founded conjointly by Erythraeans and Milesians.

Colonies of Chalcis:

1. On the islands of *Scyros*, *Peparethos*, *Scythos* and *Iros*, which, at an earlier time, were peopled by Thracian Pelasgiots and by Cretans (Scymnus 580). 2. About 30 towns of the peninsula of *Sithonia* (Strabo lib. vii., fr. 10 and x., p. 447). When most of them were afterwards again lost, the colonists withdrew to Olynthus. Some Chalcidians had settled on the peninsula of *Athos*. Further in the neighbourhood of Acanthus they possessed a place called *Elymnus*, which they left so as to settle in *Cleoneae* (Heracles Pont. *Polit.* c. 31). On the isthmus connecting Athos with the mainland was *Sane*, a colony of the Chalcidians and Andrians (Plutarch. *Qu. Gr.* c. 30). On the peninsula of Pallene, Stephanus Byz. mentions *Tude* and *Capsa*, under the name of *Χαλκιδικαὶ πόλεις*. But the majority of the places on the peninsula of Pallene and on Mount Athos were Eretrian colonies (Strabo x., p. 447). 3. *Pitheceusae insulae*, on the Italian coast (Liv. vii., 22). 4. *Cumae*, in Italy, founded conjointly with Asiatic Cumaeans and Eretrians (vide supra, colonies of Cyme). This colony, according to Eusebius, is said to have been founded as early as 1149 B.C., a statement the correctness of which is justly doubted. [It is based, we believe, upon the Asiatic settlement being confounded with the one in Italy; for the Asiatic Cyme, according to the Vita Homer. c. 48, is said to have been founded 168 years after the expedition to Troy (ἀπὸ τῆς εἰς Ἴλιον στρατείας), which the anonymous author of the Vita Hom. assigns to the year 1280 B.C. Now if we add 168 years to the year assigned to the Italian Cumae, we obtain the year 1212 B.C., which, according to Ephorus and the Marmor Parium, is the date of the expedition to Troy.]

The colonies of Cumae are—1. *Parthenope*, afterwards called *Pitheopolis*. 2. *Neapolis*, which subsequently received additional colonists from Chalcis, from the Pitheceusae, and from Athens (Strabo v., p. 246). 3. *Dicaearchia*, afterwards called *Puteoli*, the *ἐπίκλειον* of Cumae, which according to Eusebius, 521 B.C., is said to have been founded by Samians, was originally certainly likewise a Cumæan settlement, which was

subsequently strengthened by Samians (*Det. of Geogr.* ii., p. 678). 4. *Zancle* (v. infra).

5. *Rhegium*, founded by Chalcidians and other Euboeans and a body of exiled Messenians. Its colonies are: 1. *Pyxos* or *Buxentum* (471 B.C.), perhaps colonised at an earlier date by Sintes, for upon some coins belonging to Buxentum we read the name of *Sintes*; 2. *Messana* in Sicily. Under Anaxilas (+476) Rhegines took possession of the town of Zancle, which has since been called *Messana*.

6. *Naxos*, founded by Chalcidians and Naxians (735 B.C.). After the destruction of the town by Dionysius of Syracuse (403), the surviving Naxians received the town of Mylae from the Rhegians, from which they were, however, soon again expelled by the Messenians. In the year 358, the Naxians scattered in Sicily colonised *Tauromenium*, which had been founded by the Siculi in 396. The passage in Strabo p. 268, according to which *οἱ ἐν Τύβλη* (perhaps *Μέλη*?) *Ζαγκλοῖοι* are said to have founded Tauromenium, is not clear. Can the words refer to the Naxians, who at one time inhabited the Zanclean Mylae? The colonies of Naxos are—i. *Leontium*, which founded *Euboea*, a Sicilian town of unknown site, ii. *Catania*, iii. *Caltipolis*, of unknown position; [iv. *Zancle*, according to Scymnus and Strabo.]

7. *Zancle*. Cumæan pirates were the first founders of this town, which at a later date received colonists from Chalcis and other Euboean towns. This is stated by Thucydides vi., 4. According to Strabo, p. 268, and Scymnus, p. 284, Zancle was a colony of Naxos. About the year 493, the Samians and Milesians took possession of it; they were thereupon (before 476) expelled by the Messenians.

The following are the colonies of Zancle: 1. *Mylae* (716 B.C. Euseb.). 2. *Himera*; according to Thucydides vi., 5, it was colonised by Zancle; according to Strabo by Chalcidians from Mylae (ἐκ τῶν ἐν Μύλαις Χαλκιδέων). The Syracusan fugitives of *Μυληνίδαι* *καλοῦντο* (Thuc. vi., 5), who had probably settled in Mylae, also took part in founding the colony. Towards the year 476, Himera received Doric colonists through Theron of Agrigento (Diodor. xi., 49). After the destruction of the town by the Carthaginians (408), the surviving Himeraeans were reunited in *Therma*, a town founded in 407. The fortress of Cephaloedum seems to have been a dependence of Himera [3. *Ilybla*? see supra s.v. Naxos.]

Colonies of Eretria:

1. The peninsula of *Pallene*, according to Strabo, p. 447, was colonised by Eretrians. Among the towns in that part, *Mende* is expressly mentioned as a colony of the Eretrians by Thucydides (iv., 123), Mela and Steph. Byz. The colonies of Mende in Chalcidice were: *Eione* (Thuc. iv., 7), of unknown site, and *Neapolis* (Tabulae tributorum in Bockh's *Statthalterung* ii., p. 74). Besides these, we have mention of *Σκάβαλα* *χώρα Ἐρετρίων* (mentioned by Steph. Byz.), the inhabitants of which (the Scablaei) are named together with the Olynthians in the tables of the tributes (*l. c.* p. 730). It is probable that this district contained *Ὁ κωλον φρονίον Ἐρετρίων* (Steph. Byz.), the name of which is perhaps corrupt, and not different from *Σκάλον*, a place in the neighbourhood of Olynthus. 2. The peninsula of *Mount Athos* also contained colonies from Eretria (Strabo, p. 447), of which, however, we know no details. 3. *Mithone*, on the west coast of the Sinus Thermaicus, was a colony of those Eretrians who had been driven out of Coreira by the Corinthian Chersierates (Plutarch. *Qu. Gr.* c. ii.; Eustathius ad *Hom. Il.* ii., 228), so that Eretrians must have settled in Coreira before the Corinthians. 4. In the Aegæan Sea, the Eretrians at one time ruled over the islands of Andros, Tenos, Ceos, and others (Strabo p. 449, *ἐπὶ ἡγεμονίᾳ Ἀνδρίων καὶ Τήνων καὶ Κέων καὶ ἄλλων ἰσθίων*). 5. The Eretrians joined the Chalcidians, who colonised the Pitheceusae and Cumae.

Colonies of Athens:

The settlements of the Athenians were, in most cases, not colonies (*ἀποικίαι*), in the usual sense of the word, but *κληρουχίαι*, i.e., conquered or otherwise acquired territory, which was divided into a certain number of lots (*κλήροι*), and distributed among an equal number of the poorer citizens. These Kleruchi did not cease to be members of the state, but remained Athenian citizens, and hence did not, like the colonies, form communities, independent of the mother city.

In the *Thracian Chersonesus*,—where the Dolonciens had yielded up the sovereignty to Miltiades, son of Cypselus, who in 560 B.C. protected the peninsula from the invasions of the Apsinthians by erecting a wall across the isthmus, and who seems to have distributed Athenian colonists in various parts,—the following Athenian colonies are mentioned, viz.: 1. *Cardia* (Scymn. 701; Strabo vii., fr. 52). 2. *Pactye* (Scymn. ib.). 3. *Crithote* (Ephorus. ap. Harpocr. s. v.; Scymn. 711). 4. *Elacus* (Scymn. 708). 5. *Alopeconnesus* (Ety. M. s. v.). From 494 to 469 the Chersonesus was under Persian dominion, subsequently it became tributary to the Athenians, who in the year 452 sent a thousand Kleruchi there. 6. *Sigeum*, in Troas, taken possession of by Athenians before the Tyranny of Pisistratus (Strabo xiii., p. 599). 7. 8. *Lamnos* and *Imbros*, taken possession of in 510 by Miltiades, son of Cimon. 9. *Chalcis* in Euboea, distributed in 506 among 400 Kleruchi. 10. *Scyros*, Kleruchi, 476. 11. *Athalonnes* (τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀρχαίων κτήμα, Libanius *Argum.* in Demosth. *Orat. de Halonnes*, p. 75, ed. Reisk). 12. *Eion*, taken possession of by Cimon in 470. 13. *Sinope*, about 452 Kleruchi. 14. *Amisus*, which for some time bore the name of Puaceus. 15. *Asacus*, a Megarian settlement, strengthened at the time of the Peloponnesian war by Athenian colonists. 16. *Naxos*, subdued between 470—463; 452 Kleruchi. 17. *Andros*, Kleruchi at the time of Pericles. 18. *Brea*, a colony of the Athenians in the country of the Bisaltæ, of unknown site. 19. *Thasos*, conquered in 463. The continental possessions of the Thasians likewise fell into the possession of the Athenians. 20. *Ikestuae*, in Euboea, 445 Kleruchi. 21. *Thuryn*, in Italy, founded



under the auspices of Athens, and with the participation of a body of Athenians, 443. 22. *Amphipolis*, in Thrace, founded in 437. 23. *Aegina*, 431 Kleruchi. 24. *Atalante*, an island off the coast of Locris, taken possession of in 431. 25. *Potidaea*, 429 Kleruchi. 26. *Lesbos*, with the exception of the town of Methymna, 427 Kleruchi. 27. *Notum*, near Colophon, received Athenian colonists about the year 427. 28. *Delos*. (The Delians who were expelled in the year 422, received habitations in Adramyttium.) 29. *Scione*, was given, in 421, by the Athenians to the Plataeans. 30. *Melos*, 416 Kleruchi.

Lastly, we observe that Strabo, p. 246, speaks of Athenians as among those who strengthened the Cymaean colony of Neapolis. The mythical foundations of Monestheus, of Scylletium in Italy, and of Elaea in Asia Minor, we pass over. Adramyttium is probably one of them; for Strabo likewise mentions it as an Athenian colony.

## C DORIAN COLONIES.

## Colonies of Lacedaemon:

1. *Cnidus*, whose colonies are: *Syme* ins., colonised by Cnidians, Rhodians, and others; *Lipara*, 579 B.C., likewise by Cnidians and Rhodians; *Coreyra Nisyra*, in the Adriatic Sea.

2. *Thera*, under the guidance of the Agid Theras, was colonised by Dorians, Minyans, and Achaeans. Its colony was: *Cyrene* (631) in Cyrenaica, which became the mother city of *Apollonia*, *Teuchira*, *Barce* (about 554), *Hesperides* or *Euesperides*.

3. *Anaphe* ins. 4. *Pholegandrus* ins. 5. *Melos* (1116 according to Thucyd.); Melos sent a colony to *Crya* or *Cryassus* in Caria. 6. *Gortyna*, in Crete, colonised by Dorians, Achaeans, and Minyans. 7. *Polyrrhenia*, 8. *Lyctus*, 9. *Lapathus*, in Crete. (The Cretan towns of Amyclaeum and Therapne remind us of the Achaean settlements of the same name in Laconia. Other names of Lacedaemon places found in Crete are *Aepea*, *Aulon*, *Boeae*, *Etea*.) 10. *Selge*, in Pisidia. 11. *Noricum*, in Phrygia, on the river Marsyas, in the neighbourhood of Celaenae, is said to have been founded by a Lacedaemonian Pisistratus; this indeed is according to the unreliable testimony in the Pseudo-Plutarch. *De flux.*, c. 10, and Eustath. ad Dionys. 321. There were also some Dorians in the Phrygian Synnada, the coins of which bear the legends *Συνναδίων Δωριέων* or *Σ. Ίώνων*, or both together. The *Καστολιὸν πεδὸν Δωριέων* in Lydia, from Steph. Byz. (s. *Geogr. Dict. s.v.*) is unintelligible. 12. *Tarentum*, 707; its colony is *Heraclea* (432), and probably also *Callipolis* on the Tarentinus Sinus. 13. [*Heraclea Minoa*, in Sicily, a colony of Selinus, was conquered by the Spartans Dorieus and Euryleon (about 510). The same Dorieus had previously founded *Chynps* in Lybia, on a river of the same name; this colony, however, was destroyed by the Maces three years later.]

## Colonies of Argos:

1. *Iasos* in Caria, afterwards colonised by Milesians. 2. *Tralles* in Caria, founded by Argives and some Thracians.

3. In *Rhodes*, Argives Hellenised *Ialysos*, *Lindos*, and *Camirus*, and they in 408 conjointly built the town of Rhodes. Rhodes colonised or founded *Chalcia* and *Telos* insulae; *Gagae* and *Corydalla* (probably also *Rhodia* or *Rhodiapolis*) in Lycia; *Soli* (by Rhodians from Lindos and by Argives), in Cilicia; *Aeanteum*, in Troas; *Apollonia*, in Thrace, on the Pontus Euxinus (by Rhodians and Milesians); *Gela* in Sicily, at first called *Lindia* (605 B.C., by Rhodians and inhabitants of the island of Telos and some Cretans); *Lipara* Ins. (579 B.C., by Rhodians and Cnidians); *Rhode* in Iberia, afterwards taken possession of by the Massaliots. Possibly *Rhode* or *Rhodanusia*, at the mouths of the Rhone, was also founded by Rhodians, and only later re-colonised by Massaliots.

[In addition, mythical tradition says that Rhodians peopled the Balearae after the Trojan war, and founded Sybaris on the Traeis fl.; Siris, in conjunction with the Trojans, and Elpia with Coeans. Lastly the Rhodian Elpias is said to have been the founder of Salapia, as Philoctetes is said to have been the founder of Crimisa, of Malaca, and of Thurii; Diomedes of Arpi, of Canusium, and Lucerna; Menestheus of Scylletum; the piratical companions of Nestor the founders of Pisa in Etruria.]

5. *Carpathus* ins.6. *Casos* ins.

7. In *Crete*, Althaeus, grandson of Temenos, colonised several towns—the names of which are not enumerated—with Dorians and Achaeans from Argos and Megara. It is probable that the towns of *Mycenae*, *Pergamum*, *Tegea*, and *Lappa* or *Lappa*, whose origin is traced to the Argive Agamemnon or Talthebius, are among them.

[The greater number of the colonies which proceeded from Crete belong to the pre-historic epoch of the so-called Thalassocracy of Mino, who, according to Thucyd. i. 4, governed and colonised most of the islands of the Hellenic Sea. *Delos*, *Andros*, *Paros*, *Naxos*, *Cythnos*, *Siphnos*, *Amorgos*, *Sicinos*, *Chios*, *Lemnos*, and *Peparethos*, according to the statements of the ancients, were peopled from Crete, and preserved traces of Cretan influence. The following places on the mainland may be mentioned in the same category:—*Maronea* in Thrace, the *Bothiaeans* of Macedonia, *Troas*, where the Teucri and the worship of Apollo Smintheus had been introduced from Crete; further in Ionia, the district of *Erythrae* and *Colophon*; in Caria, *Miletus* and *Caunus*, in Lycia (where the Tremli are said to have immigrated from Crete), the towns of *Xanthos* and *Patara*; in Pisidia, *Cretopolis*, in Rhodes, *Cretinia*; in Sicily, *Minoa* and *Engyrium*; in Italy, *Hyria*, *Brentesium*, *Hydrus*, *Castrum Minervae*, *Salernum*. Even *Vienna* in Gaul is said to have been founded by Cretans, and *Tarrha* and *Asterusia* near the Caucasus, to have been called after towns of the same name, in Crete. At the time of the Aeolian migration some Magnetes went to Crete, and thence to Asia

Minor, where they founded *Magnesia ad Maeandrum*. In historic times the Cretans united with the Rhodians who founded *Gela* in Sicily.]

8. The Hellenisation of the towns in Lycia, Pamphylia, and Cilicia, is partly traced back to Argive settlements of very remote times, belonging more to mythology than to history. Thus Tarsus is said to have been founded by Triptolemus while searching for Io. Rhodia, Lynessus, Phaseus, in Lycia; Mallus, Mopsuestia, and Mopsuerene in Cilicia; Posidonium on the coast of Syria, are settlements of the Argive soothsayers, Mopsus and Amphilocheus; Pamphylia has its name from a daughter of Mopsus. Tradition also says that the followers of Triptolemus founded a town on the Orontes, on the site where Antiochia afterwards stood.

## Colonies of Troezen:

*Halicarnassus* and *Myndus*, in Caria.

## Colonies of Epidaurus:

*Cos*, *Nisyra*, *Calydna*.

## Colonies of Megara:

1. *Asypalaea*. Colonists from this place settled in *Rhoeteum*, in Troas. 2. *Astacus*, on the Propontis (710 Euseb.), afterwards strengthened by Athenians. 3. *Selymbria*. 4. *Calchedon* s. *Chalcedon* (674 Euseb.). 5. *Byzantium* (658). Calchedon and Byzantium founded *Mesambria*; its colonies are *Naucleus* and *Bisone*. 6. *Heraclea Pontica* (560, founded by Megarians and some Tanagraeans). Strabo calls Heraclea a colony of Miletus. The colonies of the Heracleots are: *Chersonesus Heracleotica* (Delians took part in its foundation), *Callatis* (according to Mela a colony of Miletus), *Panelos*, an unknown place on the Pontus.

7—9. *Trotilus*, *Thapsus*, and *Megara Hyblaea* in Sicily (circ. 728 B.C.). The Megarians from Hyblaea and other Megarians founded *Selinus* (628): its colony is *Heraclea Minoa*.

## Colonies of Corinth:

1. *Potidaea*, 2. *Aeneia*, in Chalcidice. 3. *Molyeria*, 4. *Chalcis*, in Aetolia. 5. *Solum*, 6. *Alysia*, in Acarnania. 7. *Leucas*, 8. *Anactorium*; Coreyraeans took part in colonising these. 9. *Ambracia*, from whence colonists went to Argos Amphilocheum. 10. *Coreyra* (735), its colonies are: (1) *Epidaurus* s. *Dyrachium*, founded by Coreyraeans under a Corinthian leader, and with the participation of some Corinthians. Subsequently (588 B.C.) Eleian colonists were received into the town. (2) *Apollonia*, founded by Coreyraeans and Corinthians; but Coreyra was considered the mother city of the colony.

11. *Syracuse* (757 Marmor Parium, 733 vel 734 Euseb.). The colonies of this town are: *Casmenae* and *Enna* (70 years after the foundation of Syracuse), *Acræ* (90 years after Syracuse), *Camarina* (135 years after Syracuse), *Aetna* (475). Exiled Syracusans took part in founding *Humera*. The Syracusan tyrant Dionysius colonised *Tyndaris* with Methymnaeans and Messenians (395), *Lissus* and *Pharus* (387) and *Lissus*, whence colonists proceeded to the island of *Tragurium*. According to the Etymologicum Magnum, *Ancona* would be a colony led out by Dionysius.

In the Map, which gives a survey of the colonies established up to the time of the Peloponnesian war, many of the above-mentioned colonies could not be entered; they must therefore be looked for in the special maps relating to them.

## MAP OF BOSPORUS CIMMERIUS.

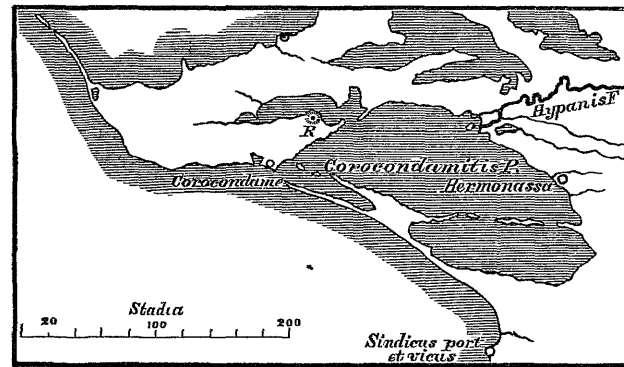
On the east side of the Bosphorus the positions of Stratoclia, Cepi, Corocondame, Corocondamitis palus, Hermonassa, Sinda or Sindicus portus, are difficult to determine, and are given differently, in different maps. On these we make the following remarks.

Among the testimonies of the ancients in regard to them, the verses of the so-called Scymnus Chius (886 sqq.) are of no value, as the towns mentioned there are enumerated evidently without any geographical order. On the other hand Scylax, § 72; Mela, i. 19, § 12; Plin. vi. § 18, and the Tabula Peutingeriana agree in the succession of the towns which each mentions, and this succession of the coast towns is from Phanagoria southwards: Stratoclia, Cepi, Hermonassa, Sindice, or Sindicus portus. Hence it is inadmissible to place Cepi north-east of Phanagoria in the neighbourhood of the modern lake *Aftanis*, as in the *Dict. Geogr.* (s.v. Cepi) and by Neumann (*Die Hellenen im Scythienlande*, Berlin, 1855), or like Kiepert to place it in the north-eastern corner of the *Laman of Taman*, and to place Stratoclia on the *Kubanskoi Liman*. Retaining the succession given by the best authorities, we identify Cepi (i.e. Gardens) with the modern *Taman*, as the latter stands on the site of an ancient town, and has in its vicinity hills rich in springs. According to Kiepert's latest map, *Taman* would correspond to the village of Corocondame, the lake Corocondamitis, however, to the modern lake *Aftanis*, a supposition not based upon any ancient testimony, and which is very improbable on account of the great distance of the village from the lake of the same name. The *Lake Aftanis*, lying near Phanagoria, corresponds to the *Lacus Salinarum* of the Tabula Peut. In regard to the position of the village of Corocondame, we seem to have the most accurate accounts in Strabo, p. 494, according to which the village lies at the mouth of the Bosphorus, 70 stadia from the European promontory Acra, 130 stadia from Patraeus, 180 stadia from the town and port of Sindice, and 10 stadia from the entrance of lake Corocondamitis. These measurements can be made to agree only by placing—as is done in our map—Corocondame near cape *Tuzla*, identifying the lake with the modern *Liman of Taman*, and by placing the Sindicus portus in the modern *Kubanskoi Liman*, and consequently Hermonassa

somewhere between this lake and the village of Corocondame. That, however, Strabo was very badly informed about the configuration of these coasts, is evident from his further description, according to which, if we sailed into the Corocondamitis lake we should find Phanagoria and Cepi on the left or northern shore, and Hermonassa and Apaturon, the sanctuary of Venus, on the right or southern shore, beyond the mouth of the Hypanis, which flows into the lake in the district of Sindice. Hence it is very possible that the situation of Corocondame also is not correctly indicated; and that this is actually the case is evident from the Anonymous Periplus of this coast which was first published after the engraving of our map, from a codex in the British Museum, in the Fragmenta Historicum Gr. vol. v., p. 182 sqq. (Paris, 1870), to which we must refer the reader for further details. This Periplus, which is very well informed about that district, gives the following account.

The place *Σίνδα* or *Σινδική κόμη* (now *Anapa*) is not different from the *Σινδικὸς λιμὴν* (as in Strabo, p. 496, *Σινδικὸς λιμὴν καὶ πόλις* is conceived as one and the same place); the distinction hitherto made between the two names, rests essentially upon Ptolemy's faulty maps. Corocondame, according to the Periplus, lay on a narrow isthmus between the sea and the Corocondamitis palus, the circumference of which is computed at 620 stadia. On the shore of this lake, 440 stadia from the Sindicus portus and 515 stadia from the Achilleum, stood the town of Hermonassa, from which the Sindica regio extended as far as the Sindicus portus. According to this, therefore, Corocondame must be placed on the narrow tongue of land, at the narrow entrance of the *Kuban lake*, which corresponds to the *Κοροκονδαμίτης λίμνη* of the ancients. The distance between it and the Sindicus portus (*Anapa*) on our map amounts to about 200 stadia, which corresponds to the 180 stadia in Strabo. From Acra as far as Corocondame there would be about 170 stadia, instead of the 70 stadia given in our manuscripts of Strabo. The distance of 440 stadia, between Sindicus portus and Hermonassa, assigned by the Periplus, agrees with the distance which Ptolemy gives between Sinda vicus and Hermonassa. The error in Ptolemy lies in the fact that a Sindus portus is given midway between Sinda vicus and Hermonassa, on a spot where, according to the distance, Corocondame must have stood. The town of Hermonassa, according to the measurements of the periplus, lies on the north coast of the lake *Kubanskoi*, beyond the mouth of the Hypanis. This situation beyond the Hypanis is also correctly given in Strabo; otherwise he ought to have said that Phanagoria and Cepi were situated on the north side, Hermonassa and Apaturon, on the south side (not of lake Corocondamitis, but) of the peninsula extending between this lake and the Bosphorus. The position assigned in our map to Apaturon, or the sanctuary of Venus Apaturos, where some ruins exist, is conjectural; the site on lake Corocondamitis is inferred from Strabo; Ptolemy on the other hand places it on the Maeotis, westward of Cimmerium. Pliny, vi. § 18, names Apaturon between Phanagoria and the Cimmerium, which he places near the mouth of the Bosphorus. (Kiepert, in his latest atlas of Hellas, places it 250 stadia east of Cimmerium, contrary to all ancient statements).

From what has been said, the positions of Corocondame, Corocondamitis palus, Hermonassa, and Sindicus portus, must be altered thus:



## PLAN OF AGRIGENTUM.

This, in a reduced scale, is taken from the work *Antichità della Sicilia esposte ed illustrate per Domenico Lo Fiso Pietrasanta, Duca di Serrodiulca* (Palermo, 1836), tom. iii, pl. I, except that the line of the sea-coast is modified according to W. Henry Smyth's *The Hydrography of Sicily* (London, 1823), pl. 24. We now possess a more accurate chart of the territory, on the large scale of 1 : 10,000, made by the Royal Italian staff (*Girgenti e suoi templi*), which forms the basis of the plan in Jul. Schubring's *Historische Topographie von Agragum* (Leipzig, 1870), and in the *Geschichte Siciliens* of A. Holm (Leipzig, 1870). The principal deviation of the more modern drawing consists in the western end of the castle, with the sanctuary of Jupiter Polieus, lying a little more to the west than the ruins of the so-called temple of Vulcan, and hence the western wall of the town runs almost direct from north to south.

## PLAN OF SYRACUSE.

In regard to this map we refer the student to the *Dict. Geogr.*, art. *Syracuse*.

# MAP 10. BRITANNIA.

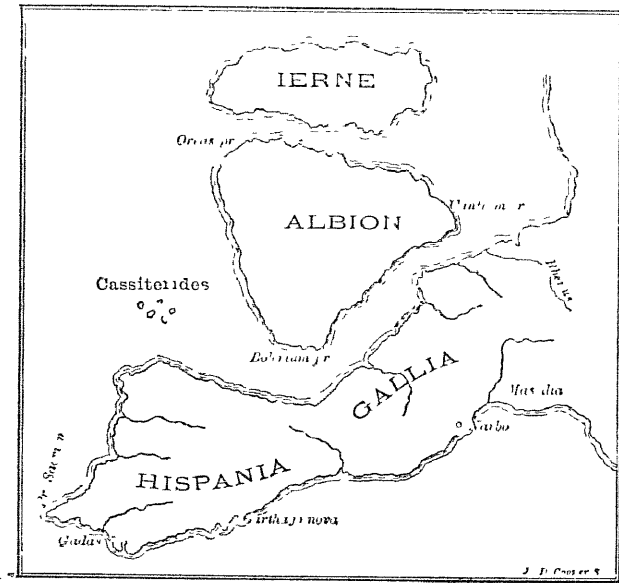
THE object aimed at in this map is to represent the geographical state of Britain from the time when the island became known to the ancient world, down to the epoch of its abandonment by the Romans. It contains the few native names that can be identified, the Latin names of the tribes and localities, and the divisions, roads, and towns, that were the creations of the Roman Empire. To add to the historical value of the map, the names which the English conquerors gave to the chief Roman towns are added in Gothic characters, with the distinctive abbreviation (*Ang.*). The native British names, in thin letters, marked (*Brit.*), are those used by native writers, (such as Nennius and others), who lived after the English conquest. They must not, therefore, be assumed to represent the original native names, nor must it even be supposed that, in all such cases, a British settlement preceded the Roman station. The information of the earliest classical authors about the native geography is so scanty, that our only satisfactory guide to the early British settlements is archaeological research, the labour of the spade, and inferences from the lines of the British trackways, and from the manifestly Celtic elements embodied in the Roman names.

The British Isles became first known to the civilized nations of the ancient world by the commercial quest for tin, whether carried on by the direct voyages of the Phœnicians or Carthaginians (a question still in dispute), or by the overland route through Gaul, with the aid of its great rivers, to Massalia and other Greek colonies on the Mediterranean, which is fully described by Diodorus Siculus and Strabo. From the former source, Herodotus (iii. 115), in the fifth century B.C., may have derived his information about the islands in the extreme west of Europe, called *Cassiterides* (*Κασσιτερίδες*), "whence tin (*ὁ κασσίτερος*) is brought to us." The British tin was obtained from the *Damnonia* (Devonian) peninsula, from the mines of Dartmoor, as well as those of Cornwall; and traders approaching those lofty rocky shores, indented with bays and estuaries, would naturally regard the land as a group of islands. Our map, therefore, extends the name of *Cassiterides* over the whole coast, from the Land's End to the Start. The *Scilly Isles*, to which the name was restricted when the nature of the land became better known, yield no tin, and never can have yielded it. The "Tin Islands" seem to have been long regarded as distinct from the south-eastern region, which became known by direct intercourse across the Channel, and this distinction may explain some of the discrepancies in the earliest notices of Britain.

It was doubtless from the Greeks of southern Gaul, that Aristotle (*De Mundo* 3) in the 5th century B.C., derived his vague knowledge of two very large islands in the Ocean outside the Pillars of Hercules, and beyond the Celtic, called the *Britannic Islands* (*Βρετανικά*), *Albion* and *Ierne* (*Ἰερνὴ καὶ Ἀλβίων*)—the earliest mention of these names, which are unquestionably Celtic, whether used by the natives or by the Gauls, or, as is probable, by both. (The name *Albion* is also given by Ptolemy and Pliny.) The name of Britain is henceforth used by the Greek and Latin writers in a great variety of forms, with *e* or *i*, (*i* or *ī*) with *t* or *th*, and with or without the syllable *an*, and (in the Byzantine writers) with *P* for *B*. Lucetius (vi. 1106), the earliest Roman writer who names Britain, uses the form "Britannus." But, besides the mere names mentioned by Aristotle, we have evidence of a considerable knowledge of Britain by the Gallic Greeks of the 4th century, from the voyage of Pytheas of Massalia as far north as Thule, which is recorded and criticized by Strabo (i. p. 92).

The accounts given by Strabo himself, and by Diodorus Siculus (i. 4), of the trade between Gaul and Britain, refer evidently to a close intercourse which had been established before the invasion of Cæsar. By that time, as Cæsar himself tells us, the Belgians of northern Gaul had invaded and taken possession of the south-eastern parts of Britain, there was a constant maritime traffic between the Gallic shores and the region of *Cantium* (Kent, one of the British names which have survived all changes), and the Veneti of Armorica sought aid from Britain in their naval war with Cæsar. Cæsar's description of the island (*B. G.* v. 12-14), though aided by his personal observation, gives a measure of the scanty knowledge of it which had been hitherto acquired. One curious error, which he shares with Strabo and other writers down to Pliny, is that regarding the relative positions of its sides to the opposite shores of Europe. Their dimensions (800, 500, and 700 Roman miles) are not far wrong, but the whole triangle is pivoted round (so to speak) on the North Foreland (*Cantium Prom.*), so that the S. coast, looking towards *Celtica*, is made the Eastern, the E. coast is turned to the N., and the W. coast is made to face Spain, with Mona (*Mau*) half way between them. The error arose in part from a wrong position of the coast of Gaul, which was made to trend nearly N. and S., and in part, probably, from an indefinite prolongation of the N. shore of Kent, the estuary of the Thames being regarded as the open ocean. From the statements of Bede, and other early English writers, who generally follow Latin authorities, it appears that the channel (called *Wantsunæ*), which cuts off the Isle of Thanet, was often regarded as the real outlet of the Thames, its mouth being placed at *Rutapæ* (Richborough). Among the writers of the first

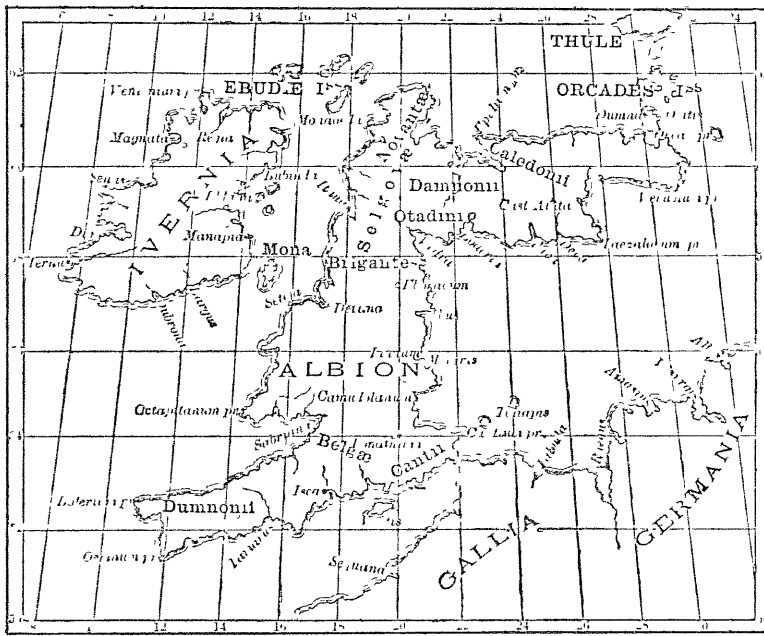
century, the details given by Mela, Pliny, and Solinus, add little to the information collected by Strabo. The campaigns of Agricola are treated by Tacitus, like those of Cæsar by himself, rather from a military than a geographical point of view; but the modern criticism of them,



BRITANNIA STRABONIS

in comparison with the formation of the land, and with the existing remains of roads and camps, has thrown much light on the geography of northern Britain. Tacitus records the confirmation by Agricola's fleet of the fact, well known before Cæsar's time, that Britain was an island, but some objectors still disputed this, till the truth was again established by the campaigns of Severus at the beginning of the 3rd century. (*Dio Cass.* xxxi. 50, Herodian, lxxvi. 12-16).

The information acquired during the first century of Roman occupation, from Claudius to Hadrian and the Antonines, is summed up by Ptolemy (i. 11, 13, *seqq.*), whose list of tribes, rivers, places, &c., in Britain and Hibernia (*Ἰουερνία*), with their latitudes and longitudes, furnishes the chief authority for any map of the British Isles. But it is open to a wide range of criticism, from mistakes both of positions and names, from errors of observation and calculation, and especially from the prevailing mis-calculation of longitudes from itinerary measures, which vitiates Ptolemy's whole system. This fault, combined with a mistake of *direction*, has caused him to bend down the whole northern part of the island (from the mouth of the Tyne), so as to make it run out eastward at right angles to the southern part. Ptolemy already calls the larger island *Great Britain* (*ἡ μέγιστη Βρετανία*).



BRITANNIA PTOLÆMÆ

The minor and later geographical writers, especially the anonymous geographer of Ravenna, are used, with due caution, as supplemental to the lists of Ptolemy. For the military roads and the stations upon them, we have the one great authority of the Antonine Itinerary, compared with existing remains. Of the part of the *Tabula Peutingeriana* depicting Britain, only a fragment has been preserved. The *Notitia Utriusque Imperii* furnishes the names of the provinces in the last age of the Empire, the chief military stations, and especially the stations along the "Roman Wall" and the nine great maritime forts of the "Saxon Coast or Frontier" (*Litus Saxonum, Limes Saxonicus*). The special Map of the Roman Wall, in the margin, is reduced from that given in the valuable work of Dr. Collingwood Bruce ("The Roman Wall," 3rd edition, 1867). The method so well followed in that work, of identifying places by inscriptions is applied to the whole island in the recently published volume of the great Prussian "Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum" (Vol. VII. *Inscriptiones Britannicæ Latine*, edit. *Emilius Hübner*, Berol. 1873: with a map).

The ancient authorities have been confirmed, corrected, and extended by that vast mass of antiquarian research, the records of which are far too numerous to be even glanced at in detail. The place of honour must be given to Horsley's *Britannia Romana*, even above Camden and his editor Gough. Special notice is due to the *Festiva Monumenta* of the Society of Antiquaries, Lyson's *Magna Britannia*, and the *Monumenta Historica Britannica*, the Map appended to which has been compared throughout. For North Britain we have Roy's *Military Antiquities of Scotland*, Gordon's *Itinerarium Septentrionale*, Stuart's *Caledonia Romana*, and Chalmers's *Caledonia*. Among the vast number of papers in the

various Archaeological Journals and Transactions, a special acknowledgment is due for the use made of those by Dr. Guest on the Roman Roads, the Campaigns of Cæsar and Aulus Plautius, and the Early English Settlements in Britain. Lastly, on the vexed question of Cæsar's Voyages to Britain, after rejecting the view of Sir George Auy, and carefully weighing the arguments of Mr. Lewin, in favour of the landing at Hythe, against those for the landing near Deal, it seems the safer course to be content with indicating both upon the Map. With greater decision, the course of Cæsar's march is indicated along the old road called the "Pilgrim's Way," across the Thames at Cowey Stakes, and up the valley of the Colne to Verulamium.

Among the distinctive physical features of Ancient Britain, indicated on the Map, are the following: Thanet is divided from the mainland of Kent by the channel (*Wantsunæ*) which Bede (*H. E.* i. 25) makes three stadia wide, and fordable in two places only. The dimensions of the *Anderida Silva* (the *Wald* of Kent and Sussex), are given by the *Chronicle* and other early English writers, as 120 miles long, (from Lyme westward) and 30 miles wide. The estuary and islands on the site of Romney marsh are inserted from Mr. Lewin's Map. Those on the east coast of Norfolk, the coast-line of the Wash, and the outline of Spurn Head, as well as some less important features, are drawn after the Map of Roman Britain in Mr. Pearson's "Historical Maps of England."

# MAP 11. HISPANIA.

IT is extremely difficult to construct an accurate and tolerably complete map of ancient Spain, for the topographical statements of Strabo and Mela are generally confined to the coast districts; Pliny gives statistical surveys and in part alphabetical lists of towns rather than topographically arranged materials. Ptolemy's map, on the other hand, is evidently full of great errors, so that those places which are based on its authority alone must always be very uncertain. We are, therefore, here more than elsewhere dependent upon the Itineraries, the runs, and the inscriptions. As far as this material, which unfortunately is frequently distorted by forged inscriptions, has been worked out by earlier Spanish scholars, it has been made use of in the first volume of Ukert's Geography, in the articles in the *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography* referring to Spain, and in Spruner's Atlas, whose map of Spain in the new edition of Menke is repeated almost without alteration. A new stage of progress has been opened up by Emil Hübner's collection and sifting of all the Latin inscriptions in Spain; this work was commenced in 1858, and was published in 1869, as the second volume of the new *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*. As this splendid work appeared after our Map had been engraved, we have not been able to make use of it, except in so far as Hübner had already communicated the main results of his investigations in the *Monatsberichte der Berliner Akademie* of 1860 and 1861. The now completed collection, in which Hübner himself has modified some of his former opinions, will, later on, after having been thoroughly tested, doubtless give us an opportunity of here and there correcting or completing our map: for the present we shall confine ourselves to giving a list of those towns, whose site, by means of inscriptions, is either accurately or at least very approximately determined, and the *ensemble* of which, therefore, forms the secure foundation, or the solid framework of the map. The other places marked in our map, if they are situated upon the roads mentioned in the Itineraries, are determined as much as possible according to stated distances, but in all other cases either according to the identity or the resemblance of the ancient and modern names, or according to the succession of names in the descriptions of the coast, or lastly, in the interior, according to the positions mentioned by Ptolemy. We must also remark that the recent maps of modern Spain are not altogether to be depended upon, that they frequently differ from one another, and that the maps of Portugal, which are now being made by royal command, as well as Coello's maps of Spain, are not yet completed.

In the following list we shall follow the order of the *Corpus Inscriptionum*, in which Hübner has first endeavoured to class them according to their respective *Conventus juridici*. The geographical boundary of these *conventus* is, however, often very problematical, and even the arrangement of the Baetic *Conventus*, adopted by Hübner is improbable, as has been justly pointed out by Detlefsen (*Die Geographie der Provinz Baetica bei Plinius*, in the *Philologus*, vol. xxx, p. 265-310); however, this is of no consequence to us, for, in our map, the juridical division of the country is not taken into consideration. We further take no notice of those localities where the discovery of runs and inscriptions betray the former existence of ancient towns, for which, however, no ancient names can be discovered.

## I LUSITANIA

Ossonoba, *Eston*, near *Faro* (E g in the map).  
Balsa, in the neighbourhood of *Tauris*, near the farm *do Trandale*, and the church *S. Maria da Luz* (E g).  
Mytilis, *Mertola* (E g).  
Mirobriga, *Santiago de Cacem* (D g).  
Salacia, *Alcaer do Sal* (D f).  
Pax Julia, *Beya* (E f).  
Ebora, municipium *Liberahitas*, *Elora* (E f).  
Ammæa, *Portalezu* (E e).  
Antrum, ruins near the village of *Alreja*, to the south-east of the town of *Alentejo* (D e).



Olisippo sive Olisipo, municipium Felicitas Julia, *Lisboa* (G f).  
 Scalabis colonia, praesidium Julium, *Santarem* (D e).  
 Colippo, *S. Sebastião do Freixo*, near *Learna* (D e).  
 Conimbriga, *Condeixa a velha* (D d).  
 Civitas Aravorum, near the village of *Dereza*, not far from *Maraliba*. (This village, according to the map of the *Corpus Inscr.*, is not situated where we have placed it, but about 5 m.p. to the west of the river Cuda (*Coa*), and about 10 m.p. from the confluence of the Cuda and the Durus.)

Civitas Igaeditanorum, *Idanha a velha* (E e).  
 Colonia Augusta Emerita, *Merida* (F f).  
 Metellinum, *Medellin* (G f).  
 Turgalium (Turg. inscription No. 618), Turcalium (Geogr. Raven.), *Trujillo* (G e). The only authority for the form Trogilium, which Ukert, p. 395, has adopted, is the *Adversaria Luitprandi*, a forged book.

Norba colonia Caesarina, *Caceres*, or in its neighbourhood (F e).

Caurium, *Coria* (F d).  
 Capara, *las ventas de Caparra* (F d).  
 Mirobriga municipium, *Ciudad Rodrigo* (F d).  
 Salmantica, *Salamanca* (F d).  
 Caesarobriga, *Tulavera de la reina* (G e).  
 Bletisa, *Ledesma* (G e).  
 Aeminium, *Coimbra* (D d).

## II. BAETICA.

### 1. Conventus Hispalensis.

Ilipula, *Niebla* (F g).  
 Arucci, *Aroche* (F g).  
 Nertobriga concordia Julia, *Valera la vieja*, near *Frejenal* (F f).

Ceret, *Jerez de los Caballeros*? not certain, yet these  
 Segida Restituta Julia, *Zafra*? three towns must have  
 Vama, *Salvatierra*? been situated at least  
 in this district (F f).

Contributa Julia [Ugultuniacum?], *Medina de las Torres* (F f).

Regina, *Rayna* (F f).  
 Curiga, *Monasterio* (F f).

Iporci (?), or Lacomimurgi Constantia (?), *Constantina* (G g).

Munigua municipium Flavianum, *Castillo de la Mulca* (G g).

Axali, municipium Flavianum, *Lora del rio* (G g).

Arva, municipium Flavianum, *Alcolea del rio* (G g).

Canama, municipium Flavianum, *Villa nueva del rio* (G g).

Ilipa, *Alcala del rio* (G g).

Italica, colonia, *Santiponce* (F g).

Hispalis, colonia Julia Romula, *Sevilla* (G g).

Osset Julia Constantia (F g), which, according to Pliny iii., § 11, was situated opposite to Hispalis, is either *S. Juan de Azuáfarache*, as in our map, according to the supposition of Spanish scholars, or it was situated, as Hubner conjectures, near the village of *Salteras*, about 7 m. pass. to the west of the Baetis and of Italica. This position is certainly much further from Hispalis than *S. Juan*, yet the only stone (No. 1,254) upon which resp. Oss. is mentioned, is or was in *Salteras*.

[Hienipa (?), *Alcalá de Guadara*, east of Hispalis (G g). This ancient name, which is otherwise unknown, is based solely on the inscription No. 1,263, which, according to Caro, contains the words: ordo HIENIPENSIVM. But the more trustworthy copy of Cattaneus gives: ordo III. . . IPENSIVM, which, according to Hubner's conjecture, is probably likewise incorrectly read, and seems to have arisen from: ordo MUN(icipi) . . . IPENSIVM, so that the ancient name of the town remains unknown.]

Siarum.—In our map this place is given with a query beside the modern town of *Utrera* (G g); but it ought to be placed three leugae to the south of Utrera, according to two inscriptions (1276, 1277) which were found in the cortijo de Gomez Cardeña, not far from *Torres de Alcaz*, about 5 m. pass. to the east of *Cabezas de S. Juan* in our map. In the vicinity of this farm (cortijo) there are other two farms, *Sarro de mano derecha* and *Sarro de mano izquierda*. Salpesa, or Salpensa municipium Flavianum, was situated in the neighbourhood of *Utrera*, probably somewhat more south of this town, in the now desolate locality of an ancient town which is called *Fuizalcazar*.

Nabrissa or Nebrissa, *Veneria, Lebrija* (F h).

Asta or Hasta colonia Regia, *Mesa de Asta* (F h).

Asido Caesarina, *Medina Sidonia* (G h). To the east of it, between Asido and Oba, near the modern *Alcalá de los Gazules*, stood an ancient town called *Lascuta turris* which is evident from an inscription (No. 5,041) discovered in the year 1867. This place is not given in our map.

Oba, *Jimena de la Frontera* (G h).

Ocurri, *Utrique* (G h).

Saepe s. Saepone, *Dehesa de la Fantasia*, between Oba and Ocurri (G h).

Lacibula, *Cortijo de Clavigo*, near *Grazalema*, about 7 m. pass. north of Ocurri. This place, which is only known from one inscription (No. 1,342), is not given in our map.

Acinipo, *Ronda la vieja* (G h).  
 Arunda, *Ronda* (G h). According to the most recent investigations of Hubner (in *Annali dell' inst. Archaeol.*, vol. xxxiv., p. 75 sqq., and in the *Corp. Inscr.* ii. p. 182), the town of Munda, celebrated on account of Caesar's victory over Cn. Pompeius, was situated not far from *Ronda*, in the campo de Munda near the village of *Torre de Alhagüine*.

### 2. Conventus Astigitanus.

Callenses, *el Coronil* (G g).  
 Basilipo, near *el Arabal* (G g).  
 Carmo, *Carmona* (G g).  
 Urso colonia Genua (?), Urbanorum, *Osuna* (G g).  
 Sabora municipium Flavianum, *Canete la real*, or the neighbouring *Teba del Condado* (H h).  
 Ostippo, *Éstepa* (H g).

Olaura, *Lora* (H g).  
 Ventipo, *Vado Garca* (H g).  
 Astigi, colonia Augusta Firma, *Ecija* (G g).  
 Ipagrum, *Aguilar de la Frontera* (H g).  
 Ufia, *Montemayor* (H g).  
 Ueubi colonia Claritas Julia, *Espejo* (H g).  
 Ipsca (?), Ipsense municipium tributum, *Cortijo de Iscar*, near *Castro el rio* (H g).

Igabrum municipium Flavianum, *Cabra* (H g).  
 Iltargicola and Ipolcobilcola, *Carabunay* and *Acala la real* (H g), or vice versa.

Tucci colonia Augusta Gemella, *Martos* (H g).

### 3. Conventus Gaditanus.

Gades, municipium Augustum, *Cádiz* (F g).  
 Iptuci. In our map this town is placed in the neighbourhood of *Xerez* (F h), because the stone No. 1,923, which mentions the ordo Iptucitanorum, is said to have been found there. This statement of the Spanish scholar Delgado is, however, corrected by Hübner, in the Addenda to the *Corp. Inscr.*, p. 704, in so far that this inscription was really found in *Salinas de Cabezas de Horta*, near *Prado del Rey*. Hence Iptuci (Iptuci in Pliny, iii., § 15, Ιπτοῦκκί in Ptolemy) must be placed there. The town is situated about 13 m. pass north-east of *Areos de la Frontera*, not far from the left bank of the *Guadalete*. There was a municipium on the site of the *Areos*, but its ancient name is unknown.

Baesippo, *Barbate* (G h).

Carteia, *el Rocañillo* (G h).

Laeippo, *Alcázar*, near *Cádiz* (G h).

Barbesula, probably *la torre y cortijo de Guadaro* (G h).

Suel, *Fuente de la H. h.*

Iluro, *Alora* (H h).

Certima s. Cartima, *Cartama* (H h).

Malaca municipium Flavianum, *Malaga* (H k).

Abdera, *Ábora* (I h).

### 4. Conventus Cordubensis.

Nescania, municipium Flavianum, *Cortijo de Escaña*, near *el Valle de Abdalajur* (H h).

Singili s. Singilia, municipium Flavianum liberum, *el Castillon*, near *Antiquera* (H g).

Oseua s. Osqua, *el cerro de Leon*, or *la huerta de Solana*, not far from *Antiquera* (H g).

Anticaria municipium, *Antiquera* (H g).

Aratipsi, *Cauche el viejo* or *Villa vieja del Cauche* (Hh).

Ilurco, *Pinos puente*, south-east of Illora (I g).

Iliberris, municipium Florentinum, either *Elvira* or *Granada* (I g). In our map it is classed together with the ruins of *Elvira*, according to the opinion of the Moors and various Spanish scholars with whom Hübner also formerly agreed. Modern *Granada*, which must certainly also correspond with some ancient place, is called in our map *Nativola*, according to an inscription found by Hofer in the Alhambra, from the time of King Wittericus (603—610 A.D.), who, it says, dedicated a church to Saint Stephen in locum Nativolae; this inscription Hofer published in the *Monatsberichten der Berliner Akademie* of 1861, p. 24. Hubner now (in the *Corp. Inscr.* p. 285) agrees with the opinion of those who identify Iliberris with *Granada*, and thinks that the stone upon which *Nativola* is mentioned, was probably carried to *Granada* from a place belonging to the diocese of *Acei* in Hispania Tarraconensis, because the bishop who consecrated the church was an Acatanus.

Cisimbrum, municipium Cimbrense, *Despoblado de Zambora* (H g).

Ossigi, municipium Latonium, *Maquiz*, near *Mengibar* (I g).

Urgavo, municipium Albense, *Arjona* (H g).

Isturgi, municipium Triumphale, *los Villares*, near *Andújar* (H f).

Obuleo, municipium Pontificense, *Porcuna* (H g).

Epura municipium, *Montoro* (H f).

Sacili Martiales, municipium, *Alcorruén*, near *el Carpio* (H g).

Corduba, colonia Patricia, *Cordova* (H g).

Carbula (?), *Almodovar del rio* (G g).

Mellaria, *Fuente Ovejuna* (G f).

Julipa, municipium, *Salamea de la Serena* (G f).

Mirobriga, municipium, *Capilla* (G f).

## III. TARRACONENSIS.

### 1. Conventus Braccaraugustanus.

Braccara Augusta, *Brasa* (D c).

Aquae Flaviae, *Chaves* (E c).

Civitas Limicorum, near *Junco de Lima* (E b).

### 2. Conventus Lucensis.

Iria Flavia, *el Padron* (D b).

Flavium Brigantium, *la Corunna* (D a). Hübner, in the *Corpus Inscr.*, p. 357, leaves it undecided whether *Corunna*, where the inscriptions Nos. 2,558, 2,560, 2,561 were found, stands on the site of ancient Flavianum Brigantium, or whether those inscriptions were carried thither; but in the map of the *Corpus Inscr.* Flavianum Br. is identified with *Betanzos*, where there are no inscriptions. However, Hubner's doubts in regard to the identity of the ancient town with the modern *Corunna*, are based upon the fact that the old Pharos of *Corunna* is never mentioned by any ancient author as belonging to Flavianum Brigantium, but are removed by a passage in the Spaniard Orosius, i. 2, p. 26, which has escaped his notice: ubi Brigantia Callaeciae civitas sita altissimam pharum ad speculam Britanniae erigit.  
 Lucas Augusti, *Lugo* (E b).

### 3. Conventus Asturum.

Asturia Augusta, *Astorga* (F b).

Legio VII. Gemina, *Leon* (G b).

### 4. Conventus Chuniensis.

Pallantia, *Palenza* (H b).

Cauca, *Coca* (H c).

Segovia, *Segovia* (H d).

Clunia Sulpicia colonia, ruins near the village of *Aran-dilla*, between *Corunna del Conde*, *Hinojar*, *Quintaarraya* and *Penalba* (I c).

Uxama Argaela, *Osma* (I c).

Numantia, near the villages of *Garray* and *Garragejo* on the river Durus, one leuga to the north of *Sora* (K c).

Augustobriga, *Muro de Agredo* (K c).

Tritium Magallum, *Tricio* (K b).

### 5. Conventus Augustanus.

Pompelo s. Pompaelo, *Pamplona* (L b).

Cara, *Santacara* near *Puente de la Reyna* (L b).

Calagurris Nassica, *Calahorra* (K b).

Turiaso, *Tarazona* (L c).

Caesaraugusta, *Zaragoza* (M c).

Osca, *Huesca* (M b).

Labitola, *pueblo de Castro* on the left bank of the river *Cinca*. This place, which is only known from the inscription No. 3,008, is not given in our map. Its position would be (N.E.) 18 m.p. north of the town of Caus.

Ilerda, *Lerida* (N e).

Celsa colonia Victrix Julia, near *Velilla*, on a spot still called *Jelsa* (M c).

Bibilis, *Cerro de Bambola*, near *Calatayud* (L c).

Complutum, near *Alcalá de Henares* (I d).

### 6. Conventus Carthaginiensis.

Toletum, *Toledo* (H c).

Valeria, *Valera de arriba* (K e).

Consabura s. Consabrum, *Consuegra* (I e).

Oretum, *N. Señora de Oretu* or *de Azuqueca*, near *Granatula* (I f).

Laminium, municipium Flavianum. The inscription 3,228, in which the municipium Laminitanum is mentioned, was found half a leuga to the north of *villa nueva de los infantes* (F l). But, according to the Itineraries, Laminium cannot have been situated there, but must be looked for about 17 m.p. further north, in the neighbourhood of *Ruidera* (K f).

Libisosa, Forum Augustum, colonia, *Lecusa* (K f).

Mentesa Oretanorum, *Villa nueva de la fuente* (K f).

Our map gives the ancient town of Ilugo, to the south-west of this Mentesa, upon the site of the modern *Villa Hermosa*, on account of an inscription (No. 4,935) having been found there, which appears to mention the municipium Iuginense (v. Hubner, in the *Monatsberichte*, of 1861, p. 43). This, however, as Hubner subsequently perceived, is not the case: that municipium is mentioned only upon a stone discovered in *Santisteban*. Hence, Ilugo must probably be looked for in this district, about 40 m.p. to the south of *Villa Hermosa*, where our map gives the station *Ad morum*.

Baesucci, municipium Flavianum, *Falches*, or in its vicinity (I f), about 10 m.p. north of Castulo. This town, which has become known through the inscription No. 3,251, is not given in our map.

Castulo, *Castona* (I f).

Tugia, municipium Flavianum, *Toga* (I g).

Vivatia or Viatia, municipium Flavianum, *Baeza* (I f).

Those inscriptions which give the name in the form of Beatia, are considered by Hübner, p. 450, to be forgeries.

[Mentesa Bastia s. Bastitanorum, *la Guardia*, according to Hubner, *Mancha Real* (I g) in our map. The ordo *Mentesanus* is certainly mentioned in an inscription (3,378) preserved in *la Guardia*, a village which, according to the map of the *Corpus Inscr.*, is situated 7 m. pass. south of *Jaen*; but it is very doubtful whether Mentesa is to be placed there on this account, for the distance between Castulo and Guardia, according to the map of the *Corp. Inscr.* is 38 m. pass., whereas, according to the Itineraries, p. 402, the distance between Castulo and Mentesa is only 22 m.p., which would carry us to the latitude of *Mancha Real*, for which reason the Spanish scholars, Beltram and Mazas, with great probability also refer the inscription 3349, preserved in *Mancha Real*, to Mentesa. Other inscriptions (3,377, 3,380) which speak of Mentesa, are preserved in *Jaen*, which town some Spanish scholars likewise consider to be Mentesa, whereas the majority of the inscriptions found there prove rather that it corresponds with the ancient Aurgi. The inscription 3,378, therefore, seems to prove as little about the site of Mentesa as the inscriptions 3,377 and 3,380.]

Aeci, colonia Julia Gemella, *Guadix* (I g).

Basti, *Baza* (K g).

Carthago Nova, colonia, *Carthagena* (L g).

Ilici, colonia Julia Augusta, *Elche* (M f).

Lucentum, *Alicante* (M f).

Dianium municipium, *Denia* (N e).

Saetabis, municipium Augustum, *Játiva* (M e).

### 7. Conventus Tarraconensis.

Valentia colonia, *Valencia* (M e).

Civitas Edetanorum, *Liria* (M c).

Saguntum, *Muriedro* (M c).

Dertosa colonia, *Tortosa* (N d).

Tarraco colonia Julia Victrix Triumphalis, *Tarragona* (O c).

Jessus s. Jesso municipium, *Guisona* (O c).

Aeso, *Isona* (O b).

Sigara municipium, *Prato del rey* (O c).

Aquae calidae (?), *Caldas de Mombuy*, about 17 m.p. to the north of *Barcellona* (P e), is not given in our map.

Whether these are the Aquae calidae of Pliny, iii., § 23, and whether those of Pliny are identical with the Aquae calidae of the Ausetani mentioned by Ptolemy, as Hubner (p. 598) supposes, cannot be decided, because this district is very rich in hot springs. In our map the Aquae calidae of Ptolemy are identified with the town of *Bañolas*, because its site corresponds with the position given by Ptolemy.

Egara, municipium Flavianum, *Tarrasa* s. *Tarasa* (O c).

Barcino, colonia Faventia Julia Augusta Pia, *Barcelona* (P c).

Baetulo, *Badalona* (P c).

Iluro, *Altaro* (P c).

Vicus Ausetanorum, *Firib* (P c).

Gerunda, *Gerona* (P c).

Emporiae, *Castellon de Empurias* (in our map it is placed too far south).

We must add a few remarks on some special points of our map.

On the south coast of Lusitania, and on the site of modern *Silhes*, we have marked an ancient town of the same name *Silhis* (Dg), whether this is correct is doubtful, for the inscription upon the authority of which the addition is made, is in all probability a forgery (See *Corp. Inscr.* No 2 of the inscriptions falsae, and Hubner on the same.) To the west of the island of Heraclea, which lies opposite the town of Onoba in the Aestuarium of the Luxia (*rio Tinto*), which we know of from Strabo and Stephanus Byz., our map gives the Cartae insula mentioned by Avienus (*Ora Marit.*, 255). However, we now do not consider this island to be different from Heraclea, for it seems probable that Cartae was situated in the Aestuarium of the Luxia from the fact that the corrupt words of our text, *Eamque* (= *Cartaren insulam*), *pridem infuere satis est fides Tenere Cempsi*, are most readily corrected into: *Eamque pridem in Luxia (satis est fides) Tenere Cempsi*. The fuller name of the island may have been Heraclea Cartaria, in the same way as there was an Heraclea Caccabaria on the coast of Gaul. Both Cartae and Caccabae are mentioned as being the more ancient names of Carthago, and Cartae in addition is spoken of as the mother of Hercules (Amphelus *lib. mem.* c. 3, Mover's *Phon. Alterth.* n. p. 138). After the island of Cartae there follows, in Avienus, Mons Casus to the east, which must correspond with the *Arnei montes* of Pliny, the modern *Arenas gordas*. This is the less to be doubted as the same name of Casus Mons is also given to the sand-dunes of the Egyptian coast.

The western mouth of the Bactis, given in the map, is purely hypothetical, for the present river, as we know, has only one mouth, whereas the ancients speak of two, between which lay an island, the breadth of which at the coast, according to Strabo, was 100 stadia. This island is doubtless the present *Isla mayor*. It at one time either extended further south, or, what is more probable, the sea here formed a deep bay, so that the coast-line from Anas to Gades, which now measures about 80 m. pass in length, was formerly 102 stadia, as stated by Varro (in Pliny, iv. § 116). The opinion of D'Anville and Gosselin, which has recently again been maintained by Mullenhof (*Aten's ora maritima* in the *Deutsche Alterthümer*, i. p. 126 sqq. 1870), and according to which the eastern arm of the Bactis is represented by the river *Guadalquivir*, which empties itself opposite the town of Gades, and which at a later time was connected with the *Guadalquivir* by a canal, seems to us untenable. Strabo, in p. 168, does indeed say that *Gadis* is situated not far from the mouth of the Bactis (*τῆς ἐξβολῆς τοῦ Βαίτιος πλησίον*), but that this elastic expression cannot be understood in the way in which Mullenhof interprets it, is clear from Strabo's preceding description of the coast, in p. 140, as well as from Mela, in, i. 5, and from the map of Ptolemy.

To the west of Castulo, between the last-mentioned town and *Linares*, and in the vicinity of the *mina Men Bacia*, the tombstone of one Balbus Egelestanus has been discovered (See *Corp. Inscr.*, p. 710, N. 5091). If we connect this with the fact that, according to Pliny, xxxi. § 80, there were salt mines near Egelestae, then we probably cannot doubt that this town was situated in the neighbourhood of those *mina Men Bacia*. But it cannot be identical with the Egelestae mentioned by Strabo, in p. 160, which Spanish scholars have hypothetically classed together with the modern *Inista* (Le), and which according to Strabo's words must, in any case, have been situated upon a road leading from the east or north-east towards Castulo. It is not a rare occurrence to find different towns in Spain with the same name. A third Egelestae is probably the *Ἐρέλεστα* (read *Ἐγέλεστα*) which Ptolemy (ii. 5, p. 126, ed. Wilberg) gives not far from the Durus in the country of the Carpetanians.

## MAP 12.

### GALLIA.

THE smaller map, which gives a survey of the campaigns of Caesar and his generals, is taken on a reduced scale from the *Carte de la Gaule sous le proconsulat de César*, dressée par la commission spéciale instituée au ministère de l'Instruction publique et des cultes d'après les ordres de S.M. l'empereur, 1861 (*Echelle* de 1,600,000). The objections made against some points of the French map, by Roulez, Boignot, and Wauters (*Rapport soumis à l'Académie de Bruxelles par trois de ses membres*), by Grandgagnage (*Dissertation sur Aduatuna*), and Heller (in the *Philologus*, 1862), have been submitted to a thorough examination by General Creuly (*Carte de la Gaule sous le proconsulat de César. Examen des observations critiques auxquelles cette carte a donné lieu en Belgique et en Allemagne*, in the *Revue archéologique*, 1863, *Jun et Juillet*), according to which most of the objections are not well founded, and the doubtful points are opposed by conjectures as doubtful. Yet he recognises it as correct that the positions of the Condruis, Segni, and Caresi (the neighbours of the Nervii and the Eburones. vide O b and P b of our large map) are erroneously marked in the French map, and that the Belgian scholars have rightly corrected these mistakes.

The Portus Itius, the site of which has so repeatedly been discussed, is in our map the modern *port Wissant*, and the Portus Superior, the modern *Sangatte*, as has been supposed among others by G. Long in the

*Dictionary*, ii. p. 100, and by the *Commission française*. The very improbable opinion expressed by Cluver (*German. Antiq.* n. 28) that the Portus Itius is identical with the Portus Gesoriacus, has again found an advocate in the Abbe Haigneré (*Étude sur le portus Itius de J. César. Réputation d'un mémoire de M. de Sauley*, Paris, 1862). The Portus Superior, according to de Sauley (*Les campagnes de César dans les Gaules*, 1862), would be the modern harbour of Calais. The town of Bratuspantium of Caesar, which D'Anville and the Commission place at *Vendevul Caply*, near *Brevent*, must rather, according to the investigations of Grattier (*Essai sur l'emplacement de Noviodunum Suessionum et de Bratuspantium*, Amiens 1862), be identified with the Caesaromagus of Ptolemy, the subsequent Bellovaei (*Beauvais*), as Walckenaer (*Géogr. des Gaules*, i. p. 427), and G. Long, in the *Dictionary*, i. p. 428, have considered as probable.

The foundation of the larger map is likewise the work of the French commission, the results of which have been published by Alex. Bertrand under the title of *Les voies romaines en Gaule. Voies des Itinéraires. Résumé du travail de la commission de la topographie des Gaules*, in the *Revue archéol.*, 1863, *Jun-Octobre*, and in a separate edition, Paris, 1864. In regard to the districts of the Rhine countries, we have in addition made use of the works of German scholars, among whom we must mention F. W. Schmidt, *Forschungen über noch vorhandene Reste der Militärstrassen der Römer in den Rheinlandern*, in the *Jahrbuch des Vereins der Alterthums-freunde im Rheinlande*, Band xxxi, also the separate edition, Bonn, 1861. A. Rem, *Die römischen Stationenorte und Strassen zwischen Colonia Agrippina und Bonna*, Crefeld, 1857. A. Dederich, *Geschichte der Römer und Deutschen am Nieder-rhein*, Emmerich, 1854. J. Schneider, *Die römische Niederlassung in Hildesheim, und der Teufelsburg bei Nienburg*. E. Paulus, *Der römische Grenzwall von Hohenstaufen bis an den Main*, Stuttgart, 1863.

In regard to details we are upon the whole very well informed about the position of the Gallic civitates of the time of the emperors, and the disputed points generally refer only to the special directions of the ancient roads and to the position of the smaller stations marked upon these roads, the relative distances of which are often evidently incorrectly marked in the Itineraries. Since the work of the Commission, French scholars in all parts of France have endeavoured to settle some of the disputed questions in special treatises, by means of an accurate local knowledge. A critical examination of these very numerous provincial treatises which, however, it would be difficult to collect, would doubtless essentially contribute towards making the map of ancient Gaul more correct. In the meantime we refer our readers to De-jardin's edition of the *Tabula Peutingeriana*.

Special remarks.—The road, leading from Aquae Tarbelhae (G) to Pompelo in Spain, is drawn in our map in such a manner that, in accordance with D'Anville, Lapie, Walckenaer and the French commission, the station Caesa, situated on this road, corresponds with the modern *Garris*. But according to this supposition all the distances given in the best codices of the Itineraries, p. 455, would be erroneous. Hence the direction of this road, given in the later map of Spain, is more likely to be correct; it is adopted by Ukert, Mannert, and Reichardt.

The Lemanus lacus has received a second name in our map, the Accion L. It is taken from Avienus (*Ora Marit.* 673), and is based upon the supposition that the shores of the lake were peopled by a tribe called the Acci, who may perhaps be identical with the Acatrones mentioned by Pliny, in. § 137, as living beside the Salasians. We now consider this conjecture to be improbable, and should like to remove the name of Accion L., and also that of the Acatrones, the position of which cannot be determined. In the *Philologus*, vol. xxxi. p. 144 (1872), we have endeavoured to show that in the Greek authority of Avienus the rapidly flowing Rhodanus was called *Ἀκίς* (Aeuleus in the Cosmographia of the Pseudo-archæus), and the lake through which it flowed, the *Ἀκίος λίμνη* (from which is derived the *Accios* of the codex of Avienus). It is therefore a poetical appellation of the river, which was never actually used as its name.

The river Obineas, which is mentioned by Ptolemy as the boundary between Germania Superior and Ger. Inferior, and which some consider to be the *Moselle*, others the *Aar*, is identified in our map with a small stream that flows into the Rhine south of the *Aar*, near *Rheneck*, the *Vinrtbach* (i.e. Bach or brook of the fines); this we do in accordance with the votive inscriptions found there, and dedicated to the *finibus et genio loci*. Vid. F. W. Schmidt in the *Annalen des Naussauischen Vereins*, vol. vi. *Heft* i, p. 115–202, and Freudenberg, *Epigraphische Andenken in den Jahrbuchern des Vereins von Alterthumsfreunden im Rheinlande*, vol. xxix., p. 89.

The road leading from Vindonissa (R e) to Augusta Vindelicorum (T d) and to the Limes Transdanubianus, is in our map drawn in such a manner that the station Sunloennus of the *Tabula Peut.* is identified with the modern *Ebingen*, according to the opinion of Lapius in the *Itineraries*. Still, however much the opinions of scholars may differ in regard to the details of these roads, this much seems to be settled by recent investigations, that Sunloennus must be the modern *Rotenburg*, and the road has been indicated in this sense in the map of Rhaetia.

## MAP 13.

### GERMANIA, RHAETIA, NORICUM.

THE details of the larger map of Germania are founded upon Pliny and Tacitus; the smaller map gives the exact

nomenclature of Ptolemy's geography, which appears to have been compiled from various sources. This consequently renders the explanation extremely difficult (*cfr.* Mullenhoff's essay in Haupt's *Zeitschrift*, vol. ix., p. 231 sqq.), and has given rise to the disparaging criticism which Wietersheim has written upon it in the *Abhandlungen der Königl. sächsischen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften*, vol. ix., p. 112 sqq. (Leipzig, 1857).

Our Ptolemaic map gives the Finni as the inhabitants of the northern portion of the island of Scandia, a people we do not find mentioned in any previous editions of Ptolemy. There is a gap in the Greek text, which is filled up by the excellent codex Vaticanus, 191, according to which the passage has to be read as follows: *κατέχονσι αὐτῆς (sc. τῆς Σκαυδίας) τὰ μὲν δυτικὰ Χαιδεῖροι, τὰ δὲ ἀνατολικὰ Φανόαι καὶ Φιράιοι, τὰ δὲ ἄρκτικὰ Φίννοι, τὰ δὲ μεσημβριὰ Γούροι καὶ Δονκίβοι*. The words within the brackets are supplemented from the codex Vat. This proves that Finnei is by no means a corrupt form of the name, as Zeuss (*Die Deutschen*, p. 504) believes, and that it corresponds to the Finnaithae in Jordanes (*De Get.* c. 3), but that the Finnaithae, Feror, and Gauthgoth, whom Jordanes names together are the Finni, Firaesi and Gutae of Ptolemy. The name Firaesi signifies the same as Firis. It may be concluded that at one time Firis also inhabited Norway, where, from Saxo and from Adam von Bremen, we know of a district Finnia, the inhabitants of which are called Finenses or Finwed, and from the fact that the mythical King Finn is mentioned as the ruler of the Frisians and Jutes both in Beowulf and in the Anglo-Saxon ballad *Traveller's Song* (vide C. Volekmar, *Zur Stammes- und Sagen-geschichte der Friesen und Chaucen*, p. 27, Aurich, 1867).

From the Codex Vaticanus, Burguntiae is written in place of the vulgar Buguntiae, and Osanda in place of the vulgar Asanca, because both of these towns are situated in the district, in which, according to Tacitus (*Germ.*, 28, 43) the Osi lived, and Osanda perhaps corresponds to the modern *Sanduk*. It is probable also that the form of the name Busacteri, in place of Bructeri, usually employed by other authors, is founded on a clerical error, for the codex Vat. instead of Βουράκτεροι has in one passage Βούκτεροι, and in another Ἀβρούκτεροι.

Among the authorities made use of for our map, we must mention, in addition to the Dictionary, s.v. *Germania*, F. A. Ukert, *Germania nach den Ansichten der Griechen und Römer*, Weimar, 1843. E. Gießer, *Römer-spuren an der Lippe*, Paderborn, 1868. P. Wischneus, *Die Geschichte der Elbgermanen vor der Völkerwanderung*, Halle, 1868. M. F. Essellen, *Zur Geschichte der Kriege zwischen den Römern und Deutschen*, 1868. The latter, in a recently published treatise, *Das Varianische Schlachtfeld im Kreise Beckum*, Berlin, 1874, which is well deserving of perusal, endeavours to prove that Aliso is not the modern *Elsen* at the sources of the *Lippe*, but that it must be looked for nine German miles further west, near *Hamm*, where the *Alse* flows into the *Lippe*, and that the Roman camp is still to be found in the forest of *Hauwbrock*, two-thirds of a mile south of *Beckum*, and hence that the saltus Teutoburgensis is not the modern *Osning* or the southern portion of it, but the hilly district near *Beckum*.

In regard to Rhaetia, we must mention: E. Bocking, in the Commentar. to the *Notitia Dignitatum*, vol. ii., p. 758, foll., Bonn, 1853. Graf von Hundt, *Ueber die Römer-strasse aus den Donau-ufers in die Sitzungs-berichten der Kön. bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu München*, 1861 (i., p. 421–437). E. Paulus, *Erklärung der Peutingerischen Tafel mit besonderer Anwendung derselben auf die Römer-strassen von Windisch (Vindonissa) nach Regensburg (Regnum), und von Pfin (Ad Fines) nach Augsburg (Augusta Vindelicorum)*, Stuttgart, 1866. W. Christ, *Das militärische Militär-diplom von Weissenburg*, München, 1868, in which there are several well founded objections to the explanations of Paulus. P. E. Planta, *Das alte Rhaetien*, Berlin, 1872, where, on pages 73–95, he gives a survey of the ancient roads. But what is far more important for the ancient geography of Rhaetia and Noricum are the inscriptions of these countries in the third volume of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum* (Berolini, 1873), commented upon by Th. Mommsen, which, however, unfortunately could not be made use of.

The road leading from Julum Carnicum (L i), by Loncium and Aguntum, to Sebatum (I i) in our map, is drawn in such a manner that, according to the general opinion, Loncium corresponds to the modern *Lienz*, and Sebatum to the modern *Seben*, in doing which it has indeed to be assumed that the distances given in the Itin. Anton., p. 279, are partially erroneous. The distance between Julum Carnicum and Loncium, which, according to the Itin., amounts only to 22 m.p., had to be twice as great. We now conjecture that an intermediate station has been omitted, which was situated near the modern *Matthen*, on the river *Gail*; for that there existed an ancient town and custom-station in that place, is proved by an inscription found there. Mommsen, however, considers the numbers stated in the Itineraries to be correct, and draws the road in the following way, which differs from our opinion:—

Mommsen	In our opinion.
Julum Carnicum, Zuglio.	Julum Carnicum, Zuglio.
XXII.	[XXII.]
Loncium, Matthen.	[ * * * Matthen. ]
XVIII.	XXII.
Aguntum, Lienz.	Loncium, Lienz.
XXIII.	XVIII. (read XXIII.)
Latamum, Immen.	Aguntum, Immen.
XXIII.	XXIII.
Sebatum, near S-Lorenzen.	Latamum, near S-Lorenzen.
XXXIII. (there are, however, only XXVIII.)	XXIII.
Vipitenum, Sterzing.	Sebatum, Seben.
	XXXIII. (read XXVIII.)
	Vipitenum, Sterzing.

Mommsen thinks this new arrangement confirmed by the fact that near *S. Lorenzen* there is a milestone, 10 feet high, with the inscription: *AB AG (AI was read by the first editor) M. P. LVI*, whereas, upon another milestone further east, between *Tollbach* and *Niedern-dorf*,



and belonging to the same road, the number of miles is XLIII. The AB AG is supposed to mean *Ab Agunto* or *Agunto*. If this is the case, then Aguntum cannot certainly have been *Innichen*, which is only 23 m.p. from *Lorenzen*; but as little can it be identified with *Lienz*, which is only 46, and not 56 m.p. distant; for it can hardly be supposed that those colossal milestones can now be 10 miles distant from their original position. Hence we presume that the AG refers to the unknown name of the frontier town which corresponds to the modern *Mauthen*, on the river *Gail*, and that a road proceeded direct from this station westwards through the valley of the *Gail* to *Innichen*, but that another road from the same *Mauthen* in a northern direction led to *Lienz*, and thence proceeded to *Innichen*. This supposition is confirmed by a milestone on the road from *Mauthen* to *Lienz*, near *Oberdrauberg*, with the figure VIII. which corresponds to the distance from *Mauthen*, and hence must have been calculated from that place, and not, as Mommsen thinks, from *Lienz* (Mommsen's *Aguntum*), which is at least 12 miles distant. In the same way the above-mentioned numbers of miles, 43 and 56, can be explained when they are referred to a road leading from *Mauthen* direct to *Innichen*.

## MAP 14.

### THRACIA, MOESIA, ILLYRIA, PAN- NONIA, DACIA.

THE recently published third volume of the *Corp. Inscriptionum* could also not be used for these countries. C. Allard, *La Bulgarie orientale*, Paris, 1864, deserves credit for having more accurately determined the site of *Tomi* (*Kostendje*) and some of the neighbouring towns in Lower Moesia. In regard to the site of *Troesmis* (*Iglitza*), now ascertained through inscriptions, vide *Buletino dell' istituto di corrispondenza archeologica*, 1864, p. 193, 260, and L. Renier, *Inscriptions de Troesmis*, 1865. Of the province of Dacia, which was first established by Trajan (107 A.D.), and given up under Galienus (256 A.D.), we know very little. The first division of the province into *Dacia superior* and *Dacia inferior* found in two inscriptions cannot be more accurately ascertained; we can only conjecture that here, as in the case of Moesia, an eastern and a western portion was distinguished. As little can we accurately determine the subsequent three divisions of the country, which are likewise known only from inscriptions, viz: *Dacia Porolissensis* (the chief town of which is *Porolissus*, *Parolissus*, *Paralissus*), *Dacia Apulensis* (with the chief city of *Apulum*), and *D. Maluensis* (so-called from a colony *Maluensis*, of unknown situation, mentioned in a diploma of the year 230). Of the roads given in the *Tabula Peutingeriana*, we can, with some degree of certainty, determine the direction of those leading from *Viminacium* (*Kostolatz*), and *Tierna* (*Orsova*) to *Tibiscus* (near *Karansebes*), *Sarmizegetusa* (*Varihely* or *Gradiste*) and *Apulum* (*Karlsburg*). Much less certain is the reconstruction of the road from *Drobeta* to *Romula*, and thence to *Cedoniae* (*Hermanstadt*) and *Apulum*. From the specified distances we conclude that, in all probability, this road led through *Amutrium* (*Motru*) to the ford of the Danube, near *Oescus*, and thence northwards, along the *Aluta* to *Apulum*. As regards the road from *Apulum* to *Porolissus*, this much hitherto appeared to be certain, that the town of *Salinae* was identical with the modern *Torda*, where there are the most celebrated *Salinae* of Transylvania, and where was found an inscription (No. 658 in *Ackner*, and *Müller*, *Die römischen Inschriften von Dacien*, Wien, 1864) in which a *Collegium Salinarum*, is mentioned. As however, this place is about 40 m.p. distant from *Apulum*, whereas the *Tabula Peut.* only gives 24, it was supposed, either that the numbers were corrupt, or that an intermediate station (the town which Ptolemy places between *Apulum* and *Salinae*) had been lost. According to this, the town following upon *Salinae*, *Patavisia* or *Potaissa*, might with some degree of probability be referred only to *Clausenburg*, and this again seemed to be confirmed by an inscription (No. 724 in *Ackner*) said to have been found there, in which the letters C O I. P. are interpreted as signifying *Colonia Patavisia*. *Napoca*, the town following after a distance of 24 m.p., then falls upon the site of *Szamosujvar*, as is assumed in our map in accordance with *Ackner*, i.e. Neither *Ackner* nor *Müller* ventures upon determining the position of the following stations of *Ophana* (16 m.), *Largiana* (15 m.), *Cersie* (17 m.), and *Parolissus*. We have contented ourselves with marking two positions as likely for *Parolissus*, one of which lies to the north-east of *Szamosujvar*, near the modern *Rodna*, where there are ancient gold mines. The position indicated in the map of Ptolemy would, in so far, correspond to ours, as, in his, *Parolissus* stands to the north-east of *Napoca*. Moreover, there are traces of an ancient road in this direction, in the valley of the *Szamos*. However, as far as we know, there have been no ruins of a larger town discovered as yet in that locality. On the other hand, such do exist in the second position conjectured as the site of *Parolissus*, to the north-west of *Szamosujvar*, to the west of the town of *Zilah*, in a place which is now called *Moigrad*, the length of the road to which place, in the valley of the river *Zamos* from *Szamosujvar*, would amount to about 50 m.p. Theodor Mommsen likewise supposes this to be the site of the ancient *Parolissus* (*Corp. Inscr.*, vol. iii.), and we can now scarcely doubt the correctness of this supposition after what Mommsen learned about those

ruins from Carl Torma, an archaeologist, born in northern Dacia. Besides this, Mommsen constructs the Itinerary differently from what we have done in our map, inasmuch as he identifies the *Salinae* of *Forda* with *Patavisia*, the *Salinae* of the *Tab. Peut.* with another *Salinae*, situated near *Felencez*, and declares the above-mentioned inscription discovered in *Forda* to be a forgery. The other inscription quoted above (No. 724 *Ackner*), which to us appears very suspicious, is not to be found in the new *Corp. Inscr.* Mommsen's arrangement is the following:—

- Apulum mun. et colonia, antea Carnabae, *Karlsburg*.  
XII. m p (18 according to the map of the C. I.)  
*Brucula*, *Brutia* in the Geogr. Rav., near *Nagy-Enyed*.  
(Inscr. N. 940–43.)
- XII. (10 in the map).  
*Salinae*, *Felencez*, near the *Salinae* of *Maros-Ujvar*.  
(N. 933–35.)
- XII.  
*Potaissa*, *Patavisia*, vicus, postea colonia, *Forda* (N. 875–932).
- XVI.  
*Optatiana* (sc. castra), *Magyar Gorbo*. (N. 844.)
- XV.  
*Largiana* (*Lagiana* G. Rav.), *Zutor*. (N. 842–843.)
- XVII (10 in the map).  
*Cersie* (*Cercie*, G. Rav.), near *Rombot* and *Magyar-Egereg*. (N. 839–41.)
- IV.  
*Porolissus*, *Parolissus*, *Moigrad*. (N. 836–38.)

Although this arrangement may, in some cases, be doubtful, we consider the main points to be correct, for if we refer the *Salinae* to *Felencez*, and remove the former identification of the *Salinae* with *Forda* ("quae per saecula pro certissimo antiquae Daciae chorographiae fundamento habita eam totam corrupit," p. 172) we are not obliged to assume greater errors in the *Tabula Peut.* In addition, we should like to draw attention to the following fact in favour of Mommsen's interpretation, that mid-way between *Forda* and *Clausenburg*, in the village of *Auton*, a milestone (N. 1,627, p. 256, Momms.) was discovered, the last words upon which are: *Fecit* (sc. viam Trajanus an. 109 A.D.) *per coh. I. Fl. Ulp. Hysp. mil. c. R. eq.*—A *Potaissa Napocae M. p. X.* If the word *Napocae* is here understood to mean, as Mommsen thinks, and we ourselves formerly thought, that *Potaissa* at that time belonged to the territory of the town of *Napoca*, it would not affect the site of *Potaissa*; for the X. m.p. might just as well be reckoned from *Clausenburg* as from *Forda*, for the stone is equidistant from both places. However, this interpretation of the word *Napocae* appears to us inadmissible, for such statements are not found upon milestones; it is more likely to suppose that the unclassical stonemason wrote *Napocae* instead of *Napocam*, much in the same way as, for example, the following words are given upon two Sardinian milestones (v. La Marmora, *Voy. en Sard.* vol. ii., n. 21 and *Angius*, *Bibl. Sard.* fasc. 2, p. 43): *viam, quae a Karalibus duet Olbiae* (sic), *restituit*. But in this case *Potaissa* can only have been *Forda*, and by no means *Klausenburg*.

The town known from the *tabulae ceratae* of the gold mines of the village of *Verespatak*, and which in our map, according to *Ackner* and *Müller*, is called *Alburnum majus* (the Latin tables give *Alburno majori*), Mommsen, probably more correctly, calls *Alburnus major*, as a table written in Greek has "ἐς Ἀλβουρνον μεγάλην." *Alburnum minus*, *Abrud Banga*, is entered in the map according to H. Eising, *Briefe aus Siebenburgen* in the *Ausland* 1872, N. 7. The ancient name corresponding with the modern *Zalatina* or *Goldmarkt*, is, in our map, *Ampeia*, in Mommsen, *Ampeium*. It cannot be said which is right. In the inscription 1,303, which tells us of the place, it is doubtful whether we have to read *ordo Ampele* or *Ampeie*.

## MAP 15.

### HISTORICAL MAPS OF ITALY. SARDINIA AND CORSICA.

THE first map, *Italy before the immigration of the Galli in the sixth century, B.C.*, gives the distribution of the tribes inhabiting the Italian peninsula at the most flourishing period of Magna Graecia and of the Etruscan power, when the name Italy was still limited to the southern point of the peninsula, or to the country which the Greeks called *Oenotria*. We have placed the north-west boundary of the territory ruled over by the Etruscans, near *Antium* or *Antipolis*, on the *Varus* fl. For the town of *Antium*, to which, according to *Scylax* (§ iv. p. 17), the *Ligurians* extended, is not *Genua*, as *Letronne* (*Journal des Savants*, 1826, p. 84) thinks, nor is it on the *Arnus*, as *Cluver* and *Otfried Müller* believe, nor is it to be looked for in *Avenza*, near *Luna*, as *Menke* has it in map x. of his atlas, but as *Holstenius* (*Annot. in Cluveri Itaham*, p. 2) and *Ukert* (*Gallia* p. 22) have already perceived, it is identical with *Antipolis*, which *Scymnus Chius*, v. 216 (from *Ephorus*) called the most eastern town of the *Ligurians*. The names *Ἀντίον* and *Ἀντίπολις* could be employed together, as the *Masaliot* colony *Athenopolis* (*Plin.* iii., § 35; *Mela* ii. 5) is also called *Athenae* (*Varro de Ling. Lat.* vii. 18; *Steph. Byz.* s.v.). Further, the length of the coast-line from *Antium* to *Rome*, which *Scylax* states to be four days' and nights' voyage, or 4,000 stadia, corresponds with that of *Pliny* (iii. § 50, 51), who reckons the distance from the *Varus* to the *Tiber* to be 495 m.p. or 3,960

stadia. Moreover, the coast from the *Varus* as far as the *Arno*, and still further, may at that time have been inhabited by *Ligurians*, subject to Etruscan dominion, in the same manner as *Umbrians* inhabited southern *Etruria*.

**VERUS LATIUM.**—The determination of the boundaries of ancient Latium is based upon the conclusion of the Latin confederacy about the year 384 B.C. "As the law had hitherto stood (says Mommsen, *Hist. of Rome*, Dickson's translation, lib. ii., c. 5, p. 358) every sovereign city founded by Rome and Latium took its place among the communes entitled to participate in the federal festival and diet, while on the other hand, every community incorporated with another, and thereby politically annihilated, was erased from the ranks of the members of the league. At the same time, however, according to Latin use and wont, the number once fixed of thirty federate communities was so adhered to, that of the participating cities never more and never less than thirty were entitled to vote, and a number of the communities that were later in entering, or were disqualified for their trifling importance or for the crimes they had committed, were without the right of voting." The list of the 30 confederate towns is given by *Dionysius Hal.* when speaking of Latium's declaration of war against Rome in the year 498 B.C.; it appears, however, from reasons stated by Mommsen, that it is a list of those towns, which were subsequently regarded as the regular members of the Latin confederacy, but not as having formed their original numbers. These are: 1. *Nomentum*, 2. *Tibur*, 3. *Gabii*, 4. *Scaptia*, 5. *Labici*, 6. *Pedum*, 7. *Fraeneste*, 8. *Corbio*, 9. *Tusculum*, 10. *Bovillae*, 11. *Aricia*, 12. *Lanuvium*, 13. *Laurentum*, 14. *Lavinium*, 15. *Ardea* in the Territory of the *Rutuli*, and afterwards in the country of the *Volsci*; 16. *Coroli*, 17. *Velitrae*, 18. *Latricum*, 19. *Cora*, 20. *Norba*, 21. *Setia*, 22. *Circen*. The other places of unknown site are: 23. *Rubetani*, 24. *Carventani*, 25. *Cabani*, 26. *Fortinei*, 27. *Querquetulani*, 28. *Tellinci*, 29. *Tolerini*, 30. *Tricerini* (?).

"Besides these thirty, seventeen other places, whose names are not known with certainty, had the privilege of participating in the Latin festival without the right of voting. The Latin confederacy continued henceforth unalterably fixed on this footing. The Latin communities founded subsequently, such as *Sutrium*, *Nepete*, *Cales*, and *Terracina*, were not admitted into the confederacy, nor were the Latin communities subsequently divested of their autonomy, such as *Tusculum* and *Saturnia*, erased from the list. So long as the Latin confederacy continued open, the bounds of Latium had advanced with the establishment of new federal cities; but as the later Latin colonies had no share in the Alban festival, they were not regarded geographically, as part of Latium. For this reason *Ardea* and *Circen* were reckoned as belonging to Latium, but not *Sutrium* or *Tarracina*. Within the Latin confederacy there was a separate league of five old Latin communities, *Aricia*, *Tusculum*, *Tibur*, *Lanuvium*, and *Laurentum*, and of three new Latin, *Ardea*, *Suessa Pometia*, and *Cora*, which grouped themselves round the shrine of the *Arician Diana*." (Mommsen, lib. ii., c. 5, p. 359.)

We have no remark to make in regard to the other general maps of Italy. The *Military Map of Italy*, about 150 B.C., is borrowed from that of Mommsen.

**SARDINIA.**—Our first and more accurate knowledge of the topography of ancient Sardinia is derived from De la Marmora's excellent work, *Voyage en Sardaigne*, 2 vols., Paris 1838, upon which E. H. Bunbury's *Sardinia* in the Dictionary is based. In De la Marmora's later work, *Itinéraire de l'île de Sardaigne*, 2 vols., Turin 1860, the author has modified his former opinions in some points; ancient places whose site he previously did not venture upon determining, he now assigns to definite positions by the help of some more recently published documents from supposed *codices cartacei d'Arborea* (1856), which give very minute accounts of the early history of Sardinia from the mythical period of *Iolaus*. All this we have left unnoticed, as these newly revealed authorities are known to be a very modern fabrication. The work of H. von Maltzan, *Reise auf der Insel Sardinien*, does not contain anything new in regard to ancient geography. Our map differs in some points from that given by De la Marmora. The *Itinerarium Anton.*, our main source, gives on p. 78 a road *a portu Tibulas Caralis*, and on p. 81 two other routes; a *Tibulas Caralis* and *item a Tibulas Sulcis*. The point where both commence was the northern corner of the island, where *Sardo Iungo* now is. If this *Tibula* or *Tibulas* is identical with the *portus Tibulas*, on p. 78, whence there is a road of 79 m.p. leading through *Turullo minore*, *Elephantaria* and *Longone* to *Olbia*, then the *Itinerarium* either gives wrong distances or, as De la Marmora thinks, it has arisen from a confusion of two different Itineraries referring to the same road. But in addition to this, Ptolemy also must have been mistaken, for he gives a *Tibula* about 20 m.p. to the east of *Turris Libisonis* (*porto Torre*). This, however, is not very probable; a more likely conclusion, from the *Itinerarium Ant.* and from Ptolemy, is that in Sardinia there were not only two *Viniolas*, two *Turubulms*, two *Gurulis*, two *Sulei*, and two *Nuras*, but also two *Tibulae*, one of which was situated near *Castell Sardo*, the other however, near *Sardo Iungo*, identical with the *Longone* of the *Itiner.* p. 79, 3, and that to distinguish it, it possessed the fuller name of *Tibula Longone*, or *Tibulae Longones*. The towns of *Adselona* (now *Arsachena*) and *Heraeum*, which in our map are given on the road leading from this *Tibula*, are based on Ptolemy, who places an *Ἡραῖον* to the north of *Olbia*, and on the *Geogr. Raven.* p. 411, 15 ed. Parthey, where we find: *Adselona*, *Saerci* (which has probably originated out of *Sac. erei*, i.e. *ἱερὸν Ἡραῖον*), *Vivio* (i.e. *Ulbio*, *Olbia*). From the lists of the Geographus *Ravennas*, which De la Marmora has not used, we have adopted several other names which can easily be identified with modern localities, such as the following places which are named together on p. 412, 10, as situated upon the road leading in a direct northern direction from *Calis*: *Seria* (*Serr*)

and Assinarium (*Ussana*), and on p. 412, 5, *Castra Falcia* (*Castro*) and *Ituri*. The *Ussana* *Ussana*, which Ptolemy, iii. 3, p. 192, ed. Wilberg, places five minutes further north than the estuary of the Thyrsus (30° 40' long 37° 15' lat.) are evidently the thermal springs near *Fordunguanus* or the Forum Trajani of the Itinerary, in the district where the Celstani of Ptolemy, who in Greek might be called the *Ussaroi* or *Ussaroi*. But on the other hand, the position of the town of Lesa (31° 30' long, 36° 25' lat.) and that of the Aquae Lesitanae (31° 30', 36° 45') is doubtful. As there are no springs to be found in the district assigned to them by Ptolemy, those aquae have been classed together, hap-hazard, with the very distant *baqui* near *Benedetti*, in the district of the sources of the Thyrsus. We conjecture that Lesa is the more ancient name of the Forum Trajani which Ptolemy does not name, and that the aquae Lesitanae are not distinct from the aquae Hypsitanae called after a tribe, but that the difference of the names and of the positions is to be explained by Ptolemy having taken his statements from two different sources, of which that from which the positions of the aquae Lesitanae, of the town of Valentia, and of the aquae Neapolitanae have been taken, reckon the distances of these places from Caralis. For the aquae Lesitanae, according to Ptolemy, are situated about 25 m.p. to the north-west of Valentia; this is, however, the approximate distance between the baths, near Forum Trajani, and Valentia (*in parte Valenza*). Valentia itself, Ptolemy in so far places correctly as, according to the codex Vat., it is 40 m.p. distant from Caralis; the aquae Neapolitanae (*baqui di Salaria*) (31° 45' lat, 36° 10' lat.) are likewise placed correctly, inasmuch as they are 60 m.p. from Caralis. But as the south-east coast of Sardinia is erroneously drawn by Ptolemy, in such a manner that Caralis is not 60 but nearly 160 m.p. distant from the aquae Hypsitanae near Forum Trajani, the consequence is that all those positions correctly measured from Caralis are totally wrong when taken from a town on the west coast. On the east coast, according to our editions of Ptolemy, the island of Hermaea (40° lat.) would have to be placed where our map gives Ficaria (41° lat.). Our transposition is based on the authority of the codex Vaticanus, which confirms the modern name of *Figarella* for Ficaria. According to the same codex, on the west coast beside Othaca as our map gives the Ptolemaic form of the name, *Othaea* instead of the vulgar *Osea*. The Tab. Peut. has *Uthia*. The island of Enosia, which according to Pliny, iii. § 84, lay opposite the south-western corner of Sardinia, we have identified with the Accipitrum insula, the *τεράκων νῆσος* of Ptolemy, as *uza* in Hebrew signifies *τεράξ*, hence *ai-nezum* would be the Punic name for *νῆσος τεράκων*.

We do not possess the necessary material for a more accurate topography of Corsica. A road along the coast from Mariana to as far as Palla, in the Itin. Anton., p. 85, and the Ptolemaic list of tribes and names of towns are all that we possess. A few ancient coast towns, the names of which can be recognised in those of modern times, must serve as starting points, for determining the approximate site of the other localities handed down to us by tradition.

## MAPS 16, 17.

### ITALIA SUPERIOR, ITALIA INFERIOR.

We do not as yet possess any work in which the ancient geography of Italy is treated in a more thorough manner than by E. H. Bunbury, in his articles in the *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geogr.* referring to Italy. They therefore have been of the first importance for the construction of the maps. Of the works published subsequently and used by us the most important is the collection of the *Descriptio Italiae regni Neapolitani*, by Th. Mommsen, which are of great value for the explanation of the ancient Itineraries; then the *Altatlantische Chorographie und Städte-geschichte*, by Albert Borman (Halle, 1852), and the *Essai sur la topographie du Latium*, by Desjardins (Paris 1854).

On the whole, it may be said that the position of all the places in Italy of any importance is sufficiently well-known, and that the uncertainty is confined to smaller towns, which are known only from earlier Roman history, and which no longer existed at the time of Strabo and Pliny; for instance, in Latium where the endeavours of Nibby, Westphal, Gell, Bormann, and others to identify those ancient towns with modern places or ruins are more or less arbitrary. To discuss these disputed points here would exceed the limits of this commentary. We shall only remark that, in the map of Italia Superior, Forum Clodii is identified with the modern *Oruolo* s. *Oriolo*, and Sabate, with *Bracciano*, whereas in the map of the Environs of Rome (Map 19), drawn afterwards, both places are marked close together, and are referred to the ruins near the church *dei S.S. Marco, Marciano e Liberato*. For that Forum Clodii should correspond with the modern *Oruolo*, as Holstenius, Reichard, Mannert, Westphal, Kramer, Katasich, Spruner, and Kiepert believed, is improbable, because there are no traces of an ancient town in *Oruolo*, and because the distance from Bleia (*Bleda*) to Forum Clodii mentioned in the Tab. Peut. as 16 m.p. would be too great, and might lead us to infer a more southern position of the Forum. We obtain this distance near the above-mentioned church, where even Holstenius (*ad Cluveri Italiam* ant. p. 44) speaks of *antiquitatis monumenta*, which, however, were first more carefully investigated in the year 1859, by E. Desjardins (*Dé-*

*couverte de la position des villes de Sabate, du Forum Clodii, etc.*, in the *Annali dell' Instituto Arch.* 1859, p. 55 foll.) and proved to belong to a not unimportant ancient city. That this town was Forum Clodii, as Desjardins correctly supposed, was subsequently confirmed by an inscription found there, which mentions the *ordo Eboracodensium* (V. Nissen and Zangemeister in the *Bulletino dell' Instituto Arch.*, 1864, p. 99). The town of Sabate, Desjardins seeks in the modern *Trevignano*, a town on the north side of the *lago di Bracciano*, about 6 m.p. from *S. Liberato*. We cannot agree with him either in this or in several other points of his explanation of this part of the Tabula Peut. More correctly Holstenius, Westphal, and Henzen (in the *Bulletino*, 1856, p. 83) have claimed the site of *S. Liberato* for Sabate, inasmuch as Sabate must have been situated in the closest vicinity of Forum Clodii, and as it is only mentioned in the Tabula Peut., and by no other ancient geographer, it may have become one town with Forum Clodii after the construction of the via Clodia. This is evident from the Tabula P. giving no number of miles between Forum Clodii and Sabate, but simply the letters *co*, whereas in other passages we also find *co*. Desjardins (Commentary to the Tab. P., p. 98) thinks this an utterly improbable abbreviation of *compendium*, referring to "les embranchements directs sans issue et qui avaient pour point d'arrêt la localité qu'ils des servaient ou bien sur les segments de voies qui abrégeaient les distances." It is more correct to suppose that the *co* is written where two localities are situated so close to each other, that there seemed no necessity for stating the distance, and that it is an abbreviation of *cominus* (as *eminus*, on the other hand, is employed for stating distances, as for instance in the case of Asconius Pedianus in Cicero, *Ferr. Or. m. : Eminus est Vulturans Capua tria milia*). *Co* is used in this sense between Roma and ad S. Petrum between Cosa and Sulcosa on the via Anicia, between Tabellaria and Gravisca on the coast of Etruria, between Conduentes and Singidunum at the confluence of the Dravus and the Danube in Moesia Superior, between Puteoli and Invinas in Campania, and between Neapolis and Fons on the coast of Thrace. We conclude that even Holstenius understood the *co* in this sense from his own words (*ad Cluv. Ital.*, p. 47): *Sabate et Forum Clodii Tabula conjuncta fuisse docet*. The fact of Holstenius nevertheless looking for Forum Clodii in *Oriolo*, arises from his believing that *Oriolo* was only two m.p. from S. Liberato. The opinion of Westphal also (in the *Annali dell' Inst.*, 1830, p. 32), that *co* was equivalent to *com*, although grammatically incorrect, is nevertheless in the main identical with our own.

## MAP 18.

### PLAN OF ROME.

THE drawing of the plan of Rome is based upon the *Plan de Rome à l'échelle de 1.20,000, levé par les officiers d'état major et publié au dépôt de la guerre* (Paris, 1856).

In so far as our maps indicate the sites and monuments of Rome according to views not hitherto adopted by all archaeologists alike, we deem it necessary to explain the grounds, and refer to the authorities on which our conclusions are based, without in every instance totally rejecting the arguments that may be advanced on opposite sides. The works of excavation now in progress at Rome, may be expected to throw much more light at a future day on disputed questions of topography than has yet been obtainable. At present we must be satisfied to benefit by the evidences that are before us.

Determining the emcture of the Walls of the Kings, we place the *Porta Triumphalis* near the western angle of the Palatine Hill, and near to the site where some recently discovered remains of massive walls and square towers (in lithoid tufa of regular construction), below the church of S. Ana-tasia, may now be inspected by torchlight. These ruins, which are surrounded by many others of different periods, some belonging to the structures of the Circus Maximus, under the same church (see Parker's *Archæology of Rome*, vol. i. p. 36), may be regarded as testimony to the fact that the ancient fortifications passed obliquely in a south-eastward direction from under the Tarpeian Rock to a point below the western slopes of the Palatine. A passage in the annals of Tacitus, mentioning the limitations of the primitive (Romulean) city and its encircling pomerium, seems to favour our conclusion: "Inde ceteris spatius interjecti lapides, per ima montis Palatini ad aram Consi, mox ad curias veteres—non a Romulo sed a T. Tatius additum (pomerium) urbi credidere" (*Ann. xii.* 24).

Among the gates in the same emcture (the Walls of the Kings) we include two, the names of which are little known, at points where probability alone can be relied on in support of our supposition respecting them. At a south-western angle of those walls we place the *Porta Minutia*, so named either after the Minutia "gens," or after one of them in particular, Minutius Augurinus, a tribune, to whom was erected, out of gratitude for his having reduced the price of grain, a statue outside of the Porta Trigemina (c. Pliny, xviii § 15, ed. Sillig.). Due eastward we place the *Porta Metia*, which is mentioned by Plautus alone among Latin authors (*Pseudolus*, i. 3, 97; *Casina*, i. 6, 2).

In both our maps of the Forum (before and after the time of Julius Caesar) we place the *Temple of Saturn* close to the south-eastern front of the Tabularium on the Capitoline hill—therefore considering it as identified with the extant ruins of a Corinthian peristyle on that

hill-side (the Capitoline)—not with the ruins lower down westward, on the same declivity, of an Ionic peristyle in better preservation, which we designate as the *Temple of Vespasian*, or (more properly) of Vespasian and Titus. All ancient testimonies agree as to the connection between the Temple of Saturn and the Ærarium or the Treasury of State (c. Plutarch, *Public.* 12). We conclude that the chambers containing the public money must have been numerous, and situated within the massive buildings of the Tabularium at the rear of that temple. The former edifice is extant, still imposing and extensive, though incomplete and ruinous, on the Capitoline summit. Several small dark chambers, long closed and disused, have been recently reopened and cleared of debris on the lower story of that ancient building; and these may have been entered from the cella of the Temple of Saturn, or from a vestibule communicating with it. The character of the Ærarium as a place of strength (not an isolated edifice as it would have been if connected with the other, that which we designate as the Flavian temple dedicated by Domitian to his father and brother) is distinctly stated by Plutarch (*εὐρεσὶ καὶ καταφορῇ καὶ ὑποκατασκευῇ*, *Quæst. Rom.* 42). A lofty staircase with very steep steps of massive stonework under a stone vaulting, recently made permeable in the Tabularium, and descending from the highest to the lowest story of that edifice, may be no other than the stairs of the Treasury alluded to by Cicero in his "Oratio pro M. Fonteio."—"Facilius possit Alpes, quam paucos Ærarii gradus ascendere?"

We place the *Rostra Veteres*, the site of which has been long disputed, near the south-eastern basement of the Capitoline hill, upon the Forum,—identifying them with the remains of a long rectilinear elevation of square-hewn stonework, in the rear of which rises another (a semicircular) elevation, in part buried under earth, with vestiges of rich marble merustation, this latter being called by some writers (as by Canna) the *Rostra Forenses*, by others (Bunsen and Platner in the *Beschreibung*), *Rostra Capitolina*. The semicircular structure is probably a restoration by Septimius Severus of the Rostra of the imperial period, the rectilinear one being the more ancient tribunal for public oratory, the Rostra, namely, removed by Julius Caesar from the original place where they stood near the Comitium (Dion Cassius, xliii. 49). There is a representation in a small relief on the Arch of Constantine of the ancient Rostra as a rectilinear elevation, on which that Emperor stands, while apparently addressing the people on the occasion of his triumph after the battle against Maxentius. (A drawing of this is given in the new edition of Forsyth's *Monumenti*.)

In our map of the Forum before the time of Julius Caesar, we place the *Æmilian Basilica* on the north-eastern side of that area, almost the whole extent of which is occupied by the great edifice, most splendid among the basilicas of Republican Rome, which was founded by Lucius Æmilius Paullus, b.c. 54 (c. Cicero, *ad Att.* iv. 16; Plutarch, *Caes.* 29). From the lines of Statius (*Sile.* i. 1, 30) on the equestrian statue of Domitian, it is evident that this edifice stood opposite to the Julian Basilica, the extant ruins of which are before us on the south-western side of the Forum. That poet, determining the situation of the above-named statue, informs us that the two basilicas arose in its vicinity, one on each side of the imperial colossus, the platform supporting which has been recently found.—

Ad laterum passus hinc Julia teeta tumentur  
Illic belligena sublimis Regia Paullus

Between the two Basilicas (but, in our Map of the Forum before the time of Julius Caesar, between the Æmilian and the then existing Sempromian, not the Julian, Basilica) passes, from north-east to south-west, a rapidly flowing stream, recently brought to light after being long completely concealed, and, as we now see it, disappearing under the pavement of the Julian Basilica. We designate this stream as the *Lacus Servilius* mentioned by few Latin writers, and the site of which has hitherto been merely conjectured, no other water, stagnant or flowing, having been found in this vicinity. The only particular notice of this "lacus" by any ancient writer is the following in Festus, "De Verborum Significatione" (p. 290, ed. Muller): "Servilius Lacus appellabatur eo, qui cum faciendum curaverat in principio vici Jugari, continens basilicam Juliam, in quo loco fuit effigies hydnæ posita a M. Agrippa"—which passage suffices to determine its proximity to the Julian Basilica.

In both our Maps of the Forum we place the *Comitium* at the south-eastern side of that area, and near to its extreme limit, determining its boundary, on the south-west, as formed by the Via Sacra. Pliny (xxxiv. § 12) tells us that the Curia (or Senate House) commenced by Sulla after the destruction of the earlier edifice by fire, b.c. 51, was in the Comitium; also that the Curia founded by Julius Caesar, finished in the reign of Augustus, and dedicated by him as Curia Julia, alike stood "in Comitio" (xxxv. § 27). There seems every reason for determining its site as adjacent to the ruins of a Corinthian peristyle, commonly recognised as the Templum Castoris, in the rear of which stand those other ruins which we are induced to designate as the Curia Julia. Though we are informed by Dion of the transfer of the ancient Rostra, we find no mention of any removal of the Comitium from its original place. Near the south-western angle of the Comitium we place the *Græcostasis*, originally an unroofed, though enclosed, area, where ambassadors and envoys used to assemble before their reception in the Curia by the Senate. That roofless area was finally transformed into a hall with columns, as represented on one of the fragments of the antique marble map of Rome now in the Capitoline Museum.

\* It is true that Cicero here speaks of "few" (*paucos*) steps, whereas those of the ancient staircase in question are not only very steep and massive, but numerous—no fewer than sixty-seven. May we not assume that the orator here allows himself a certain license, exaggerating the contrast for the sake of the argument?



(engraved in Canina, "Indicazione Topografica di Roma Antica," *Epoca Imperiale*, tav. xii.) Pliny, mentioning that Caius Flavius, Curule Aedile, erected a bronze aedicle to Concord in the Comitium, thus particularizes the situation of the Græcostasis: "quæ tunc supra Comitium erat," (xxxiii. § 19). Varro informs us that the Græcostasis stood near the Rostra and the Comitium: "Sub dextra hujus (Rostræ) a Comitio locus substructus, ubi nationum subsisterent legati, qui ad senatum essent missi. Is Græcostasis appellatus a parte ut multa. Senaculum supra Græcostasin, ubi aedes Concordia et basilica Opimia," (*de Lingua Latina*, v., § 155, 156, ed. Muller). This hall for ambassadors was rebuilt by Antoninus Pius, as Capitolinus (*Anton. Pius* 8) informs us.

Some ruins recently brought to light near the church of *S. Maria Liberatrice*, below the north-eastern base of the Palatine hill, may, without any doubt, be identified as the *Templum Vestæ*, the site of which is determined by the above quoted lines of Statius, "Equus Maximus Domitiani" (*Silv.* i. 1, 1). The equestrian effigy of Domitian, as he describes, stood with its back towards the Temples of Concord and of Vespasian, while its face looked on the Palatine buildings, on the temple of the Dioscuri (or *Templum Castoris*), and that of Vesta:

Terga pater, blandoque videt Concordia vultu.  
—et prospectare videis  
An nova contentis surgant Palladia flammis  
Pulchrum, an tacita vigilet face Troicus ignis,  
Atque exploratas jam laudat Vesta ministas  
(31-36.)

In the course of late works, and through the removal of accumulated soil near *S. Maria Liberatrice*, the remains of a circular edifice—now a confused mass of rubble with a few courses of stone masonry—have been discovered near the site on which were dug up, in the 16th century, twelve honorary inscriptions to individuals enrolled among the Vestal Virgins (Gruter, *Insc. Rom.* pp. 309, 310, 311; Aldroandi, *Raccolta delle Statue di Roma*). Here we have, assuredly, the temple often destroyed, and as often restored, since the days of Numa, where the Vestal sisterhood (*exploratas ministas*, as Statius calls them, referring to their many misfortunes and the vicissitudes to which their sanctuary had been exposed) had the guardianship of the sacred fire (*Troicus ignis*), also of the Palladium.

Near the south-western angle of the Forum, and immediately below the declivity of the Palatine hill, stands a conspicuous building in roofless ruin, an immense quadrangular hall in the best antique Roman brickwork intersected by large constructive arches (like those very strongly marked in the rotunda of the Pantheon), the firm masonry being similar to that of other edifices of the Augustan age. In this we recognise the Curia Julia, the imperial Senate House dedicated by Augustus to his great uncle Julius Cæsar, and which probably occupied the place of the ancient Curia Hostilia burnt down, or at least ruined by fire, at the tumultuous funeral of Clodius, B.C. 51 (Cicero, *pro Milone*, 33.) No other ruins, in the vicinity of the Forum Romanum, have alike with these the character of a great hall appropriated for public assemblage. Some writers suppose that we see here the vestibule built by Caius Cæsar for communication between his palace and the *Templum Castoris*, where he used to seat himself, demanding worship, between the statues of the Divine Twins. The ruins seem to us too important and extensive for such origin or purpose to be supposable; and the short reign of Caius could hardly have allowed time for any great public buildings—still less for any such as were undertaken to gratify his private whims—to be completed.

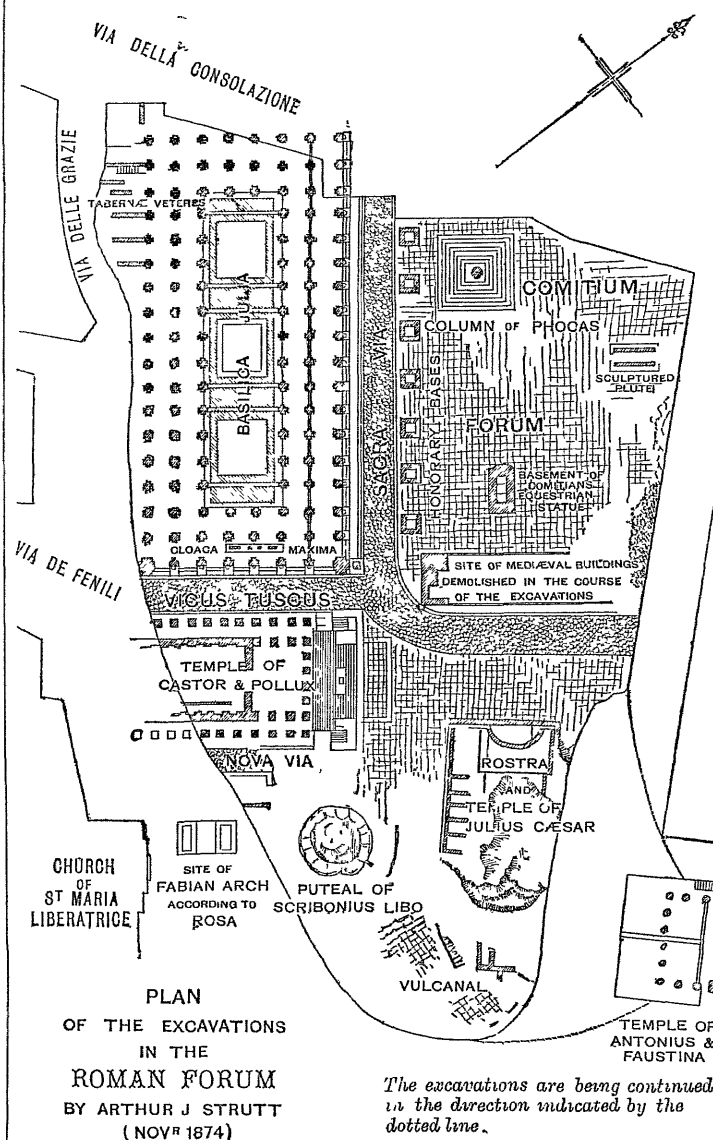
Returning to consider objects comprised within the comparatively narrow area of the Forum Romanum, we have to notice two buildings discovered in the course of recent excavations, and as to both of which the character and origin are self-evident: 1. The *Aedes Cæsaris* or *Templum Divi Julii*, now reduced to little more than a formless pile of masonry with some few remnants of massive walls in tufa stonework, and of a marble stylobate, though one distinctly discernible adjunct remains in form of a semi-circular tribune, or elevated platform on a stone basement, parallel to what must have been the façade of this temple, on the northern side. The fane was raised by Augustus, and dedicated to the "Divus Julius," B.C. 29, on the site where the body of the Dictator had been consumed, and where almost immediately afterwards had been placed an altar, and subsequently a porphyry column with the epigraph "Parenti Patriæ." The situation of this temple is determined by Ovid as looking (namely its façade) towards the Capitol, consequently across the intervening Forum, and as in the vicinity of the *Templum Castoris*:

Fac jubar ut semper Capitolia nostra Forumque  
Divus ab excelsa prospectet Julius aede.  
(*Metam.* xv. 841.)  
Fratribus adsumis, quos proxima templa tenentes  
Divus ab excelsa Julius aede videt.  
(*Ex Pont.* ii. 2, 85.)

Such precisely is the aspect of the ruinous building lately discovered—its façade, parallel with the rostra, being turned towards the Capitoline hill; its flank, the south-westerly, almost opposite to the peristyle of the Dioscuri Temple. The Rostra here before us were erected in front of the *Aedes Cæsaris* by Augustus, and thence designated "Rostra Julia." Here were subsequently delivered the funeral orations over the bodies of emperors—first over that of Augustus—before the cremation on the pyre (Dion, lvi. 34; Sueton. *Oct.* 101). 2. The extensive ruins of the Julian Basilica, founded by Augustus, which occupy the greater part of the south-western side of the Forum, partially cleared from superincumbent soil and *débris* through labours undertaken under the Pontifical Government and directed by Canina, 1853. They have been completely laid open since the change of government at Rome, and are now to the full extent visible. They consist principally of a wide platform with much of the rich inlaid pavement of coloured

marbles, also a variety of marble fragments, sculptures, architectural ornaments, epigraphs (Greek and Latin), basements for statues, &c., and, at the north-western extremity, some lofty ruins of the arcades (brickwork) with which the whole interior must have been surrounded—its area being divided, like some of our cathedrals, into four aisles and a central nave. This basilica occupied the site of an earlier edifice, dedicated to similar uses, the Sempronian basilica founded, B.C. 163, by Sempronius Gracchus, father of the two distinguished but unfortunate Tribunes. In the 16th century an epigraph, or memorial inscription, was dug up on this spot, recording the erection of a statue of Julius Cæsar within these walls, and also a restoration of this basilica by a Prefect of the city, A.D. 377. Anastasius, in the life of Pope Julius I. (337-352) mentions a church founded by that Roman bishop "Juxta Forum," and named, after him, "Basilica Juhæ." The arcades near the north-western angle of the antique (the Heathen) basilica are filled up with masonry such as indicates the period of decadence; and it is probable that we have here before us the church built in the 4th century—now a ruin within ruins,—the dedication of the imperial Court of Justice and that of the primitive Christian cathedral thus singularly accordant!

The accompanying plan shows the most recent excavations in the Forum on a larger scale than was possible in our map.



We have alluded to the recently discovered basement of the equestrian statue of Domitian. It consists of a mass of rude stonework, once, we may suppose, clothed with marble, placed at the north-eastern side of the Forum—an important acquisition to the known range of antiquities upon this site, seeing how that imperial effigy serves, thanks to the descriptive lines of Statius, for determining the topography of the Forum Romanum.

In our map of the Fora under the Empire the latest discoveries on the Palatine hill are particularized conformably with conclusions as to the origin, respectively, of the buildings on that mount, now generally admitted by Roman and other archaeologists. To a mass of ruins, conspicuous but without any vestige of architectural design or adornment, on the north-eastern slope of the hill, we give the name of *Templum Jovis Statoris*, assuming it to be the fane originally vowed by Romulus (Liv. i. 12), but actually founded in a much later age (A.U.C. 458) in conformity with a vow made, during the war against the Samnites, by the Consul Attilius Regulus (Liv. x. 36-37). To another elevated pile of masonry with remains of buttress walls on the perpendicular sides, and broken columns (of tufa fluted) now ranged along the summit—in fact, a stylobate with scarcely any ruins of the cella that stood upon it—we give the name *Templum Jovis Victoris*, recognising in this the temple founded, A.U.C. 459, by Q. Fabius Rullianus in fulfilment of another vow made also during war with the Samnites (Liv. x. 29.). In this temple used to be hung, by victorious generals, the trophies and spoils taken in battle (Ovid, *Fasti*, iv.). The better preserved remains of buildings, an extensive suite of halls and porticos, &c., containing many remnants of marble decoration, fragmentary sculptures, rich pavements, cornices and friezes, on the terrace-ground further southward, we designate as the *Domus Flavia*, commenced by Vespasian, and finished, with great splendour, by Domitian. The ruins (less spared by time) extending along the western declivities of the hill, and in such still compact masonry (brickwork with large tiles) as we usually find in Roman structures of the first century of our era, we assume to be the *Domus Tiberiana*, added to the other buildings for imperial residence by Tiberias, which same house is known to have been inhabited by Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius. It is perhaps impossible to determine the precise date of the

halls opening on an hypætheal court (on a north-western terrace of this hill) in which are seen numerous paintings, executed on *intonaco* and still almost perfectly preserved, of singular beauty and grace, design and finish being alike admirable. Some Roman archaeologists suppose that the mansion in question was a residence of Germanicus, father of the Emperor Caius. We conclude that those valuable paintings on its inner walls cannot be more ancient than the period of the Antonine Emperors.

C. I. HEMANS.

## MAP 19.

### ENVIRONS OF ROME.

The map of the *Environs of Rome* is drawn from a reduction of the French survey, published under the title of *La carte de la partie sud-ouest des états de l'église d'après la triangulation et les levées exécutées par les officiers d'état major à l'échelle de 1:80,000* (3 sheets, Paris, 1856). Besides these, for particular points, use has been made of the *Carta topografica di Roma e dei suoi contorni fino alla distanza di 10 miglia fuori le mura, eseguita sulla proporzione di 1:20,000 dal Barone di Moltke* (2 sheets, Roma 1845).

## MAP 20.

### GREECE IN THE HEROIC AGE.

#### GREECE AFTER THE DORIC MIGRATION.

A.

In regard to the development of the ethnographical relations of Greece in the earliest times, there are no traditions so consistent, safe and complete as to guide us and enable us to dispense with all hypotheses. Hence even modern scholars conceive the prehistoric conditions of the countries under discussion in very different ways. The conception, upon which our map is based, is briefly the following:—

In the most ancient times, as far back as our knowledge and conjectures can carry us, we distinguish two great congeries of nations, the Leleges and the Pelasgians. Both belong to the same race which once occupied the whole of Asia Minor, before the continuity of the settlements and the purity of the blood were disturbed by the advance of the Semitic tribes, and before a portion of the inhabitants of western Asia Minor proceeded to Europe by various migrations.

The *Leleges* had their original seats in south-western Asia Minor, where they amalgamated with the Semitic Carians. We also find them in southern Troas, upon the adjacent islands of Samos, Chios, Cos, Syme, Nisyros, Calydna, and further upon the Cyclades, whence they took possession of the valleys of the Eurotas and Pamisus, the whole of the west coast of Peloponnesus, the Cephallenian islands, and spread in Central Greece through Acarnania, Aetolia, Locris, partially in Phocis and Boeotia, and probably also in Thessaly. Further traces of countries once occupied by the Leleges may be found, if we consider the original forms of worship peculiar to the Leleges. (See Deimling, *Die Leleger*, Leipzig, 1862).

We understand the name of *Pelasgians* to include the earliest inhabitants of the rest of Greece, as well as of Epirus, Macedonia, and a part of Thrace, much in the same way as, in Aeschylus (*Suppl.* 280), the empire of King Pelasgus extends in the north from the countries watered by the rivers Strymon and Axios, to the sea west of Dodona. Although some of the names of the tribes appertaining to this country, and to the earliest times, may belong to heterogeneous races, still these cannot be ascertained with any degree of certainty.

The principal changes which occurred in regard to the seats of the individual tribes are briefly the following:—

In the country afterwards called Thessaly, the Lapithæ and the kindred tribe of the Phlegyæ spread at the expense of the Perrhaebi, the Centaurs and the Aenianes. The Perrhaebi were driven back northwards from the country of the Peneus to Mount Olympus, some of them migrated, and, under the name of Perrhaebi Metanastæ, settled down beyond Mount Pindus in the vicinity of the Dolopes and the Athamantes. The semi-mythical Centaurs emigrated from Magnesia to the north-western corner of Thessaly, which was inhabited by the Aethiopes. This district also became the home of a portion of the Aenianes, who were expelled from the Dotian plains, whereas another portion proceeded southwards and acquired a new territory in the valley of the Spercheus. We hear nothing of the subsequent history of the Lapithæ, except that the Dorians, under Aegimius, carried on a successful war against them.

The *Minyans*, a tribe related to the Phlegyæ, appear at first to have lived in Northern Thessaly, on the subsequent borders of Macedonia, for a town with the name of Minya, and an Orchomenos are said to have existed there: history, however, only knows of this tribe in Thessaly as the inhabitants of the shores of the Pagasæan Gulf, in the vicinity of Iolcos, where they had for their eastern neighbours the Boeotians, in the towns of Arne, Iton and Thebes. These Boeotians (perhaps expelled by the Minyans), were, as it seems, driven from thence, and withdrew to the north-west, where they founded another Arne about the southern tributaries of the Peneus. A portion of the Minyans proceeded from Thessaly to Lemnos; others founded in what was subsequently

Boeotia, the kingdom of Orchomenos, which, when at the height of its prosperity, extended over the territories of Coronea, Haliartus, Lebadea, Midea (afterwards Chaeronea), and over the whole of northern Boeotia. The Minyans, when they migrated to Boeotia, were accompanied by Phlegyaë, who hence founded the town of Panopeus, in Phocis.

The Dorians appear in history first on the southern slopes of Mount Olympus, in the district afterwards called Hestiacotis, where the tripolis of Pythium, Dolche and Azorus, which, according to Strabo, was subsequently Pelagionian, seems originally to have been Dorian. Expelled from this district by the Cadmeans, the Dorians, according to Herodotus, are said to have settled about Mount Pindus, and there to have borne the name of Macedonians. Thereupon they migrated southwards, and occupied the Dryopis, or the country lying between Mounts Oeta and Parnassus, belonging to the Dryopes, who partly turned westwards as far as the district where Ambracia afterwards stood, partly migrated to Euboea (where they founded Styra and Carystus), to Argolis (where Hermione, Eion, and Asine were Dryopian cities), and to the island of Cythnos.

The Cadmeans appear in history first at the mouth of the Peneus, between Olympus and Ossa, where there existed a town called Homoloum. They probably came from the country about Pangaeon, which lies opposite to the Thracian Thasos, and about the gold mines near Cremides, where they came in contact with the Phoenicians, being driven thence by the Paconians, they, like the Thracian Abantes, migrated partly to Greece and partly to Illyricum. In North Thessaly, as already said, they drove out the neighbouring Dorians. Thereupon they came to Boeotia, there humbled the kingdom of Orchomenos, and founded that of Thebes, which during the war with the Epigoni succumbed to the arms of a confederation of Peloponnesian chiefs. Of the smaller tribes, which the Minyans and the Cadmeans had found in Boeotia (Aones, in the plain of Thebes, Hyantes at Alcomenae and Onchestus, Heetenes, Temmices), the dislodged Hyantes founded Hyampolis in Phocis, and seem to have also penetrated into Aetolia, if we may believe the statement that Aetolia was at one time called Hyantis.

We have in the next place to mention the successive advances, probably in different migrations of tribes from Asia Minor, which Herodotus, vii 20, mentions as the ante-Trojan immigration of the Teucrians and Mysians, which extended through the whole of Thracia as far as the Ionian Sea, and southwards as far as the Peneus. From these Asiatics are descended, in the north of ancient Thrace, the Mysi, or Moesi, and the Dardani, in the south, the kingdom of the Pacones, whom Homer mentions among the confederates of Troy, and whose chief, Asterius, the son of Pelagon, resided at Amydon on the Axios. Our map gives the approximate extent of this ancient Paconia, which may have been composed of many heterogeneous elements (cf. B. Giesecke, *Thrakisch-Pelasgische Stämme der Balkaninsel und ihre Wanderungen in mythischer Zeit*, Leipzig, 1858). It included the Syropacones, Paeoplae, Doleres, Odomantes, Mygdones, Crusaen, Sithones, Edones, Agrionnes and Laeae, the Pelagones of the Lyncestes, the Bryges on the Bermius, and as Pliny, iv, § 35, says, the Eordenses, the Almopin and the Paroraei. Eustathius ad II xvi 233 (cf. Aeschyl. *Suppl.* 254) mentions the Pacones as neighbours of the Selii and Dolopes. Their extending southwards as far as the Peneus (Herodot. l. l.) is confirmed, as it seems, by the fact that Strabo (vii. p. 327) speaks of the already mentioned tripolis in north Thessaly (Pythium, Dolche and Azorus) as tripolis Pelagonia.\* Further, that some portions of those Asiatic immigrants are said to have advanced as far as the Ionian Sea, is found to be confirmed by the fact that we find Bryges or Brygae not only on the Bermius, but also on the borders between Macedonia and Illyricum, and in the vicinity of Dyrrachium, and that the country south of the latter, on the Eordaeus fl., in the neighbourhood of the mountain which is now (and probably also in antiquity) called *Begoria*, was inhabited by Eordi, whom we also hear of in Paconia on Lake Begoritis.

In consequence of the Asiatic immigration, the earlier inhabitants of Pelasgian Thrace (to which Dionysos, Orpheus, and the worship of the Muses are assigned) were partly subjugated, partly driven back from the fruitful river valleys into the mountains, and partly compelled to emigrate. The Thracians advanced through the Vale of Tempe and through Thessaly into Boeotia and Phocis, where they settled on the slopes of Mounts Parnassus and Helicon, in the towns of Daulis, Abae, Thracis, Nysa, Ascrea, Thespieae, Anthedon, and also in Eleusis. The Abantes are said to have proceeded to Euboea from the Phocian Abae. We find another branch of the Abantes about the Ceraunian mountains, whither they had probably come direct from Thrace. Other Pelasgians from Thrace (*οἱ ἐκ Θράκης διαβάντες Πελασγῶται*, Seymn. Ch. 504) took possession of the islands of Scythus and Skyros, the inhabitants of which, according to other authorities, were Dolopes, whom we also find in Southern Magnesia, in Northern Euboea, and about Mount Pindus.

The advance of the Pacones probably also occasioned the movement which proceeded from Epirus. At the

\* The correctness of this appellation is subject to some doubt, for as Strabo, vii p. 327, also mentions the district of Pelagonia bordering upon Lyncestis as *τριπολίτις*, there must have existed two Pelagionian tripolis, which is certainly possible; but it seems very easy to suppose that Strabo might have confounded the tripolis in Thessaly, which is in all probability of Doric origin, with some other unknown one in the territory of Pelagonia. The Thessalian tripolis is also mentioned by Livy, xli 53. But it now seems inadmissible to us to regard it as the same *tripolis Scacia*, mentioned by Livy, xli 55, and as that which has been assumed in our map in agreement with Giesecke, l. l., p. 7. The words in Livy are *Consul militum ad Larisam ducit Ind. quum tria millia feriae abesset a Tripoli (Scaciam vocant), supra Peneum amnem posuit castra*. If they are not corrupt, we should have to assume a separate and otherwise unknown town near Larissa, which bore the name of Tripolis or Tripolis Scacia. This is, however, scarcely probable. We conjecture that Livy wrote *a Tripolye* sc. Larisae urbis porta, which was called the Gate Scacia (like that of Troy), as for instance the Athenian Diphylum was called the Thasian gate.

time of Odysseus a war between the Epirot Thesprotians and the Phrygians was mentioned in the Telegony of Egeammon. An earlier collision of these hostile elements might, therefore, also have been the reason why the Selii (Σελλοί) or Helli (Ἑλλοί), the inhabitants of the country round about Dodona, and about the sources of the Achelous, which Hesiod calls Ἑλλοπία, and Aristotle ancient Hellas (Ἑλλάς ἡ ἀρχαία, *Metror.* i 14, 21, Ἑλλάς ἡ ἀρχαιοτάτη, Schol. II. xx 194), and in which even the existence of Achaeans (perhaps of Asiatic origin, like the Pelopidae) may also be assumed, crossed the Pindus into the country of Phthia in Southern Thessaly. The name Hellas was transferred to these new settlements, and the Achaeans are first met with in history in this district, subsequently called Phthia, Achaia Phthiotis. An impenetrable obscurity envelopes the further diffusion of these Hellenic Achaeans in the Peloponnesus, and their connection with the mysterious Pelopidae. We shall confine ourselves to stating that the Achaeans under the dominion of the Pelopidan chiefs conquered the territories of Mycenae, Tiryns, Midea and Argos, then extended their rule over the valleys of the Eurotas and Parnissus, and occupied the islands of Aegina and Salamis. At the same period the royal race of the Nephdes, with their retinue, came from Thessaly to Peloponnesus, and there founded the kingdom of Pylos.

These are the principal movements of the tribes in Greece up to the time of the Trojan war, which can be made out. The Map of Greece during the Heroic Age gives a survey of the ethnographical relations at that period.

## B.

As early as sixty years after the Trojan war new commotions commenced which considerably changed the map of Greece. The Thesprotian tribe of the Thessalians cross the Pindus, and in the first place take possession of the territory of the Aeolian Boeotians or Arnacians, which subsequently received the name of Thessaliotis when Thessaly was divided into four districts. The Boeotians withdraw to the country which they named Boeotia; other Thessalian Aeolians proceed to Aetolia, where the country round about Calydon and Pleuron received the name of Aeolis; others, who remained in the country, became penestae subject to the conquerors; the Perrhaebi, the Magnetians, and the Achaean Phthiots preserved a certain political independence and, together with Thessalians, were reckoned as members of the Amphictyonic league.

In Boeotia the new comers founded a new Arme to the south of lake Copais, took possession of the town of Chaeronea, then, proceeding from this place, annihilated the kingdom of Orchomenos, and drove from the Plain of Thebes the Thracians, who withdrew to Mount Cithaeron, and the Tyrrheman Pelasgians, who fled to Attica.

About the same period another movement proceeded from the Dorian Tetrapolis. One portion of those Dorians, together with other fugitives from other districts, left the country, settled in Bulis, on the Bay of Corinth, and, in conjunction with the Aetolians, crossed the straits of Rhion into Peloponnesus. Here the Epeirans surrendered themselves to the Aetolians, who were a kindred race, and they were henceforth called Eleans, from Elis, the name of the chief city. Pisatis and Triphylya remained independent states, but recognised the supremacy of the Eleans. Meanwhile the Dorians migrated, probably through the valley of the Alphæus, into the valleys of the Parnissus and Eurotas. In the former they established themselves in Stenyclarus, and then conquered the remaining portion of Messenia, which the Nephdes of Pylos had taken possession of after the death of Menelaus.

The Dorians met with greater resistance in the valley of the Eurotas, where they, in the first place, only advanced as far as Sparta. Amyclae, and the whole of the southern portion of Laconia, were not conquered until the reign of King Teleclus (n c. 827-788 ?) and his successors. In the north the Dorians extended their rule at the expense of the Arcadians, but this likewise took place but slowly. Aegys was not annexed till shortly before the time of Lycurgus. From Laconia they took possession of the town and territory of Argos; but Tiryns, Mycenae and Midea still remained Achaean for a long time; on the other hand, Corinth, Troezen, Sicyon, Epidaurus, Phlius, Cleonae, Megara, which at an earlier time belonged to Attica and Epidaurus, were Dorians soon afterwards. The Achaeans, who were expelled by the Doric invasion, occupied the Ionian Aegiale, which the new settlers named Achaia. The Ionians, whose earlier history is unknown to us, proceeded to Attica. The east coast of Peloponnesus, which extends southwards from the Plains of Argolis to Malea, seems as if it ought to be regarded as belonging to Argos, although it does not actually do so, however, Cynuria was conquered by the Lacedaemonians as early as the reigns of Echestratus and Eurypom (n c. 1030-985 ?), but were at a later period recovered by the Argives, who retained it down to the year 547 b c.

From Attica, which was overflowing with fugitives from various countries during these commotions, the Tyrrheman Pelasgians, who had fortified the citadel of Athens, proceeded to Lemnos (where they drove the Minyans out of Myrina), Imbros and Samothrace. From Lemnos they founded upon the peninsula of Mount Athos, the five towns of Cleonae, Olophryxos, Acrothoum, Dium, and Thyssus. Others settled in Cyzicus (whence they expelled the Pelasgians, who were the earlier inhabitants), and in Placia and Seylace on the Propontis. Tyrrhenian Pelasgians are also mentioned in Metaon, in the island of Lesbos, in Termeira on the coast of Caria, and at Cape Malea.

The Minyans, who were driven from Lemnos, settled in Laconia, about Taenaron, among the Achaeans, and from here they proceeded, partly by land, to Triphylya, where Macistus, Lepreum, Phrixa, Nudum, Pyrgi and Acpeum are mentioned as towns belonging to the

Minyans, and partly in conjunction with Achaeans and some Dorians, under the leadership of the Aegide Theias, to the island then called Calliste, but subsequently Thera. Other Minyans went to Melos and to Cete.

The same period saw the establishment of the Aeolian colonies on the continent of Asia Minor and the adjacent islands, by Thessalian and Peloponnesian Achaeans, Boeotians and Locrians. These were made by several expeditions, Boeotian Aulis and the coast of Locris being mentioned as the points from which they started. The necessary remarks regarding these, as well as the Ionian and Dorian colonies, have already been made under Map 9.

## C.

### Plain of Troy.

The drawing of the Plain of Troy is borrowed from the *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society of London*, vol. xii (1842). The map there given bears the title of a *Topographical Survey of the Plain of Troy, by Captain Graves, T. A. B. Spratt, Esq., and other officers of the Royal Navy, with the ancient sites determined on the spot, by Dr. P. W. Forchhammer. Drawn by John A. Smith.* It is accompanied by a treatise by Forchhammer, *On the Topography of Troy*. Among the recent works which treat of the question about the site of ancient Ilium, we have made use of the following: H. W. Akland, *The Plains of Troy, illustrated by a Panoramic Drawing taken on spot, and a Map constructed after the latest Survey*, Oxford, 1839.

Mauduit, *Découvertes dans la Troade. Dissertation sur les monuments de la plaine de Troie et la position de cette ville*, Paris et Londres, 1840.

G. von Eckenbrecher, *Ueber die Lage des homerischen Ilium in the Rhein. Museum für Philologie. Neue Folge*, vol. ii, p. 1—49, 1842.

H. N. Ulrichs, *Ueber die Lage Trojas in the Rhein. Mus.*, vol. iii, p. 573—608, 1845.

Welcker, *Ueber die Lage des homerischen Ilium in the Kleine Schriften*, vol. i, p. 1—76, 1845. (This treatise, the most important of all, contains a good survey of the early literature referring to this question.)

Welcker, *Alle Auctoren im Bezug auf die Lage Iliums in the Rhein. Mus.*, vol. xii. et xiii. 1857, 1858.

We have been unable to make use of: J. G. von Hahn, *Die Ausgrabungen auf der homerischen Pergamos in zwei Sendschreiben an George Finlay, mit 4 lithographirten Tafeln*. Leipzig, 1865. (The author agrees with Welcker in all main points), and Nicolaides, *Topographie de l'Iliade*, Paris, 1867.

According to the most widely spread opinion of the ancients, the Homeric Ilium stood upon the same spot where stood the Ilium of historic times, which, Strabo says, was founded in the days of Croesus, and which appears to have stood, down to the fourth century after Christ, where are the ruins of what is now called *Hissarlik*. The recent excavations of Dr. Schliemann have most unquestionably proved that in remote times a town existed on this site of the historic Troy.

The site proposed by Demetrius of Scepsis, and adopted by Strabo, was a place called the village of the Hicmeses (ἡ Ἰκίμων κόμη) with no ancient ruins whatever, near *Akshi Keu*. "It can scarcely be doubted," says Leake (*Asia Minor*, p. 280), "that a person totally unacquainted with the Iliad, but accustomed to observe the positions of ancient towns, would fix on *Bunarbash* for the site of the chief city of the surrounding country." The first who assigned this spot as the site of ancient Ilium was Chevalier (1785). He was succeeded by Sibthorp and John Hawkins (1794), Morrit (1795), W. Gell and E. Dodwell (1801). There then appeared as opponents to this view, E. D. Clarke (1812), Kennell (1814), C. MacLaren (1822), and Barker Webb (1822). Thereupon it was again defended by W. M. Leake (first in his *Researches in Greece*, 1814, and then more fully in his *Asia Minor*, 1824), Hamilton and Forster (1818), Joseph von Hammer, von Prokesch, H. W. Akland, Mauduit, Spratt and Forchhammer, Welcker, von Hahn, and Nicolaides. These views, and especially the explanations given by Welcker, form the basis of our map, which was drawn long before Schliemann made any excavations. But the extensive remains found by Schliemann at *Hissarlik* now induce us to think that the latter was the site of the Trojan Ilium. We have given in a separate map (No. 43) a plan of the ruins discovered by Schliemann at *Hissarlik*.

We observe here that to the north of the village of *Bunarbash* and to the east of the wells mentioned there is an isolated hill, only 15 feet high and of small circumference, which is now called *Garihik*, and which von Hahn, l. l., p. 33, believes to be the hill which Homer (*Il.* ii. 813) calls *Bardia*. The insignificant ruins near *Bunarbash* are the remains of a citadel which can have belonged only to a small town. The place seems still to have been inhabited at the time of Demetrius Scepsis, for all the coins found there, according to the opinion of Baron von Prokesch, belong to the second and third century b c (*vid.* Hahn, l. l., p. 34).

The former coast line formed a deep bay between Sigæum and Rhoeteum, as, according to Spratt, may be inferred from the present condition of the coast. It is drawn in our map according to the distance, mentioned by Pliny and Strabo, from Demetrius, between the town of Ilium and the portus Achaëorum. According to this the length of coast from Sigæum to Rhoeteum and Acanthium would have amounted to about 60 stadia; whereas the distance between the two extreme points in a direct line amounts only to 30 stadia. The latter measurement is given by Pliny, v., § 125 "Acanthium xxx. stadiorum intervallo a Sigæo;" the former must be restored in Strabo, xiii., p. 595, by assuming a gap in our present text. ἔστι δὲ τὸ μῆκος τῆς παραλίας ταύτης ἀπὸ τοῦ Ποσειδίου μέχρι Σιγείου . . . εὐθυστα σταδίον.

The channel which now conducts the water of the *Bunarbash-Chai* into the *Beshikbay*, according to Ulrichs, l. l., p. 575, is a work of the Turks, and cannot



therefore, as Forchhammer thinks, be the *Seamander amnis navigabilis*, which Pliny mentions to the south of Sigeion. It is probable that the mouth of the channel of the Seamander was situated 10 stadia south of Sigeion, where, according to Spratt, there exists an artificial and very ancient cutting.

## MAPS 21, 22 & 23.

### GREECE AT THE TIME OF THE PERSIAN WARS, THE PELOPONNESIAN WAR, AND OF THE ACHÆAN AND ÆTOLIAN LEAGUES.

In regard to these maps, which show the political state of Greece at certain epochs of well-attested history, it is sufficient to refer the student to recent historical works. We shall confine ourselves to a few remarks.

Elimæa, Orestis and Lyncestis had chiefs of their own at the time of the Persian wars, and continued to be so governed during the Peloponnesian war. It is uncertain whether at that time, as afterwards under Perdiccas (Thuc. ii. 99), they recognised the supremacy of the Macedonian kings. It was not till after the Persian wars that the Crestonæans and the Bisaltes came to Macedonia, which at the time of the Peloponnesian war extended as far as the lower Strymon.—The Pæonian tribes of the Pæoplae and Siropæones were transported to Persia by Megabyzus (Herodot. v. 15); their names are therefore given in parentheses in Map 22.—In Hellespontian Phrygia (Map 21, K b) the coast town at Dascylium (now *Jaskih*) has, by a mistake, been placed inland to the south of its position on the coast. This coast town must be distinguished from the Dascylium, which is said to have stood on lake Dascylitis; and this lake can in no case have been situated near the above-mentioned coast town.—The position of the town of Hephaestia in the island of Lemnos, in Map 21, must be corrected from Map 27.

The list of the towns tributary to the Athenians from the fragmentary tables found in Athens, is based upon the excellent work of Boeckh, the *Staatsverwaltung der Athener*, tom. ii. Since then some new fragments of those tables have been found, by means of which a few names have been added to the list of towns (V. *Monatsberichte der Berliner Akad.* 1865, p. 209—219, and *ibid.*, 1871, p. 217—219).—The Agræi, in Map 22 (E f), ought to have been separated from the other Ætolians by a boundary line; for at the time of the Peloponnesian war they had a king of their own.

The map of Greece, at the time of the Achæan League (Map 23) represents the period in which the *Κλεμενικός πόλεμος* commenced. Up to that time the extension of the league had continued to increase without any relapse; thereupon the largest portion of the acquired territory was again lost, but was afterwards gradually reconquered, and by the addition of other territories was increased to such an extent that in the year 191 the league included the whole of Peloponnesus and Megara. It is difficult to ascertain the exact chronology of these gradual extensions. The statements referring to this point, which are added to the map, are borrowed from the works of Merleker, *Achaicorum libri tres* (1844), and Droysen, *Geschichte des Hellenismus*, vol. ii. (1843).

## MAP 24.

### NORTHERN GREECE.

We do not as yet possess any trustworthy maps of the countries belonging to Turkey. The best one which we could make use of as a foundation was that of H. Kiepert, *Generalkarte der Europäischen Türkei nach allen vorhandenen Originalkarten und itinerarischen Hülfsmitteln* (1:1000,000. 4 Blätter, Berlin, 1853). Since then Kiepert has published another and improved edition of this map, having made use of the latest investigations (Berlin, 1871), and edited those portions referring to Thessaly and Epirus on a specially large scale (1:500,000, 2 Blätter, 1871). One of the most important corrections of the latest map in regard to ancient geography is the now firmly established position of the ruins of the ancient town of Stobi, discovered by L. Heuzey (*Mission archéologique de Macédoine, fouilles et recherches dans cette contrée et dans les parties adjacentes de la Thrace, de la Thessalie, de l'Illyrie et de l'Épire*), a work not yet completely finished, and by J. G. von Hahn (*Reise durch die Gebiete des Drin und Wardar*, Wien, 1867). These ruins do not exist at the spot where they were hypothetically placed in the earlier map of Turkey, but much further north, 22° 1' long., Greenw. 41° 33' lat., at the confluence of the Axios and Erigon. This correction, which we were first able to introduce in Map 14, essentially modifies the construction of the roads leading from Thessalonica and Heraclea Lyncestis to Stobi, although they still

remain hypothetical, as the distances given in the Tabula Peutingeriana cannot in all cases be correct. The towns given on the road from Thessalonica to Stobi would, according to the latest map, have to be distributed somewhat in the following manner:—

Thessalonica—		
Gallieum	xvi. m. p.	<i>Scheich-Chan</i> , on the river <i>Gallico</i> .
Tauriana	xvii. "	<i>Kalabak castle</i> ?
Idomene	xx. (read xxx.?)	<i>Jecyt-hissar</i> , on the <i>Wardar</i> ?
Axiu Stenae	xii. "	<i>Demur-kapu</i> (the iron gate), 41° 25' lat., 22° 17' long.
Antigonia	xi. "	<i>Negotin</i> ?
Stobi	xii. (read vii.?)	ruins.

The only sure identification seems to be that of Axiu Stenae with the modern *Demur-kapu*.

The roads from Heraclea and Lychnidus to Stobi may probably be arranged in the following manner:—

Heraclea, <i>Bitolia</i> .	
Ceramie	xi. m. p.; read xxi.?
Euristo	xxiv. on the lower Erigon ( <i>Karasi</i> ).
Stobi	xii.

Lychnido—	
Euristo	xvi.; read xxi.; in the district of the sources of the upper Erigon, on the modern <i>Tohera</i> fl.
	(one or two stations are lost).

Suppl.: [Euristo] on the lower Erigon (*Karasi*), at least 50 m. p. distant from the station on the upper Erigon.

#### Stobi 12.

The name Euristo (Εὐρίστων) is probably derived from the Greek Ἐργών, as the letters στ and ι are very frequently confounded.

In regard to the valley of the Strymon we must observe, where our map (Ka) gives a river flowing from the west into the Strymon to the south-west of *Demir-hissar*, the new map of Turkey gives a small lake, which has only recently become known through surveys made by Russian officers. This lake, on the shores of which stands the village of *Bukoro*, Kiepert, in his new map of Hellas, regards as the lake Prasias of Herodotus: he places Heraclea Sintica on its shores and calls the mountains (*Belesh Planina*) situated to the north of the lake the Cercine mons, whereas, like all other geographers, he places the Cercinitis lake on the lower Strymon. We cannot look upon these hypotheses as probable. The Cercine mountains are doubtless that chain which extends to the west of the Strymon and lake Cercinitis, and the modern name *Karscha Balkan*, which Kiepert's latest map of Turkey has, might very well have some connection with the ancient name of Cercine. Whether lake Prasias, the inhabitants of the shores of which fetched their wood from the Orbelus (Herodot. v. 15 ff.), is identical with lake Cercinitis (*Tachyno lac.*) of the lower Strymon, as we have assumed, with Leake, is certainly doubtful. Several scholars have inferred from Herodotus, v. 17, that lake Prasias must be looked for to the west of the Strymon, and hence that it is identical with the Bolbe lacus (*Beshik lac.*). In doing this it has certainly to be supposed that Herodotus extended the name of Orbelus to the mountains lying to the west of the Strymon. If this be admitted, and it may be excused, considering the much greater error of Strabo, who in lib. vii. fr. 36, himself speaks of the Rhopope mons as running north-westwards from the lower Strymon, we should like to urge the following in regard to the position of lake Prasias. The wooden town, which, according to Herodotus, was built into this lake, and which Athenæus, p. 345, E, probably called by the native name of Μόσσινος (i. e. *Μόσση*), is, as we conjecture, the *Εὐδολία* which Ptolemy (iii. 12, p. 225, ed. Wilberg) describes as 15 minutes to the south of the Bertescus mons (*Beshik Daghi*), and which accordingly must be looked for either on lake Bolbe or on lake *Marovo* directly south of the Bertescus. If the latter be the case, then we obtain for the modern *Marovo* the ancient name of Prasias, and are not obliged to give this name to a lake known by another name. The directest road from Thrace to Macedonia runs along this lake: *ἔστι δὲ ἐκ τῆς Πρασιάδος λίμνης σύντομος ἐς τὴν Μακεδονίαν*, says Herodotus (v. 17), a statement which would not apply to a lake lying on the upper Strymon. It also seems to us untenable to place, as Kiepert does, Heraclea Sintica on this lake of Bukoro. The two roads leading from Philippi to Heraclea measure a length of from 52 to 54 m. p. in the Tab. Peut.; according to the way in which Kiepert has traced the roads the one would measure 70, the other 65 m. p., whereas according to the position which Leake, and we in our map have assumed for Heraclea (near the modern *Zervóchori*) it corresponds to the distances specified in the Tab. Peut. However, we believe that the three stations mentioned in the Tabula between Drabescus and Heraclea ought to be given in an inverted order.

Instead of Drabescus	read: Drabescus ( <i>Drama</i> )
" Strymon viii.	" Scotussa xviii.
" Sarxa xiii.	" Sarxa; leg. Sarra xiii. ( <i>Seres</i> ).
" Scotussa xviii.	" Strymon viii. <i>Struma</i> riv.
" Heraclea iv.	" Heraclea iv. ( <i>Zervóchori</i> ).

The Strymon, which, according to the Tab., would have to be a tributary of the Angites, is no other than the large river known by this name. In like manner Sarxa is no unknown place, but the most important town in this whole district, which upon our road is 8 m. p. from Strymon, and which the ancients not merely called Siris, Sirae, Sirae and Serrae, but in later times also Sarrae or Sarra, as is clear from the passages quoted by Th. Tafel *De via Egnatia* comment. ii. p. 37, note. Scotussa, according to this distance, would have to be placed south of *Segush* on the *Meniki* mountains of Kiepert's map. It is true, Strabo (lib. vii., fr. 36) places Scotussa on the Strymon; however, not much

importance can be set upon this, as there are many inaccuracies in his geography of Macedonia. Pliny, iv. § 42, also favours a more eastern position, for he mentions Scotussa beside Philippi.

The river *Zygactes*, mentioned by Appian (*B.C.* iv. 105), in the neighbourhood of Philippi, is probably not the modern *Munitza*, as is assumed in our map, but an unimportant rivulet to the south of Philippi, which flows from the west and falls into the Angites, and upon which, in Kiepert's latest map of Turkey, stands a village with almost the same name, *Zygacte*, 5 m. p. N.W. of Neapolis (V. Perrot, *Daton, Neapolis et la plaine de Philippi* in the *Revue Archéol.* 1860).

On the west coast of Chalcidice, where stood the coast-towns enumerated by Herodotus between Potidaea and Aenea, the situation of Smila is determined by the situation of the cape called *Smila* in the English maritime charts. The form Aesa, instead of the Lasae of Herodotus, is taken from the list of tributaries.

In Macedonia (H b), Kiepert places a Citarius M. (which is identified with the modern *Turlo* M.) to the north of Bermius M.; this he does in accordance with the editions of Ptolemy (iii. 12, p. 222, ed. Wilberg), the inaccuracies of which, however, are perceptible even from the fact that, according to them, Mount Bermius would be situated in Thessaly, whereas the succession of names in Ptolemy surely demands that it must lie to the north of Citarius. Hence the statements in regard to latitude in our editions must be corrected by means of the Codex Vaticanus in such a manner that the Citarius comes to stand on the borders of Thessaly, and is not different from the *Τυράριον ὄρος* (connected with Mount Olympus) of Strabo, vii. Frag. 14, ix. p. 441, where in several MSS. the form *Κίταριον* also exists.

The river Astaeus, which, according to Aelian, *H. A.*, xv. 1, flows between Beroea and Thessalonica (*Bepolas τε καὶ Θεσσαλονίκης μέσος βέτι*), and whose course we have not defined, is in Kiepert's map the river which flows north of Beroea, and falls into the Axios; we consider this to be very probable, as Nonnus (xli. 214, vi. 102) mentions the Astreae as a nurse of the Syrian Beroea.

The positions of Alorus, Scydra, Mieza and Ichnae, as well as the drawing of the lower course of the Axios, are given according to Delacoulanche, *Mémoire sur le berceau de la puissance Macédonienne des bords de l'Haliaemon à ceux de l'Axius*, in the *Revue des Sociétés savantes*, tom. iv. et v. (Paris, 1858). We have further to enter the town of Aeane, which is mentioned only by Stephanus Byz., and the site of which has been discovered by Heuzey (*La Ville d'Aene et son Sanctuaire de Pluton*, in the *Revue Archéol.*, 1863, Juillet, p. 18—28). It stands a little to the west of the town *Kalliani*, 160 stadia from Phylace, 60 stadia direct south of the town of *Kochani* in our map (G c), and not far from the right bank of the Haliaemon.

We further remark that δ *Bappoús* of Strabo, vii. p. 322, and τὸ *Béppov ὄρος* of Diodorus, and *Bora mons* in Livy, xlv. 29 (where he gives a translation of the same passage in Polybius which Diodorus likewise translates), are only variations of the same name, and not designations of different mountains. This chain of mountains, as is evident from the passages quoted, ran along the south of the via Egnatia, and at the time of the Romans, separated the third regio Macedoniae from the fourth, which was inhabited by the Eordæans, the Lyncestians and the Pelagonians.

In Pieria, the positions of Callipeuce, Libethra, Pimplea, Phila, of the rivers Sys, Enipeus, Leucas, Mitys, and of the mountain Olorus, are entered, according to the investigations of Heuzey, l. l. The statements in regard to the distances of Sabazium, Hatera and Anamum are based upon the itineraries; those of Agassa, Aeginium and Valla, and of the river Ascorus, are hypothetical; but in any case there at one time did exist ancient towns on the spots which we have marked with the names of Valla and Agassa.

*Epirus*.—The town of Cassope (?), or Cassiope, marked on the coast of Epirus, opposite the town of the same name on the island of Corcyra, is mentioned only by Ptolemy, who, as Leake justly thinks, has erred. The passage in Strabo, where this Epirot Cassope likewise appears to be mentioned, is corrupt, and can easily be corrected (v. note ad Strabon. p. 269, 30 ed. Didot).

Further south the position given to the coast town of Tolyne is uncertain, but it cannot be far from the right one.

The port-town of Chimerium has been identified with the modern *Agios Joanni*, by Henry Scene (*Remarkable localities on the coast of Epirus*, in the *Journal of the R. G. Society*, vol. xviii., p. 139), who there discovered the spring of fresh water mentioned by Pausanias (viii. 7, § 2). Leake had placed Buchetium there, of which town we only know that it was not very far from Cichyrus and the sea, and which in our map occupies the site which Otfried Müller has hypothetically assigned to it. The *Γλυκὺς λυμὴν* Strabo places at the mouth of the Acheron, where Scylax mentions the port-town of Elaea. However, the conjecture formed by Bursian (*Geogr. von Griechenland*, i. p. 29) is a very probable one, namely, that Strabo made a mistake, and that the *Γλυκὺς λυμὴν* is not different from the port of Chimerium. The name of the river Oropus for the modern *Luro* is inferred from an inscription (*Ὁρώπη ποταμῷ καθιέρωσαν εὐχαριστοῦντες*), on an aqueduct where the two main branches of the river unite. (Vid. Leake in the *Transactions of the Roy. Soc. of Literature*, second series, vol. ii., p. 236, and E. Curtius, *Ueber die Quell- und Brunnen-inschriften in den Abhandlungen d. Gesell. d. Wissenschaften in Göttingen*, vol. viii.). The town of Oropus, which Stephanus Byz. mentions as in the neighbourhood of Nicopolis, has been referred to the ruins near the village of *Hag-Georgios* to the east of the river *Luro*.

The interior of Epirus is not by any means destitute of ruins, but on account of the want of inscriptions and other sources, we can but rarely determine with any certainty the names of the ancient towns which have there been discovered. Our map in most cases follows Leake's hypotheses, for which Kiepert in many instances

has substituted others, which his commentary, however, does not further explain.

In the country of the Cassopaeans we, with Leake and others, have referred the ruins (the most important ones in all Epirus) near the monastery of *Zalonga*, and the village of *Kamarina*, to Cassope. It is a very likely conjecture of Bursian's (l.l.) that this town, which is first mentioned by Diodorus (xix 88 ad an. 312 B.C.), was first made the chief city of the Cassopaeans by the Molossian princes; yet we should not, on this account, like to assume with the same scholar, that the ancient ruins near *Zalonga* belong to the town of Pandosia (which cannot, unless arbitrarily, be removed far from the Acheron) or Elateia, and that Cassope has to be identified with the modern *Rogus* (Charadra in our map), on the river *Luro*. If these ruins actually reveal the existence of a town, which stood there as early as the fourth century B.C., it may be presumed that one of the four earlier Kassopaeian towns, Batiae or Elateia, stood here, which was enlarged by Synocismus, and made the metropolis of the whole country under the name of Cassope, together with which name, perhaps, the former name continued, for Strabo, indeed, knows of Elateia and Batiae, but curiously enough speaks of no Cassope. (In Kiepert's latest atlas of Hellas, the town of Cassope is not mentioned at all, and no ancient town is identified with the ruins of *Zalonga*.)

Ephyra and Pandosia, in our map, are given according to Leake; to the north of them are the ruins of *Paramythia*, which may possibly belong to the town of Eurymenae, mentioned by Diodorus (xix 88). Leake, and Kiepert with him, claim them for the town of Euroea, because Paramythia is also called *Αἰ donat-lestis* after Saint Donatus (*ἅγιος Δόνάτος*); for Donatus was Bishop of Euroea. We, on the other hand, have identified Euroea with the ruins near *Gardiki* (the ancient Passaron? in Kiepert's map), not far from the north-western extremity of the lake of *Janina*. For, according to Procopius (*de Aedif.* iv. 1, p. 269, ed. Bonn), Euroea stood not far from a lake with an island; and the only lake of this description in Epirus is that of *Janina*. In accordance with this, Euroea is mentioned by Hierocles, p. 651, as being situated between Dodona and Adrianopolis on the Dyro. It is further evident from Procopius, l. l., that this town was not far from Photice; tradition, however, claims this ancient name for the inhabitants of modern *Vela*, which lies to the north-west of lake *Janina*. Now, finally, it is also evident from Procopius (l. l.; iv. p. 279, 24 ed. B) that Saint Donatus had some places also in this district dedicated to him; for it is there written that Justinian repaired two castles of Saint Donatus from the materials of Justinianopolis (previously called Adrianopolis) and from Photice. Issoria was a dependency of Euroea (Sozomenus, vii 26). We have identified this place with the ruins near *Felxista*. The subterranean outlet of lake Janina, which there bursts forth from the depths, is perhaps the mighty spring, the formation of which tradition describes as one of the miraculous works of Bishop Donatus.

*Dodona* is given in our map in accordance with Leake's determination, which, if not certain, appears, nevertheless, to be the most acceptable. Kiepert assigns the same position to the Thesprotian (St. Byz.), or Molossian (Lav.) town of Tecmon, about the site of which we know nothing. Dodona he places to the south-west of it, in a district full of small lakes, where, near the village of *Barts*, ruins exist (to the east beside the Palaeo-kastron, to which we, in our map, have added the name of Passaron); he identifies Mount Tomaros, or Tmaros, with *M. Olytska*, which lies above it to the south. We do not find any decisive reasons stated for these suppositions. The small lakes marked in Kiepert's large map of Epirus might as well be identified with the plain of Dodona, if the sanctuary was situated where Leake looks for it. The chief argument adduced by Kiepert for the more southern position of Dodona is the following:—To this place alone, he says, can the statement of Hecataeus be applied: *Μολοσσῶν πρὸς μεσημβρίῃς οἰκίσουσιν Δωδωναίῳ*, and that in earlier times it belonged to Thesprotia; as Molossians in its earlier and narrower extent, before it reached to the gulf of Ambracia, must at least have included the whole connected table-land in the centre of the country, inasmuch as it was upon this foundation alone, and not in the narrow valleys of the highlands, that a conquering power could have been formed, which rose to the supremacy over Epirus. Our reply to this is, that we do not know of any such development of power on the part of the Molossians before the time of Philip, and that Scylax is the first who admits that their territory extended southwards as far as the Ambracian Gulf. How can it be inferred from this that the Molossians, as early as 150 years previously, in the days of Hecataeus, held possession of the district in which, according to Leake, Dodona was situated?—Whether, with Leake, we have to refer the Tomaros, or Tmaros, near Dodona, to the high mountain chain of the *Mitsikeli*, which runs along the eastern shore of the lake, or to the hill joining it on the south, because now, according to the French map of Greece, the *Toporoxopia* are found here, is a question we do not venture to decide. Moreover, *Tomaro* is even now the name of a mountain, of 1660 metres high, in Illyria, to the north of the river Apsus (D b), which name likewise certainly dates from antiquity.—The Triphylia Melotidos, mentioned by Livy, xxxii. 13, where existed a town called Pyrrhi castra, we have placed in northern Molossia, on the supposition that the suspicious word Melotidos is a corruption of *Μολοσσίδος*. This can probably not be doubted, especially as Bursian, l. l., i. p. 25, observes that the codex Bambergensis has *Molotidos*. The positions of the towns of Hecatompedon, Omphalum and Elaeus, in northern Epirus, mentioned only by Ptolemy, cannot be definitely determined. How little we can depend upon the positions of the Ptolemaic map is evident, for instance, from the fact that Hecatompedon (which we have hazarded to place on the Axius) is marked not far from the northern borders of Epirus, being nothing else than the sanctuary of Dodona; for the excellent Codex

Vaticanus, instead of simply giving *Ἐκατόμπεδον*, gives the more complete form of *Ἐκατόμπεδον Δωδωναίων*. Dodona, therefore, not only had its hundred springs (Theopomp. ap. Plin. iv. § 2, Callimachus, ap. schol. Hom. II. ii. 254), but a hundred-footed temple, like Athens, Thebes and Syracuse.

Besides having made use of Leake's most important works for our map of Thessaly, we have had before us Alfred Mezières' *Mémoire sur le Péloponnèse* (Paris, 1853), and Heuzey's *Le mont Olympe et l'Acarnanie* (Paris, 1860).

The division of Thessaly into tetrarchies is given according to the map of Otfried Müller. Our boundaries are only to be modified in so far that Gyrton still belongs to Pelasgiotis, and Metropolis, according to Ptolemy's statement, is allotted to Hestiacotis. Although Strabo, ix p. 436, says that Thessaliotis extends as far as the borders of the Athamaneans, yet he seems (p. 437) likewise to have assigned Metropolis to Hestiacotis. Ptolemy's isolated statement, according to which Pelasgiotis extended to the borders of Macedonia, forms the basis of Kiepert's map, but we have left it out of consideration.

*Phthiotis*.—Cape *Zelasium*, which Livy, xli. 47, speaks of as at the entrance of the gulf of Pagasae, and which Kiepert places on the coast of Magnesia, was more likely situated near the opposite town of Πτελέα, as Leake supposes. We have, therefore, corrected *Pteleasium*, as the adjective formed from Πτελέα is πτελεῖσιον, according to Steph. Byz.

*Thessaliotis*.—In Thessaliotis the only certain positions are those of Pharsalus, Piresiae, Cierium and Metropolis; all the others are more or less conjectural. In regard to the distribution of the names of the rivers Empeus, Apidanus, Cuarius (Curalus), Pamisus, Phoenix, Onchestus, Onochonus, Lethaeus, Asopus and Melas, which are likewise uncertain, we have followed Leake.

In Pelasgiotis the town of Metropolis, which is placed to the north-west of Larissa, is a not quite certain discovery of Leake's, who, in a place called *Kastri*, found the following fragment of an inscription: *οἱ νεανίσκοι Πετραίων Φιλοξενίδου Μητροπολίτην γυμνασιάρχῃσαντα*. He concludes from this "that *Kastri* is the position of Metropolis, since it is not very likely that the gymnasiarch should have been an alien" (*N. Gr.* in. p. 371). What he adduces in support of his opinion, besides this one probability, does not appear to be tenable. It is true that the editions of Stephanus Byz. mention among the ten towns that were called Metropolis, *Μητρόπολιν Θεσσαλίας* as No. 4, and *τῆς ἡνω Θεσσαλίας* as No. 10; but the last words do not exist in the best codex Rhedigeranus, which Leake did not know of; they were originally, doubtless, a marginal note to No. 4. The well-known Metropolis was situated in the south-east of Thessaly, on the slopes of Mount Pindus; and this part of Thessaly might have been called *ἡ ἄνω Θεσσαλία*, in the same way as the eastern and mountainous portion of Macedonia is called *ἡ ἄνω Μακεδονία*. Leake believes further, that the Metropolis discovered by him is mentioned in Livy, xxxvi. 10, where it is written: *Inde Cypaeram et Metropolin et us circumiecta castella recepit*. However, as Cypaera, according to Livy, xxxvi. 13, and Ptolemy, iii. 13, 45, was situated in south-eastern Thessaly, not far from the borders of Dolopia, the name Metropolis probably stands for the well-known town in the same district.

*Magnesia*.—The town of *Pelua*, marked on the west coast of Magnesia, is called in Strabo's text *Neha* (Νήλεια). We have altered this name, because the river Crausmidon, which falls into the sea near this town, according to Dicaearchus, flows *παρὰ τὸ Πηλείας ἕλκος*, and, moreover, because Stephanus Byz. speaks of Πηλία as the name of a town in Thessaly. On the east coast, according to Mezières, the town of Castanaea corresponds with the Palaeocastron near *Karamulhi*, the site of which Mezières does not accurately define; as we now perceive from more recent maps, it is not situated where we have placed it, but 70 stadia to the north of *Cape Poros*.

*Hestiacotis*.—Condylon, or Gonnocondylon, which Leake and others place north of Gonnos, we have marked opposite to Gonnos, on the right bank of the Peneus, and at the entrance of the vale of Tempe. That this is the sense in which Livy's words, *Condylon est ad Gonnum*, are to be understood is evident, if another passage in Livy (xxxix. 25)—*Gonnocondylon quod Philippus Olympiadem appellaverat*—be compared with the Tabula Peutingeriana, which has hitherto remained unnoticed, and which mentions the station Olympium, 15 m. p. from Larissa, on the road through the vale of Tempe.

In the north of Perrhaebia, Heuzey points out the village of *Selos* as the site of Pythium. As regards the other two towns of the tripolis, Azorus and Doliche, one of them, doubtless, was the Palaeocastron of *Furala*. We, with Leake and Bursian, have taken this to be Azorus, because this town Ptolemy describes as the most western one of the tripolis. Leake refers Doliche to the modern *Dukista*, which is only a few stadia from Pythium. This is done evidently only on account of the similarity of the names, for, according to Heuzey, there is no trace of an ancient town having existed there. Heuzey himself, and Bursian with him, identify Doliche with the ruins which, under the name of *Kastri*, lie to the north of *Furala*. However, the town cannot have stood there. If *Furala* is Azorus, Doliche must have been situated to the east of it, and been one of the two Palaeocastrea which lie on the eastern boundary of the plain of Tripolis, so that between Azorus and Doliche is that district where the three roads divide which lead from Thessaly to Macedonia, through the Volustana pass of the Cambuman mountains, by Pythium and along lake Ascuris. This position is requisite for the account given by Livy, xlv. 2. When the Romans, during the war against Perseus, wished to proceed from Thessaly into Macedonia, and were uncertain which of the three roads they should take, they deferred their decision until they arrived in the district where the three roads branched off. The decision came to be in favour of the road running along lake Ascuris, when they were as yet standing

between Azorus and Doliche, and here they again met for final deliberations.

Pelunna, or Pelunnaeum, as Strabo (ix. p. 437) expressly says, was situated north of the Peneus. Kiepert places it on the south side of the river where our map gives Limnaea, this town, on the other hand, occupies the site of our Pelunna on the north side. He refers his readers, in regard to these alterations, to a work of Ussing, *Kritische Beitrage zur Gräkenlands gamle Geographie*, Kjöbenhavn, 1868, which we have been unable to procure.

In Acarnania and Amphiloehia our map agrees with Leake's statements regarding the following positions:

Stiatus (*Surough*).  
Oeniadae veteres (*Palaeovium*).  
Oeniadae novae (*Theriodocastro*).  
Coronte (R. near *Chrysositta*).  
Phytiae (R. near *Gardi*).  
Medeon (R. near *Catuna*).  
Alyzia (R. near *Kandile*).  
Herculis portus (the small bay of *Vurlos*).  
Myrtuntius lacus (lake of *Vurkumia*).  
Anactorium (ruins near cape *Panaghia*, or *Mudonna*).  
Actium (fort de la *Punta*).  
Echinus (ruins on the small island of *Ruga*).  
Limnaea (*Karavassoras*).  
Crenae (*Palaeoviti*).  
Argos Amphiloehicum (*Kaenurio* and *Lumba*).  
Inachus fl. (*Potoko*).  
Idomene minor (*Palaeokulia*).  
Idomene major (*Lupokhorio*).

The more recent investigations of Heuzey (*Le mont Olympe et l'Acarnanie*, Paris, 1860) are our authority for the positions of:

Rhynchus, ruins of *Pelegritza*.  
Metropolis (ruins near *Rizani* on the Achelous).  
Leake, who had not seen these ruins, identifies the less important ruins of *Lykovitzi*, lying to the north-west of them, with the ancient Metropolis. Bursian, l. l., p. 109, also still maintains the same opinion.  
Astacus, ruins near *Dragomesti*.  
Solium, ruins on a height near *Piaghia*.  
Palaeos, Palaeocastron *Kekhrupulo*.  
Heraclea, ruins to the east of *Voutza*.  
Thyamus mons, *Kutipas*.  
Olpa, Palaeocastron *Hellendokukulu*.

*Aetolia*.—The chief town of Aetolia, Thermum, is identified by Leake with the ruins near *Vlacho*, or *Vlocho*, to the north of lake Trichonis, as these must at one time have belonged to an important town. This opinion cannot, however, be reconciled with the narrative in Polybius v. 7, and Leake finds himself obliged to declare it to be erroneous. We have strictly followed Polybius, according to whom Philip, on his march from the Ambracian gulf to Theimum, crosses the Achelous, leaves Stratus, Agrinum and Thesla on his left, Conope, Lysimachia, Trichonium and Photaeum on his right, and thus arrives at Metaba, a town lying close to the lake, and at the entrance to a defile 30 stadia in length. Philip passed through this defile by leaving the lake on his left. At the other end of it stood Pamphla, whence a difficult, mountainous road, of 30 stadia, led to Thermum. On arriving here he sent his soldiers to plunder the plain of the Thermians (*τὸ τῶν Θερμίων πεδῖον*). This account agrees perfectly with the drawing of the territory in the large French map. The country bordering upon the south side of the lake is a plain, except the eastern portion, where, for a distance of 30 stadia, the hills extend down to the water. Thermum must therefore have been situated in a southern direction from the end of the defile, on the heights of Aracynthus (to which, therefore, the name *Παναγῶλιον ὄρος* must be referred), as was even assumed by Kruse and Otfried Müller. And, in fact, Kiepert's map has ruins marked in that place. Kiepert himself, and Bursian, l. l., p. 136, moreover, place Thermum on the north-eastern side of the lake, where, above the village of *Πετροχώρι*, some unimportant ruins still exist. But according to Kiepert's map this town would not be 30, but about 75 stadia distant from the end of the defile. Besides this, the march from the defile would have proceeded across the plain at the east end of the lake (the *Θερμίων πεδῖον*), of which Polybius says nothing in his detailed account. (We may remark, in passing, that, according to a scholion Vatic. to Polybius *τὸ Θερμίων ἐστὶν ὁ λόγος ὁ νῦν καλούμενος*. The word *λόγος*, according to Leake, signifies "wilderness of woods and marshes.")

As regards the towns on the south side of the lake, only the succession in which they stood can be determined, also the site of Conope, which, being 20 stadia from the Achelous, corresponds with the modern village of *Angelo-kastron*. The site of the village of Conope is said to have been afterwards occupied by the town of Arsinoe, as Strabo says. However, as Polybius frequently mentions both Conope and Arsinoe, it is probable that it will be safer to assume that the two places occupied neighbouring positions, rather than that they were absolutely identical. The river Cyathus, which Polybius mentions in the neighbourhood of Arsinoe, is generally referred to the river which connects the lake with the Achelous. It may just as well be one of the small rivers which come from the south and fall into the lake. In fact, this is the more probable, because the river which runs out of lake Conope is more likely to be the Anapus, which is 80 stadia from Stratus (Thuc. ii. 82).

The name *Hyria* (*Ἵδρα* in the MSS. of Strabo) lake is borrowed from Ovid *Met.* vii. 371. The more correct form, we think, is *Oidia*. This name, which we also assign to the lake on the sea shore of Aetolia, was derived from its inhabitants, the aquatic birds called *oidia*. This is evident from Nicander (ap. Antonin Lib. c. 12), according to whom the lake, which was formerly called Conope, had its name changed, after *Oidia* (*Θυρία* codd.) had thrown herself into it, and had become the bird of the same name. The name *Τριχωνίς λίμνη* occurs in Polybius, v. 7. It is questionable whether this name is justly attributed to the two bays, which now, and probably more so in former times,



form but one lake during the rainy season, and are generally included in the one name of lake *Apokuro*. If the ruins of Lysimachia are to be found near the village of *Pappalates*, as Leake, with great probability, believes, and are consequently in the neighbourhood of the *larger* basin, then Strabo, who regards the names of lakes Hyria and Lysimachia as identical, would have indicated the same lake which Polybius named Trichonis from another town. Hence we should only have different names for one and the same lake.

The numerous ruins to the north of this lake we are unable to identify with names of ancient towns. Sauria, the name of which we have ascribed to the ruins near *Flacho*, is mentioned by Diodor xix. 67, 4, together with Stratos and Agrinium. Some other names of towns belonging to this district, and which were hitherto utterly unknown (Phistyon, Baoatia, Eitea, Eorta), have become known through the discoveries of inscriptions (Vid. Bazin, *Mémoire sur l'Étolie* in the *Archives des Missions scientifiques*, 2<sup>e</sup> série, tom. i. 1864.)

In southern Aetolia the name of the mountain Gyron (*Γύρον ὄρος*), near Calydon, is taken from Plutarch *De Fluv.* c. 21. It will be advisable to mark in its place the mountain Curion (*Κούριον ὄρος*), which Strabo mentions in the same district, and the name of which, in Plutarch, appears to have become corrupted into *Γύρον*.

## MAP 25.

## CENTRAL GREECE.

IN Locris the *Morno*, one of the most important rivers of Hellas, which empties itself to the east of Naupactus, had in earlier maps either a wrong name or no name at all. Leake considered it to be the Hylaethus which Dionysius, v. 67 (*v. Geogr. Min.* i. p. 240), mentions between Crissa and Tolophon, and which, according to this author, is said to flow down from Aetolia. However, we have no reason to suppose any great mistake in Dionysius, as the sources of the river (the modern name of which is not specified in the French map, and which empties itself at the borders of Locris and Phocis) reach up at least as far as the borders of Aetolia. Hence this river is the ancient Hylaethus; the *Morno*, on the other hand, was called Daphnus, as we infer from Plutarch, *Sept. Sap. Conv.* c. 19, and as Bursian and Kiepert have likewise assumed.

As regards the position of Oeneon, Eupalium and Erythrae, our map differs from the views of Leake, Bursian, and of Kiepert. According to us, Eupalium corresponds with the Palaeocastron near *Omer-Effendi* (according to Leake, Bursian and Kiepert Oeneon stood here or near here), and the adjacent town of Erythrae, which probably served as a port-town, was situated near *cape Kokkino* (i.e. *ἐρυθρόν*); Oeneon, however, is the P. K. near *cape Glisas*, opposite the island of Trissonia, where Leake, Bursian and Kiepert look for Eupalium and Erythrae. Our arrangement of the relative positions of these places agrees upon the whole with the maps of Reichard and of Otfried Muller. That Eupalium and Erythrae lay close upon the borders of Aetolia, we infer from Livy, xxviii. 8, and from Thuc. iii. 95; further, that it lay to the west of Oeneon may be inferred from Thuc. iii. 102, where Oeneon is mentioned before Eupalium during the expedition of Eurylochus. Eupalium and Naupactus are mentioned together by Strabo, x. p. 450. The proximity of these two towns is also hinted at by Eratosthenes (in *Certam. Hom. et Hes.*, p. 42, in *Biograph.*, ed. Westermann), according to whom the Naupactian murderers of Hesiod were put to death, *ἐν Εὐπάλει* (ἐν ἡπείρῳ, codd.). The sanctuary of Zeus νέμειος, according to Thuc. iii. 96, must have been situated pretty far to the west of Oeneon. From the various accounts about the murder of Hesiod, it appears to have been regarded by some as belonging to the territory of Oeneon, by others to that of Naupactus.

Leake, Bursian and Kiepert place the Locrian Anticyra, mentioned by Livy, xxvi. 26, opposite the island of Trissonia. However, we cannot determine the site of this town from Livy's words: "Sita Anticyra est in Locride. . . Breve terra iter eo, brevis navigatio ab Naupacto est." It must also be observed that the Tab. Peutling. mentions an Anticirra between Euantheia and Crisa, which must therefore have been situated opposite the town of Cirra. If this be correct, then we should have to read *Anticirra* in Livy, and the "brevis navigatio" would amount to half a day's journey.

The determination in regard to the boundaries of the Delphic territory has received a new light from an inscription recently discovered, published and explained by C. Wescher. The northern portion of the western boundary given in our map must accordingly be removed somewhat further west, so that it forms a straight line with the southern portion. On this western boundary are situated Astrabas, Nateia and the spring Crateia; then follows in the north mount Tarmicion (M. *Geroletka* in our map); on the east, Epakina, Mount Koion, Mount Katopureos, or Katopteuterius, Seidareon, Istephon, Hypophaus, and, to the south of the road leading to Daulis, Akra Meli (on about the same latitude as Ambrysos) and Doliche (in the same latitude as Anticyra).

In regard to the demi of Attica, after the well-known works of Leake and Ross, we may mention the uncritical work of Henriot, *Recherches sur la topographie des Dèmes de l'Attique* (1853), and the portion of Bursian's *Geographie Griechenlands* (vol. i., p. 300 sqq.) which discusses the subject. Our topographical knowledge is not essentially enriched by these, and it will ever remain very defective if a good deal of new material is

not presented to us in some unexpected manner. During the last ten years only two inscriptions of topographical importance have been discovered, from one of which (in the *Bulletino dell' Instit. Archaeol.*, 1864, p. 164) the site of the Demos Graca is proved to be near the modern town of Tracchones, not far from cape Colias; from the other (first published in the *Archaeological Journal of Athens*, 1870, and discussed by E. Curtius in the *Archaeolog. Zeitung of Berlin*, 1871, p. 2) it follows that Phlya was situated in the neighbourhood of Athmonum and Ancylo, not far from Agryle.

Our plan of Athens is based upon the essay of C. Wachsmuth, *Bausteine zur Topographie Athens* in the *Rheinsche Museum*, Jahrgang xxii., p. 33 ff and 141 ff., 1868; he himself partly follows his immediate predecessors, among whom above all we must mention Curtius (*Attische Studien. I. Pnyx und Stadtmauer*, Göttingen, 1852, II. *Der Kerameikos und die Geschichte der Agora von Athen*, 1865, und *Erklärender Text der sieben Karten zur Topographie von Athen*, Gotha, 1868), and Bursian in his *Geographie Griechenlands*, in Pauly's *Realencyclopädie s. v. Athenae*, and (as an opponent of the views set forth by Curtius in regard to the site of the Pnyx), in the *Literarische Centralblatt*, 1863, No. 30.—The plan of the Acropolis is in the main taken from the work of Beulé, *l'Acropolis d'Athènes*, Paris, 1853.

## MAP 26.

## PELOPONNESUS.

THE foundation of this map is based upon the classic work of E. Curtius (*Peloponnesus*, 2 vols. Gotha, 1851-52), which has also been made use of in the respective articles of the *Geographical Dictionary*. In what follows we shall not touch upon all, but only upon some of the more important points in which we differ from Curtius.

As regards the coast of the Sinus Hermionicus, we have in Pausanias (ii. 34), a periplus from the Scyllaeum promontorium to Hermione. The explanations with which Leake, and after him Curtius, have attempted to refer this account to the localities of the district which extends from the modern cape *Scyli* as far as Hermione, are so overstrained that they cannot lay claim to any probability. On the other hand all difficulties vanish if (as we have already remarked in the *Geogr. Minor*, vol. ii. p. 484) it be assumed that in this periplus the Scyllaeum prom. was not, as Pausanias himself believed, the modern cape *Scyli* at the east end of the Hermionian bay, but the modern cape *Khelli*, or *Kelli*, on the bay of Argolis. There is in itself nothing very remarkable in the existence of a second Scyllaeum prom. (although it has hitherto not been marked in any map), as there are also two Bucephalos on the coast of Argolis, and besides this its existence is as much attested as we could wish. For Mela, ii. 3, 8, mentions Hermione also among the towns situated *ab Isthmo ad Scyllaeum*, and then continues: *Inter Scyllaeum et Maleam sinus Argolicus*. Pliny, iv., § 17, does the same: *Qui sequitur (sc. post Lacomium) sinus ad Scyllaeum Argolicus vocatur . . . A Scyllaeo ad Isthmum clxxvi. m.p.; oppida Hermione Troezen, etc.* Further, Strabo, p. 316, 24 ed. Paris, says: *ὁ μὲν (Ἀργολικὸς κόλπος) μέχρι τοῦ Σκυλλαίου . . . ὁ δὲ Ἑρμιονικὸς ἐκτείνεται πρὸς αὐτόν*. He afterwards says that the Hermionian begins near the small town of Haha, which stands close to *Cape Khelli*. The same author, on p. 416, 22, and on p. 321, 13, calls the Scyllaeum an *Ἑρμιονικὸν ἀκρωτήριον*. Lastly, Livy, xxxi., 44, says: *Classis a Coreyra profecta, Malea superata, circa Scyllaeum agrum Hermionici Attalo regi (who was at that time in Hermione) conjuncta est*. All these passages, therefore, can only refer to a promontory at the extremity of the bay of Argolis. Scyllax and Ptolemy are the only authors who mention the Troezenian Scyllaeum (*cape Skyl*), and of these two Ptolemy betrays the existence of another Scyllaeum by an error, inasmuch as he describes the bay of Argolis as extending as far as this *cape Skyl*. Now if we start from *cape Khelli*, then the promontory Bucephala mentioned directly after Scyllaeum and the island of Halussa correspond in the periplus of Pausanias with the promontory near the town of Halia, and with the adjacent small island of *Skinitza*. Then follow the islands of Pityussa and Aristerae, the former the modern *Spetsia* or *Petsa*, the name of which, according to the opinion of a Greek quoted by Kiepert (*Διομήδους Κορινθίου περὶ τῆς ἀρχαίας ὀνομασίας τῆς νήσου Περσῆς*, Athens, 1866) is nothing but a corruption of the ancient name *Πιτυοῦσσα*. It is the same Pityussa that Pliny (iv. § 56) enumerates among the islands of the bay of Argolis. Aristerae (Aristera, Pliny, l. l.) is the modern *Pulo-Petsa*, which, according to the above-mentioned Greek also bears the vulgar name *Παστερία*, which is a corruption of *Ἀριστεραί*. Then we find mentioned *ἀκρὰ Κωλυεργία ἀνέχονσα ἐκ τῆς ἡπείρου, cape Mylonas*, which runs far out into the sea; further, the island *Τρίκρανα*, now *Trikeri* (in Pliny the codd. have *Τρίκρανις* and *Trigavenus*, which must be corrected into *Tricarenus*, *Τρικάρηνος*); then *Βούβορρος*, *ὄρος ἐς θάλασσαν προβεβλημένον*, the very prominent cape of *Musaki* of the port *Kuverta*, and the opposite island of *Ἀπεροπία*, now *Doko*, and not far from it *Ἵδρεα*, now *Hydra*; thereupon an *αἰγιαλὸς μηροειδής*, the semi-circular bay of the port *Kappari*, and then the point of land (*ἀκρὴ*) 7 stadia in length jutting out in an eastern direction, upon which stood the town of Hermione. According to what has been said, even Kiepert's latest map has partially to be corrected.

The town of Eion is placed by Curtius and Kiepert on the bay of Argolis. We have described this position as very doubtful, because, according to Strabo, viii. p. 373,

the town is rather to be looked for on the flat southern coast of Troezen, and because such a position would correspond with the name of the town.

The Pyramia (*τὰ Πυράμια*), mentioned by Plutarch (*Pyrrhus*, 32), are placed by Curtius close to the Apobathmi, to the north of the Anigraea, hence in Argos; but they are expressly called a portion of the Thyreatis, and we have therefore assigned them to the fruitful cornlands at the mouth of the Tanaos.

Starting from the narrow defile of the Anigraea, Pausanias (ii. 38, § 5) leaves the coast, and mentions, on his way into the interior, first Thyrea, then Anthene, Neris, Eua and the heights of Parnon, about the sources of the Tanaos. The positions of these townships cannot, indeed, be ascertained with perfect certainty, still we consider Leake's opinion, according to which Thyrea corresponds with the ruins of *Luku* about 35 stadia from the coast, and Anthene, or Anthana, with the Palaeocastron *Hellenicon*, to be the most probable. It is true that this opinion does not coincide with the passage in Thucydides (iv. 57), according to which Thyrea was only 10 stadia distant; however, it is more easy to believe in the corruption of a numerical figure in the text of Thucydides, than in a wrong account of Pausanias. If the number *ΔΕ* (35) was corrupted into *ΔΕ*, the senseless *δε* might easily be changed into *δέκα*. The opinion of Curtius that Thyrea was situated on the coast, and corresponds with the P. K. *Hagios Andreas*, is based upon interpretations of Pausanias and Thucydides which we regard as impossible. Bursian, whom Kiepert follows, places Thyrea 10 stadia from the sea, on the salt lake of *Mustos*, where no ruins exist, and considers Anthana to be the coast town of *Hagios Andreas*, by assuming that Pausanias did not leave the coast near the Anigraea, as he says, but near Anthana; for he thinks it is evident from Scylax (§ 46) that Anthana was a coast town. However the codex of the so-called Scylax has *Μέθαρα*, and not *Ἀνθάρα*. The latter is a mere conjecture, which we ourselves have unnecessarily adopted, by assuming an Anthana as the port of an inland town. Even if this conjecture were correct, it could not prove that Anthana was situated on the sea, and hence that Pausanias had made an error, for that periplus occasionally also mentions inland towns without designating them as such, if they are connected with the sea by a port-town; as, for instance, Thrumum (§ 25), 25 stadia from its port Lamium (§ 62), 80 stadia from the port of Phalara. However, there is no sufficient reason for supposing that the name *Μέθαρα* must be corrupt, especially as we know nothing about the site of this place. We conjecture that beside and upon the rocky promontory of *Astros*, where cyclopien walls indicate the former existence of an ancient fort, there was a town called Methana or Methone (both names are used promiscuously), occupying a similar position to the Messenian Methone and the Troezenian Methana or Methone, and that the unintelligible gloss of Hesychius: *Μεθώνη πόλις Θεσσαλίας καὶ γαστήρ*, must be corrected into: *Μ. πόλις Θεσσαλίας, [ἀλλή ἢ] καὶ Ἀστὴρ*, so that *Ἀστὴρ* (mentioned by Eustathius, *ad Odyss.*, p. 1967, 22, as the name of a town) is the subsequent name, which occurs in Ptolemy in the form of *Ἀστρον*. For it is not probable, as Willberg thinks, that in Ptolemy the mention of this town, which has been omitted in some manuscripts, is a later interpolation.

In regard to the position of the Triphylian Pylos, the river Pamisus-Amathus, and the mountains Minthe and Lapithus, we differ considerably from Leake and Curtius, with whom Bursian and Kiepert agree except in one unimportant modification. According to them Pylos is situated not far to the north-west of Lepreon, near the modern *Piscini*, or in its neighbourhood; the river flowing thence in a south-western direction towards the sea is the Amathus, the mountain Minthe, the modern *Alrena*, and the mountain Lapithas, now *M. Smerna*. We, on the other hand, place Pylos rather more north than Samicum, cause the river to fall into the Alpheus, and call Minthe the mountain which Curtius, etc., name Lapithas. Our reasons are the following:—

1. Strabo, p. 301, 48 ed., Paris (p. 351, ed. Cas.), in his description of the coast, after having mentioned Phaea and Chalcis, says that then comes the Triphylian Pylos and Samicum (*εἰθ' ὁ Πύλος ὁ Τριφυλιακὸς καὶ τὸ Σαμικόν*). Hence Pylos was either situated further north than Samicum or in the same latitude.

2. Farther on (p. 302, 3) he says, in agreement with this, that the distance from the Messenian Pylos to the Triphylian Pylos, and to the Samian Poseidon, amounts to 400 stadia, and this distance is pretty correct.

3. After having mentioned the temple of the Samian Poseidon, and that of the Scilluntian Artemis at Scillas, he adds (p. 295, 10) that Pylos was situated in the district where these temples stood, 30 stadia or rather more from the sea. Hence it must have stood between Samicum and Scillas, in a district where several small rivers flow northwards, and having united at Scillas into one river, the Selinus fl., falls into the Alpheus. This is confirmed by another passage.

4. Where Strabo (p. 295, 40) says that the river which flows northwards past Pylos was previously called the Amathus (and also Pamisus, p. 289, 17), but is now called *Mamaus* (*παράλιος ποταμὸς πρὸς ἄκρον Ἀμάθου καλούμενον, ὃς τὴν Μάμαος καλεῖται*). That this passage is not meant to be read *πρὸς ἄκρον, from the north*, instead of *πρὸς ἄκρον, to the north*, as has been proposed, is proved from Ptolemy, who describes the well-known Messenian Pamisus as coming from the Alpheus, an error, which has evidently originated from the small river which flows to the Alpheus having been confounded with the Messenian Pamisus.

5. It follows from this that the Mount Minthes (*ὄρος τοῦ Πύλου πλησίον Μίνθης*, p. 295, 10), in the vicinity of Pylos, which was celebrated for its temple of Hades, and from which the Acheron flowed into the Alpheus, must be the modern *Smerna*.

6. Lastly, Strabo says, on p. 296, 8, that the small towns of Hypana and Typanaeo bordered in the north

upon the territory of the town of Pylos (ὄμορα ἢ τῇ Πύλῳ δύο πολεῖδια "Υπανα καὶ Τυπαναίαι). The approximate site of Τυπαναίαι may be inferred from that of the Τυπαίων ὄρος, which stood between Seyllus and Olympia. The same district must also have contained Hypana (Μυνηδριζα ?), and, in accordance with this position, Ptolemy places it on the same latitude as the Arcadian town of Heraea.

The above quoted passages, which all agree perfectly with one another, are, however, contradicted by another, which has occasioned great confusion in regard to the topography of Triphylia. It is this, p. 299, 6 (p. 347 ed. Cas.). Ἀπὸ τοῦ Πύλου τοῦτον καὶ τοῦ Λεπρέον τετρακοσίων πον σταδίων ἐστὶ διάστημα ἐπὶ τῇ Μεσσηνιακῇ Πύλῳ. . . Ἐν δὲ τῷ μεταξὺ . . . καὶ ὁ Ἀκιδῶν ποταμός. If, however, this passage is not corrupt, it would not follow that Pylos was situated in the same district where in reality Lepreon stood, but that Lepreon had been erroneously transposed into the district where, according to Strabo, Pylus was situated, for it is only in this way that it could be reckoned to be 400 stadia from the Messenian Pylos, a distance which he correctly gives in another passage between Samicum and Pylos; it is only thus that he could place Lepreon north of the river Acidon. It is, however, evident that Strabo did not err in the same manner as Ptolemy, who places Lepreon in the same latitude with the mouth of the Alpheus, from the fact that on p. 296, 22 (p. 341 Cas.) he computes the distance between Samicum to Lepreum, southwards, at 100 stadia. Hence there is nothing for it but to settle the contradiction of this passage by correcting it: instead of τοῦτον καὶ τοῦ Λεπρέον it must be τοῦτον τοῦ Λεπρεατικοῦ. It is a well known fact that Strabo distinguishes this Pylus from the other one by calling it Τριφυλιακός, Ἀρκαδικός and Λεπρεατικός. The last epithet does not refer to the neighbouring position of Pylos and Lepreum, but probably to the fact that the Lepreates subjugated the Pylians by force of arms, and after the Messenian war transferred the inhabitants of Pylos to Lepreon (Strabo, p. 305, 40).

The town of Macistus, or Macistum, which was deserted at Strabo's time, and was so probably even long before, is considered identical with Samicum by Curtius, Bursian and Kiepert. This cannot, however, be inferred from the fact that the Macistians at one time held possession of the Samian sanctuary of Neptune. The temple of Hades also on Mount Minthe, and that of Hercules on the Akidon, are assigned by Strabo to the Macistians, who must at one time have played the same part in Triphylia, as the Lepreatae did in their day; for ancient Macestia, according to Strabo, extended from the Alpheus as far as the Messenian Neda. Strabo does not know of Samicus as a second name of the town of Macistus, but Platanistus, Πλατανιστοῦς, and Stephanus Byz. (s. v. Μάκιστος) expressly say that Macistus stood upon a high mountain πρὸς ἑωτῆς Λεπρεατικῆς—to refer these words to the preceding ἡ Φρίζα πόλις, as Bursian, ii. p. 283 does, is impossible, since, as the same Stephanus (s. v. Φρίζα) says, Φρίζα was 30 stadia from Olympia). In Strabo also (p. 297, 41 Paris, p. 346 Casaub.) Lepreon and Macistus are mentioned together. But that Macistus was situated further north than Lepreon may be inferred from Xenophon (Hell. iii. 2, § 25). Boblaye identifies the town with the modern Μοφτῖτσα, which stands to the north-east of the ruins of Lepreon, but only five stadia from it, and not upon a high hill. We have identified it conjecturally with the Palaekastron Chrysuh on mount Alvena.

Our map has mount Typaeum between Olympia and Seillus, according to Pausanias, v. 6, § 7; Curtius and Kiepert give the same position to a mountain called Phellon (Φελλών); this is founded upon a by no means safe interpretation of a gloss inserted in the text of Strabo (p. 295, 49 Paris, p. 344 Cas.).

The Peneus, according to Strabo and Ptolemy, flows into the sea north of the Chelonatas prom. Otfried Muller, Curtius, Bursian and Kiepert have therefore assumed that the river has considerably changed its course in later times. We should not care to place much weight in this agreement of Strabo and Ptolemy, because similar agreements are also met with in regard to many other evidently erroneous statements, from which we cannot but infer that both authors made use of the same defective maps. How badly informed Strabo was concerning the topography of this district is clear from the fact that he places the Pylos, which is 180 stadia from the sea and at the confluence of the Sellcus with the Peneus, on the coast, and causes the Sellcus, as well as the Peneus, to flow into the sea, perhaps just where in reality the Peneus empties itself.

We have given the position of Cyllene, with Curtius, according to the very reconcilable statements in regard to the distances of Strabo and the Tabula Peutingeriana. We cannot accept Kiepert's reasons for placing Cyllene where we have marked Hyrmine, near the promontory of Araxus, on the other side of the Elean borders.

In Arcadia we have identified the town of Lycuria, on the borders between the Clitorians and the Pheneates, with the modern Lycuria, although the latter is only 20 stadia, not 50, as in the text of Pausanias (viii. 19, § 4), from the source of the Alpheus. Curtius and Kiepert mark the ancient town on the plain of Pheneos according to the specified distance. But in such a position Lycuria could not have been a border town. It is therefore probable that the number N (50) is a corruption of K (20), and the same confusion of the two figures must also be assumed in Pausanias, vii. 22, § 1, and viii. 44, § 7.

In Messenia we have given the name of Hyamia to the mountain rising above Corone. In our Pausanias (iv. 34, § 4) we read that Corone is situated ἐπὶ τῷ ὄρει τῇ Μαθίᾳ. The unhellenic physiognomy of this name made us suppose that there is a corruption. In our opinion THIMACIAT has originated out of TH IAMEIAT, τῇ Ιαμείᾳ, more correctly, τῇ Ὑαμείᾳ. It is the mountain of the district Ὑαμείτις (Iameitis var. lect. ap. Strabo) or Ὑάμεια.

According to Pausanias (viii. 34, § 2, 3) there was in the neighbourhood of Megalopolis, and close to the place called τῷ Ἀκῇ, another sanctuary which had its name,

which is now missing, from the fact that Orestes is said to have there shaved off his hair. The missing name was certainly not Κουρέιον, as Curtius conjectured, but Κόμωνα, and hence the passage must be read thus: πρὸς δὲ τῷ χωρίῳ τοῖς Ἀκείων ἑτερόν ἐστι [Κόμωνα] ὀνομαζόμενον ἱερὸν, ὅτι Ὀρέστης ἐνταῦθα ἐκέλευτο τὴν κόμην. The word Κόμωνα might very easily have been omitted before the letters ονομα, and the correctness of the name is attested by the Comana in Asia Minor, which owed its name to the same circumstance (v. Etym. M., p. 526, 20; Strabo, p. 459, Paris, p. 536, Casaub.).

Close to the Arcadian Methydrum (Paus. viii. 35, § 10), between it and Schoenus, and in a district sacred to all the Arcadians, was a town, the name of which we could not enter, because Curtius (i., p. 341) has only partially corrected the passage in Pausanias. This passage, as we subsequently perceived, has, without any doubt, to be changed into: ἐξῆς δ' ἐστὶν Ὀμοδοχεῖον (ἐμοὶ δοκεῖν is given in the codd.) καλούμενον, καὶ πᾶσι τοῖς Ἀρκάσι ἀνεῖναι τὴν χώραν φασὶν ἐνταῦθα. This Ὀμοδοχεῖον was a place like the Ὀμάριον of the Achaeans, of the Italian Greeks and of the Thessalians, and like the Ὀμολόιον in Boeotia.

In conclusion, we must observe that the statements of heights are given according to the French map, in mètres, not in feet.

## MAP 27.

### COASTS AND ISLANDS OF THE AEGAEAN SEA.

THE drawing of the map on Mercator's projection is taken from the general map of the Archipelago, published by the English Admiralty. In regard to the ancient geography of the islands, our chief authority is the work of L. Ross (*Reisen auf den griechischen Inseln*, 4 Bande, 1840-1852), and in regard to Crete, the important works of R. Pashley, *Travels in Crete*, 2 vols., 1837, and of Spratt, *Travels and Researches in Crete*, 1867. The detailed English maritime charts have enabled us to discover a certain number of ancient names of islands in the modern names.

In the following remarks, we shall confine ourselves to making a few additions and corrections.

In regard to Crete, by the discovery of a large inscription within the last few years, we have ascertained the position of the town of Dreros (Δρέρος, πόλις Κρητικῇ, Theognost., p. 69, 29). It stood 60 stadia to the south-east of Miletus (G m) on the eastern slopes of Mount Cadistus, upon a hill called Choras, with a church dedicated to Hagios Antonius (V. Dethier, *Dreros und Cretische Studien in den Sitzungsberichte der Wiener Akademie*, Band xxx., p. 431, ff.).

Lato and Camara (G m) are in our map given as two names of the same town, according to Stephanus Byz., who says: Καμάρα ἵστis Λάτω ἐλέγγο. As, however, one inscription (Lebas, *Inscriptions grecques et latines*, v. 74) has the words: Λάτων τῶν πρὸς Καμάρα, the two names must probably be distinguished in such a manner that Camara, which Ptolemy mentions as a coast town, was the port of Lato, but that Lato must be identified with the ruins of Gulas, which are situated directly to the west of it, and to which we have ascribed the name of Oleros (a town belonging to the territory of Hierapydna, but of unknown site). The coast town, a little further north, ought not to have been called Olontum, as Pashley has it, but Olus (Ολοῦς). The name Hetera on the east coast (M h) must be erased. The name Cynamum prom. (D m) is not well accredited. The best codices of Ptolemy have Cisamum pr., and this is undoubtedly the correct form. The cape was so called after the town opposite to it.

On the shores of Asia Minor we have entered the town of Temnos (K e) to the north of the Maeander without any definite position. Since then the director of the railroad under construction in that part, has written to Kiepert informing him that the ruins of the town have been discovered about 40 stadia to the east of the town of Menuma in our map. Temnos occupies this position in the map of Asia Minor. It might, however, still be doubted whether those ruins actually belong to the town of Temnos, for its position corresponds but little with the testimonies of ancient writers. For according to Pausanias (v. 13, § 7) the town did not stand further south, but further north than the Hermus; according to Pliny (v. § 119), in ore Hermi fluvii, and according to the Tabula Peutingeriana on the road from Smyrna to Cyne. According to all these statements no one would look for the town where its ruins are said to exist.

From the more accurate knowledge of the country which we owe to the reports of the road-engineer in the Turkish service which were communicated to Kiepert, we now know that the river district of the Caicus valley is completely separated by mountains from the plain of the town of Adramyttium. Hence it is impossible, as Strabo says, that the Adramyttians procured water for their town by an aqueduct from the Euenus which falls into the sea near Pitane. It is evident that Strabo confounds this Euenus with another river of the same name in the territory of Adramyttium, to which Pliny's words (v., § 122) are to be referred *flumen Euenum, cuius in ripis intercedere Lyrnesos, Miletos*. Our map has therefore to be corrected in accordance with this. We should also like to erase the town of Miletus, which, in accordance with Pliny, has been placed on the Euenus without

any definite position. For, if we are not mistaken, the words *Lyrnesos Miletos* have arisen from Lyrnesos Mynetos, Μύνητος; the town of Lyrnessus which, Strabo says, is 80 stadia from Adramyttium, is in Homer the city of Mynes, the leader of the Calices.

## MAP 28.

### HISTORICAL MAPS OF ASIA MINOR.

WE have no remarks to make upon these maps; it is sufficient to refer the reader to the most important historical works.

## MAP 29.

### ASIA MINOR.

WE do not possess any maps which can, in all cases, form a safe foundation for the ancient geography of this country. Even in regard to the best known western coast districts, our knowledge of the country is extremely defective, and in regard to the eastern inland districts it is frequently doubtful whether our modern maps have to be corrected from the distances mentioned in the ancient itineraries, or whether the latter have to be corrected by the former. Our map is based upon Kiepert's map of Asia Minor (2 Blatter, 1854), which is constructed out of all the existing materials. Together with this we have in some cases made use of the map *de l'Asie Mineure* by Tchihatchef, which is most unlike Kiepert's; further, of Barth's *Reise von Trapezunt durch die nordliche Hälfte Kleinasien nach Skutari* in Petermann's *Geographische Mittheilungen* (1860), and of Streckers *Beitrage zur geographischen Erklärung des Rückzuges der Zehntausend durch das Armenische Hochland* (Berlin, 1870).

A list of the ancient cities, the positions of which can be safely determined, is given in the *Memoir über die Construction der Karte von Kleinasien und Türkisch-Armemen, in sechs Blättern*, von Vincke, Fischer, v. Mollke und Kiepert (Berlin, 1854), p. 70—113. The towns lying between the fixed points have been all entered according to the ancient periplus, and the itineraries of the Tabula Peutingeriana. In so far as there is any doubt about fixing the course of the ancient roads, and the towns situated on them, we refer the reader, for the reasons of our opinion, to the commentary on the Tabula Peutingeriana, which will appear shortly. We have, of course, in all cases made use of the valuable, but unfortunately not quite finished, work of C. Ritter on the peninsula of Asia Minor (vol. xvii. and xix. of the *Erdkunde*). Less valuable information was obtained from the *Beitrage zur vergleichenden Geographie Kleinasien*, von Mordtmann, in the *Sitzungsberichte der Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften*, Band i. und ii., 1861.

We must, in passing, draw attention to the fact that Kiepert, in a recently published essay, *Ueber die Lage von Tigranocerta* in the *Monatsberichte der Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin*, 1873, identifies this ancient royal residence with the ruins of Arzen described by consul Taylor. These ruins, which we did not know of, are only about 4 m. pass. further south than the spot where in our map (R e) Tigranocerta stands.

## MAP 30.

### ARABIA AND ÆTHIOPIA.

In this map we were, in most cases, obliged to confine ourselves to describing the coasts, as in the interior there are but few places which can be determined with any certainty. The authorities which we have used are, besides Agatharchides, the anonymous author of the Periplus maris Erythraei, Strabo and Ptolemy, also Pliny. In regard to the last we must remark that the description of the coast (lib. vi., § 149—151) does not refer to the east coast of Arabia, as Pliny himself thought, but to the west coast of the Arabian Gulf, as has been explained in the *Geogr. Minor*, vol. i., p. 71.

Among the more recent works we have only occasionally been able to make use of the *Historical Geography of Arabia*, by Ch. Foister. The opinions propounded in it, however ingenious they may be, seem to us too unsafe to be adopted in our map. Besides the volumes (xii. et xiii.) relating to Arabia in the *Erdkunde*, by C. Ritter, we are greatly indebted to the dissertation of O. Blau: *Die Wanderung der Sabäischen Völkerstämme im zweiten Jahrhundert nach Christi* in the *Zeitschrift der deutschen morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, Band xxii., p. 650-674.



## MAP 31.

## INDIA.

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(1) IN preparing a map of India for an atlas of ancient geography, we find so many names of places claiming admittance, and such large differences of judgment as to the identity of many of them (whilst very few find any place in the standard dictionaries of classical geography), that the compiler has been obliged to state his grounds of identification in more detail than the plan of this work has usually admitted; and the more that he has been forced to deviate widely from the identifications of his predecessors in very numerous instances.\*

The Map of India must be chiefly an interpretation of PTOLEMY'S data.

The materials which Ptolemy used must have been tolerably copious. We seem to trace the following kinds:

1. Coasting itineraries of seamen or merchants.
2. Routes of foreign traders or travellers in the interior, mentioning the chief towns actually passed through, and sometimes (perhaps) the rivers crossed, but little or nothing more.
3. Lists of rivers, with the mountains in which they rise, similar probably to those published by WILFORD (*As. Res.* vol. viii.) and WILSON (*Vishnu Purāna*) from the Purānas, and of which we have an imperfect sample in ARRIAN and PLINY, following Megasthenes.
4. Partial lists of the nations of India, like those given by Wilford and Wilson, and recently by Dr. KERN,† but perhaps with more indication of relative position than those lists afford. Pliny gives such lists after Megasthenes.

Ptolemy himself seems to have made no use of Megasthenes, or of any of the writers concerning Alexander's expedition.

Possibly much of the material indicated was before Ptolemy only in the form of maps already compiled. His process seems to have been from these, and from the other data in his possession, to compile his own map, modified by his judgment and his theories; then to cover this with a graticule of meridians and parallels; and finally to draw up his tables, and the miscellaneous particulars embodied with his tables, directly from the map as it now lay before him‡. An illustration of this process is seen in his anonymous tributaries of the Ganges and Indus, of which he assigns the exact sources and confluences, in latitude and longitude, whilst he cannot give their names. Plainly, he took these numerical indications from the map before him, and the streams themselves in the first instance from maps already compiled or sketched by others.

Valuable observations on Ptolemy's India abound in the Essays of M. VIVIEN DE ST. MARTIN; and General CUNNINGHAM'S suggestions, in the Panjāb especially, are often most valuable. Professor LASSEN'S is the most copious and systematic commentary on Ptolemy accessible to me, and his work generally is a precious mine of material for the study of the ancient geography of India, whether the student accept his views or dissent from them. I must respectfully dissent from a large part of them, as from his whole system of identification, very strongly. Practically, he deals with Ptolemy's compilation as if that geographer had possessed a collection of real Indian surveys, with the data systematically co-ordinated. The fact is, that if we should take one of the rude maps of India that appeared in the 16th century (e.g. in Mercator or in Linschoten), draw lines of latitude and longitude, and then more Ptolemaico construct tables registering the co-ordinates of cities, sources and confluences, as they appeared in that map, this would be the sort of material we have to deal with in Ptolemy's India.

Take the names subdividing India, as they appear in Ptolemy. These names are made by him to cover the whole field, from Kābul to the Gulf of Tongking. Lassen accepts them as doing so, and assigns them definite positions and precise identifications over that whole field. Rennell, even in India Proper, had considerable tracts of unexplored territory. But there is no unexplored territory in Lassen's Ptolemy. (N.B. The first edition only of Lassen has been accessible to the writer.)

Ptolemy's divisions do not really account for anything like the whole surface of India. And they are heterogeneous. Some are political; such as *Pandion's Kingdom*, and probably *Larika* and *Ariake*. *Maesolia* may be a foreigner's handy generalization, like "the Carnatic;" *Indo-Seythia* may be either of these; a great part are ethnic, and seemingly derived from what we may call Pauranic lists, e.g. *Phyllitae*, *Ambastae*; some from the same lists are no divisions at all, ethnic or otherwise, but mere indications of peculiar communities such as *Tobassi*, *Tapasas* or *Asetics*, in the woods of Khāndesh, and

*Gymnosophistae*, probably similar gatherings of eremites about Hardwar.\*

The endeavour to make Ptolemy's names cover the whole surface, produces great dislocation of some territories, and vast exaggeration of others. The stretching process has carried the *Bhaulingas* (*Bhilingae*) from the dry plains of Mārwar into Eastern Mālwa, and the *Prāmars* or *Powārs* (*Poruari*) from Abū and Ujjain into Bundelkhand; has transported *Chandravati* (*Sandrabatis*) from the S.W. extremity of Rājputāna to the vicinity of Bahār; and has carried the *Mandalae* or people of *Mandala* from the Upper Nerbudda to the banks of the Ganges.

Further, it seems to me clear that Ptolemy in combining the various classes of data which we have indicated, had no means of properly co-ordinating them, so that, in printers' language, they do not register. And when the tables detail *Cities that are in Prasiake*, *Cities among the Poruari*, and so on, we must not assume that the cities named were really in the territories named; whilst we see, as a sure fact, in various instances, that they were not. Thus the *Mandalae*, displaced as we have mentioned, embrace *Pahbothra*, which was notoriously the city of the *Prasii*; whilst *Prasake* is shoved up-stream to make room for them. Lassen has so much faith in the uncorrected Ptolemy that he accepts this, and finds some reason why *Prasake* is not the land of the *Prasii*, but something else. He also builds serious historical deductions on other peculiarities of Ptolemy's Map, which look like mere results of dislocation or deficient information. So again, the names of *Sambalaka*, *Adisathra*, and *Kindia*, which appear under *Prasake*, we can hardly doubt to be *Sambhal*, *Ahichchhatra* and *Kant* (now Shājahānpūr), all three ancient towns of the territory now Rohilkhand, and all three probable stages on an itinerary through that territory, and remote from Prasiake either in its genuine sense, or in Lassen's interpretation of it. For reasons not given, the latter makes these three names to stand for three utterly obscure places, called Amba, Kune and Bawari on the south of the Jamma.

We can scarcely doubt that the *Adisathra* of Ptolemy, near the heart of India, represents that other *Ahichchhatra* of which there are indications in Indian archaeology,† and that it should belong to the country of the *Adisathra*, from which it is entirely disjoined. Probably the latter name came from a Pauranic list of names in ethnic form, the city from a traveller's route, and the two were laid down independently; so that the chances were greatly against their falling into proper relation to each other.

Near the coast, which forms a sort of universal base line, chances of accuracy were better. But how bad they could be near the coast also, when the reckoning was not made from the coast, may be seen in the case of *Tamaltis* or *Tamalīpti*, which appears in Ptolemy, not as a port of the Ganges Delta, but as a town several hundred miles up the Ganges.

So with India beyond the Ganges, still more strongly. Some names, like *Kanogya* or *Kanauj*, belonging to this side Ganges, have been carried far beyond, and most of the really Transgangetic inland names have been carried vastly too far east. Some few may perhaps belong to the Irawadi basin, but the great majority belong in all probability to the Gangetic plain. Thus *Randamavakotta*, "where is much spikenard," which Lassen carries east all the way to Tongking, is certainly not to be carried further east than *Rangamati* (*Rangamritika*)‡ in Lower Asām, which may have been a mart for the spikenard of Bhotān, sold recently at Rangpūr. There we have placed it, though perhaps it should be carried further west to Vaiśali, which might readily be the mart of the spikenard of Nepāl, and where, as we know from Hwen Tsang, there was a famous locality called *Markata-Hrada*, "Monkey's Lake."

(2) REMARKS ON MORE IMPORTANT RIVER IDENTIFICATIONS.—Dislocation is very manifest as affecting Ptolemy's rivers. He has made it his business to connect river-mouths appearing in marine logs (probably often without names) with those rivers whose sources or courses he had partially laid down from itineraries or Indian lists. But with his erroneous outline of the Peninsula this process was too hazardous, and the result often wrong.

Thus we suppose he got from his Indian lists a river *Nanaguna*, rising in the Vindhya. He assigns to it three discharges into the sea of Western India, by what he took for so many Delta branches, which he calls, respectively, *Goaris*, *Binda*, and *Nanaguna*. This looked possible to Ptolemy on his map, with its excessive distortion of the western coast, and his entire displacement of the western Ghāts. But when we identify these outlets we shall find that *Goaris* and *Binda* are the two mouths of the strait that isolates Salsette and Bombay, whilst the *Nanaguna* mouth is certainly south of Goa! I believe, with Mannert, the names *Goaris* and *Binda* really to stand for Godāvari and Bhima, of which Ptolemy had got an inkling from some Deccan itinerary, naming the rivers but not their direction§.

Like misfits occur, I believe, in regard to the rivers of the Orissa coast, but for these I must refer to the map, with the remark that the true *Adamas* was in all probability the *Sank* branch of the Brahmini, from which diamonds were got in the days of Mogul splendour.||

\* It has seemed to the Compiler, on account of the circumstances stated in this and the following paragraphs, not desirable to attempt to delineate or colour boundaries of the internal divisions of India, for which we have really no data. It would only be a slight caricature of Ptolemy's divisions, treated as such, each with its precise boundaries, if we were to represent modern India as divided into *Sind*, *Bombay Presidency*, *Gond*, *Bhils*, *Nizam's Territory*, *Konkan*, *Carnatic*, *Zillah Arkot*, *Coromandel Coast*, *Deccan*, *Dodh*, *Lushais*, *Nadu*, *Malabar*, and so forth.

† See Wilson's *Vishnu Purāna* (or edn.) p. 187 note; *Hall*, in *J. A. S. B.* xxx, pt. 1, pp. 197-198, *J. R. A. S.*, vol. v, p. 255, these seem to place it near the Vindhya or the Nerbudda. An inscription (*J. R. A. S.*, iv 36) refers to it as on the Sindhu river. This might be the Kāli Sindhu of Mālwa, or the Little Kāli Sindhu further west, which seems to be the Sindhu of the *Meghaduta* (Wilson's *Transl.* Rost's ed. p. 243).

‡ So, Sir W. Jones, in *As. Res.* i. 405.

§ *Nasir* and *Baukhana* are both placed on *Goaris*, or rather on the river from which *Goaris* takes off. Both these towns (Nāsik and Pathan) are on the Godāvari.

|| *J. A. S. B.* xl. pt. I. 115

*Tynna* and *Maesolus*. These are usually made in recent maps to be, respectively, the Rivers Krishna and Godavari. But I conceive (with some of the older commentators) that *Tynna* is the northern *Pinākā* or *Pennār*, and *Maesolus* the Krishna.

The only surviving trace of *Maesolus* and *Maesolia* or *Masalia* (Periplus), is apparently the name *Masalipatam*, a city belonging to the Delta of the Krishna, not of the Godāvari. *Kontakossyla Emporium* and *Koddura* belong in Ptolemy to the *Maesolus*, and these seem to me best identified with the barbarised Cunche-Kacherla of our maps (probably the *Kantakasthala* of the lists, a south-eastern locality, see *Kern*, v. 83; *As. Res.* viii. 338), and with Gudūr, adjoining *Masalipatam*.

The name *Tynna*, if applied to the Krishna, is unaccounted for. As identified with the Penn or *Pinākā*, *TYNNA* is an easy error for *ITYNNA*. Lassen asks, why should the small *Pennār* appear, and the great Godāvari be omitted? We cannot say why; but it is a curious fact that in many maps of the 16th, 17th, and even of the 18th century, the Godāvari continues to be omitted altogether. A beautiful map in *Valentyn* (vol. v.) shows Godāvari only as a river of small moment, under a local name.

*Manadas F.* can scarcely be other than the Mahānadi (Lassen), though Ptolemy makes it rise in the *Orudia*, or (as we take it) *Vaidūrya*, i.e., the Western Ghāts. Error in this is not dependent however on our interpretation of *Orudia*. For Ptolemy makes *Tynna*, *Maesolus*, and *Manadas* all rise in *Orudia*, a theory which cannot be true under any possible interpretation of those names. It is curious that Capt. A. Hamilton, at the beginning of the 18th century, says that the springs of the Mahanadi are "in the Ghats within 40 leagues of Goa," i.e., in the *Vaidūrya* or *Orudia*.

(3) REMARKS ON IDENTIFICATION OF MOUNTAIN RANGES.—Ptolemy's notion of these seems chiefly derived from indigenous lists, though his seven internal ranges correspond only partially with the seven of the Pauranic lists as we now have them. An aid to their identification lies in the river-sources ascribed to each, which were almost certainly taken from the native lists, as we often find that particular stated, in those lists which have been translated.

1. *Buttigo*.—The clues to this are the sources of the *Solen*, the *Pseudostomus* and the *Baris*. The *Solen* is necessarily the *Tāmaparāni*,\* the river of *Korkhai* or *Kolchoi*; the other two we shall find to be necessarily rivers of southern Malabar. Hence *Buttigo* is the detached mass of the Ghats south of Coimbatore gap, apparently the true *Malaya* of the Pauranic lists. The most prominent mountain in this mass, which is the traditional abode of the sage Agastya, and is conspicuous from *Kolchoi*, is called in old Tamil *Pothigā*†.

2. *Adisathron*.—The only river which Ptolemy gives as rising in this range is *Chaberis*. No doubt his Indian lists showed him *Kāveri* rising in *Sahyādri* (as does Wilford's list from *Brahmanda Purāna*, *As. Res.* viii. circa p. 335). He had no real clue to the locality of *Sahyādri*, but found what he took for the same name (*Adisathra*) applied to a city in the heart of India, and there he located the range.

*Sahyādri* seems to be sometimes applied to the whole range of the Western Ghats; at other times the northern section, as far south as Gokarna, is called *Vaidūrya*. *Adisathron* is the part south of this in which the *Kāveri* rises.

3. *Orudia* (ῥὰ Ὀροῦδια ὄρη).—This we take to be the *Vaidūrya* just mentioned as the northern section of the western Ghats, though Ptolemy has entirely misconceived its position.

We conceive that he found in the Indian lists that the great rivers of the eastern or Maesolian coast rose in the *Vaidūrya*, and having no other clue he places the *Orudia* (which seems to be a mere metathesis of *Odūrya* for *Vaidūrya*) near and parallel to that coast. Hence Lassen and others (all, as far as is known) identify these *Orudian* mountains with those that actually exist above Kalinga. This corresponds better, no doubt, with the position which Ptolemy has assigned. But it is not our business to map Ptolemy's errors; he has done that for himself; we have to show the real meaning and application of the names which he used, whatever false views he may have had about them.

His error about *Adisathron* compels the error about *Vaidūrya*. Owing to his misplacement of *Sahyādri*, he could not carry the rivers of the east coast to their true sources above the west coast, without making them traverse the course already assigned to the *Kāveri*.

Regarding (4) *Uzentus*, (5) *Vindius*, (6) *Apokope*, and (7) *Sarlonyx*; we do not differ from the ordinary identification. We remark only that *Vindius*, from the river-sources assigned to it, must embrace the mountains both north and south of the Nerbudda; but this is correct as regards *Vindhya*.

(4) LEADING POINTS ON WEST COAST.—*Suppara* is, I believe, for the first time in an atlas of this kind, correctly placed. This is due to Mr. J. Burgess, of Bombay.‡ This determination gives a firm basis for other identifications.

Further south we have an important group of places, regarding which the present map diverges widely from its predecessors, viz., the chief ports of *Limyrke*, called *Tyndis*, *Muziris*, and *Nelhynda*. These were made by Dr. Vincent to be Barcelor, Mangalore, and Nileschwaram near Mount d'Ely; and his conclusions have been in substance adopted by Lassen, Muller and most others.

An objection at once occurs that no one of these latter ports is in Malabar Proper, the special pepper region, and the resort of shipping throughout history.

\* The "Syllār" of maps, which Lassen identifies with *Solen*, originates, as Dr. Caldwell tells me, in a mistake. The true name is "Sitt-ār," "Little River," and it is insignificant.

† From note by Rev. Dr. Caldwell. The name *Buttigo* may, however, like *Malaya*, be connected with some general word for mountain. *Betta* signifies mountain in the Barāga and Kurumba dialects. *Pothigā* is called in the Atlas of India, by some vulgar corruption, "Cocky Malla."

‡ *Notes of a Visit to Gujarat*, p. 13; and note in *Indian Antiquary*, i. p. 321.

\* The compiler desires here to express his very large obligations to the kind aid of two eminent Anglo-Indian scholars, in reference to important points in the geography of Southern India, viz. the REV. DR. CALDWELL, and MR. ARTHUR BURNELL, of the Madras Civil Service. He owes especially to the latter the radical correction of the views commonly set forth as to the identification of the chief ports of *Limyrke* or Malabar. Other debts to these gentlemen will be noticed as they occur.

† In his version of the *Bṛhat Samhitā*, in *J. R. As Soc.* n.s. Vols IV and V.

‡ The maps accompanying Ptolemy's Geography are usually attributed to one Agathodæmon. But the book could not have been made without maps, and it is not likely that it was even much circulated without them.

Another is their inconsistency with data in the Periplus. There it is stated that the whole navigation from *Barygaza* (Baroch) to *Lamyrike*,—presumably to "*Nauya* and *Tyndis* the first marts of *Lamyrike*,"—is 7000 stadia. Now 7000 stadia from Baroch (according to Dr. Muller's scale of 600 to 1°) will carry us to a point halfway between Cananore and Calicut. Barcelore, Vincent's *Tyndis*, is little more than 5000 stadia from Baroch; and Hunáwar, his *Nauya*, is less.

Putting together what we learn from the Periplus, Ptolemy, and Pliny, *Tyndis* and *Muziris* belonged to *Kerobothras*, i.e. the *Keraputra*, the King of Cher,\* whose capital was at Karúr on the Kávere; whilst *Nelhynda* belonged to the Pándya King of Madura. There seems to be no tradition or record that the kingdom of the Pándyas ever extended to the northern part of Malabar, and the assumption dislocates the two kingdoms in an improbable manner. For if Pándya held the whole coast-country up to Mount d' Ely and beyond it, including the Combatore gap, it would have been hardly possible for the Chera King at Karúr to hold Canara, in which lie Hunáwar and Barcelore.

Again the Periplus says that *Muziris* is distant from *Tyndis* διὰ τοῦ ποταμοῦ καὶ διὰ θαλάσσης, "by river and by sea," 500 stadia. This seems often explained to mean by river and by sea together. But the following paragraph tells us that *Nelhynda* is also 500 stadia from *Muziris*, ὁμοίως διὰ τε ποταμοῦ καὶ περὶ καὶ διὰ θαλάσσης "alike by river, by land, and by sea," showing that the river and the sea in both cases are not cumulative but alternative. Now this statement is quite inapplicable to any ports except such as lie on the famous *Malabar Backwaters*, which extend from Beypúr, a little south of Calicut, to Quilon. The Arabian traveller Ibn Batuta, going from Calicut to Quilon, uses almost the expression of the Periplus. The distance, he says, was "ten days journey whether by land or by the river." Hence it may be laid down that the three ports of *Lamyrike*, are to be sought here and here only, whatever difficulties may attend specific identifications.

*Muziris* is the most important, and that which we can determine with most certainty. *Muyiri-Kodu* appears in one of the most ancient of Malabar inscriptions as the residence of the King of Kodangalor or Cranganore,† and is admitted to be practically identical with that now extinct city. It is to Cranganore that all the Malabar traditions pointed as their oldest seaport of renown; to the Christians it was the landing-place of St. Thomas the Apostle. Here then we may with complete confidence establish *Muziris*.

We have less confidence about *Tyndis* and *Nelhynda*. 500 stadia north from Cranganore brings us to Tanúr. Tanúr itself may be *Tyndis*; it was an ancient city, the seat of a principality, and in the beginning of the 16th century had still much shipping and trade. Perhaps, however, a more probable site is a few miles further north, Kadalundi, i.e., Kadal-Tundi, "the raised ground by the sea," standing on an inlet three or four miles south of Beypúr. It is not now a port, but persons on the spot seem to think that it must formerly have been a port, and in communication with the Backwater‡

At an equal distance south of Cranganore, we are not able to point to a quite satisfactory *Nelhynda*. The site which has been selected as the most probable, is nearly 800 stadia south of *Muziris*. This is Kallada, on a river of the same name entering the Backwater, the only navigable river on this south-west coast, except the *Peri-ár* near Cranganore. The Kallada River is believed to be the *Kauēttu* mentioned in the *Keralolpatti* legendary history of Malabar, and the town of Kallada to be the town of Kanētti. It is now a great entrepôt of Travancore pepper, which is sent from this to ports on the coast for shipment.§

That *Nelhynda* cannot have been far from this is clear from the vicinity of the Πυρρὸν ὄρος or *Red-Hill* of the Periplus. There can be little doubt that this is the bar of red laterite which a short distance south of Quilon, cuts short the backwater navigation,|| and is thence called the *Warkallé Barrier*. It forms abrupt cliffs on the sea, without beach, and these cliffs are still known to seamen as the *Red Cliffs*.¶ This is the only thing like a sea cliff from Mount d'Ely to Cape Comorin.

From the Πυρρὸν ὄρος commenced according to the Periplus, another region, called "*Parala*." This is no doubt *Purali*, an old name of Travancore, from which the Raja has a title, *Puraliśan*, "Lord of Purali." But the "instinctive striving after meaning," which so often modifies the form of words, converted this into the Greek Παράλια, "the coast."

(5) LEADING POINTS ON EASTERN COAST.—*Kolchoi*—Wilson refers twice to an ancient capital of the Pandya country as called *Korkai* or *Kurkhi*,\*\* which he supposes to have been the classical *Kolchoi*; but he is inclined to identify it with the place now called Killakarai, on the north shore of the *Sinus Kolchicus*, or Gulf of Manar. The true locality of *Korkai*, or *Kolkai* (for such was the more ancient form), the primitive capital of the Pandyas, at a site on the *Támrarni* river, now called *Máramangalam*, was first indicated by Dr. Caldwell in a note that he was kind enough to furnish for the recent edition of Marco Polo.††

\* "*Keia*, or *Chera*, a dialectic difference in the same word *Keraputra* is a translation of *Cheraman*, the Malayálam title" (*Burnell*) See also *Caldwell's Grammar*, p. 65

† See *Madras Journal* for 1844, p. 119. "*Muyiri-kodu* is the old name of Krishnam-kotta, just opposite to Kodangalor (Cranganore) town, and marked in the maps as the end of the Travancore N. Lines." (*Letter from M. Burnell*, after a visit to the spot.)

‡ Suggestion and information from M. Burnell. The composition of *Kadal* and *Tundi* makes *Kadalundi* by Tamil rules (B) § *Burnell*, as above.

|| As above ¶ *Burnell*. This also *Horsburgh* ed 1864, vol. 1, p. 506. "There is said to be fresh water at the *Red Cliffs* to the northward of Anjengo" See also *Vincent* (n. 456, 483), who refers to these red cliffs, though projecting the identity, and Makham in *J. R. G. S.* xxxvi. p. 197. The height of the actual cliff is only about 80-100 feet, the hill immediately behind 283

\*\* *Macleay's Catalogue*, 1, lxxvi, and *J. R. A. S.* in 203. In the *Madras Journal*, vii. 379, there is also a reference to *Korkai*, but no indication of its position

†† II. 309. *Kiyál*, the *Carál* of the medieval traveller, itself now a

*Orthura Regia Sornagos*. This city is placed by Lassen at Wadiárpalliam, some distance north of the Káveri. But the true position of the ancient Chola capital *Ureiyyúr* was on the south of the Káveri, close to Trichinopoly.\*

*Palura*. Just before *Palura*, we have in Ptolemy 'Αφητήριον τῶν εἰς τὴν Χρυσὴν ἐμπλέοντων. I do not conceive this *Aphēterion* to be (as Lassen regards it, in 202) a harbour from which voyages to *Chryse*, or what are now our Burmese provinces, were habitually made, but that it was, as may be seen from the discussion in Ptolemy (i. 13), the point from which vessels bound to *Chryse*, after running up the coast, ventured to strike across the Bay, nearly in a parallel of latitude, to *Sada* in *Argyre* or *Arakan*.

The account in the Periplus seems to make the navigator bound for the Ganges "cross the Gulf" when running from *Maesolia* to *Desarene*.† This means, as I understand it, that the coasting vessels, on passing Point Godavari, struck straight for the vicinity of Ganjam, perhaps taking for their landmark Mount Mahendra, the highest mountain on the coast (lat. 19° 4', height 4,923 feet). From this point ships bound for *Chryse* would take their fresh departure; those bound for *Gange* would renew their coasting. Just above this was *Palura*, which we still find—*Palúr*—in lat. 19° 27½', some five or six miles above Ganjam. *Palúr* is mentioned by both de Barros‡ and Linschoten§. The latter has the sailing directions which I give (slightly condensed): "In the August Monsoon, after leaving the Ceylon coast, the navigator will keep north to the cape called *Ponta de Guadovarim* (Point Godavari, probably *Kalingón Prom.* of Pliny), in 17°. . . . He will then continue to run along the coast, taking care not to pass the 19½° [it should be 19°] without sighting land, for here there is the mouth of a river called *Puacota*, etc. . . . All this coast from Point Guadovarim is high and mountainous, and easily seen from afar. From the river of *Puacota* to another called *Paluor* or *Palura*, a distance of 12 leagues, you run along the coast with a course from S.W. to E. Above this last river is a high mountain called the *Serra de Palura*, the highest mountain on the coast. This river is in 19½°" etc., and so on to "*Jorganatla*." The *Palura R.* in 19½° must be the *R.* of Ganjam (19° 23'), and the *R.* of *Puacota* must be that of Barwa (18° 54'), which is just 13 leagues down the coast. The latter, lying under Mahendragiri, seems to answer exactly to Ptolemy's *Aphēterion*.

(6) LEADING POINTS ON COAST OF INDIA BEYOND THE GANGES.—Ptolemy's data here were very scanty, as we may see from the discussions in Book i. Moreover, a large part of his protraction of these data is vitiated by his theory that the Indian Sea was an enclosed basin. Hence the most various and inconsistent interpretations of his meaning; hence one and another has found his *Sinae* on the shores of Siam, of the Malay Peninsula, and even of Borneo. These conceptions we entirely reject. We can no more doubt that Ptolemy's *Sinae* were Chinese than that his *Apasía* was what we call Arabia, or his *Ydool* Hindús. Having made up his mind that the Indian Sea was land-locked, of course he must have conceived the terminus of eastern navigation as a coast running north and south; but it is in vain to seek for facts in accordance with such a theory.

He would be a rash man who should dogmatize on the details of the transgangeic geography. But it seems to me that the safest guide to the true interpretation of Ptolemy's data here (as in the search for *Palura*) lies in the probability that the nautical tradition was never lost ||

We have in the particulars that Ptolemy has borrowed from Marmus a glimpse of the navigation to China in the first or second century of the Christian Era. We have in the *Arab Relations*¶ another glimpse of the same navigation in the ninth century. Let us compare them.

The Arab of the latter date has grown bold. He no longer coasts up *Kahnga* to Mount Mahendra before striking across the bay. He crosses direct from Ceylon, where his *Horkand* appears to be Point de Galle, and preserves the *Rhogand-aru* of Ptolemy; he sights the island of *Ramni* (Sumatra), then the *Lankha Bálús* (or Nicobars) with their naked population, bartering cocoa-nuts and ambergris for iron; beyond these, and out of the ordinary track, are the two islands of the sea of *Andaman*, inhabited by black and crisp-haired naked cannibals; and still further in the same direction is a region of mountains containing *Mines of Silver*. Advancing from the *Lankha Bálús* the navigator arrives at *Kaláh*, undoubtedly some port of the Malay Peninsula.\*\* Ten days more bring him to *Toiyúma* (the island of *Tiyuman* east of Singapore, corruptly "*Timoan*"); thence to *Kadranj*, somewhere on the Gulf of Siam; from *Kadranj* he reaches *Sanf*, i.e., according to the limitations of Arabic spelling, Zampa or Champa. After this comes *Sandar-Fulát* (hod Pulo Condore, the Sondor and Condor of Marco Polo); one more sea is crossed, and *Šin* is reached.

Ptolemy's route to the same goal comes from the Ganges; the two converge at the Nicobars. This route first touches *Argyre*, "a land containing many silver mines," and the *Chersonesus Chryse*, the *Suvarna Bhúmi* or Golden Land of the old Indian Budd-

deserted mass of ruins, was the successor of *Kolchoi* as a seaport, and stands two or three miles below it

\* *Wilson* (*Niueal. Cat.* 1, lxxxi.) calls it *Wardar*, which may have misled Lassen, though the position south of the Káveri is correctly indicated. *Wardara*, as the popular English spelling runs, is a mile and a half west of the Castle at Trichinopoly, and is the site of the old artillery cantonment there. See *Taylor's Catalogue Raisonné*, in 154, *Cunningham*, p. 551, and *Phaulok's Atlas of Southern India*, pl. 65. † *Ἀπὸ δὲ τούτων* (τῆς Μασσαρίας) εἰς αὐτὴν τὴν ἀνατολὴν διαπεράσαντι τὴν παραρρέοντον κόλπον ἢ ἀπασσινὴν χεῖρα" κ τ λ

‡ Dec. 1 *Liv.* ix, cap. 1 § *Fi* ed 1638, *Grand Routier*, p. 25

|| An aphorism of Professor Sprenger's ¶ *Ancient Relations of India*, &c., by Renandot, 1719, retranslated as *Relation des Voyages faits par les Arabes*, &c., by Renandot, 1845.

\*\* *Kulá* in Malay is a river mouth, and attaches to the names of many small ports of the Malay peninsula and of Sumatra. There is also a port and state called *Kulá* (Quelú)

hists, i.e. Pegu. This last is not noticed by the Arabs. Then we have the island 'Αγαθὸν δαίμονος, which it is no great stretch of fancy to regard as an endeavour to put a meaning on *Nijōs* 'Αγδαίμονος, the *Andámán*; then the islands *Barussae*=*Lankha-Bálús* or *Nicobars*; *Kolis*=*Kaláh*. *Tiyoman* does not seem to be represented; but beyond it we have *Adra*=*Kadranj*, *Zaba*=*Champa* or *Sanf*,\* and finally *Sinae*=*Sin*. We see no means of determining *Kattigara*. At this time Canton was probably not civilized enough for foreign trade. It may have been one of the ports of Fokien, or rather in the delta of the Yangtse. *Edrisi* has *Katighora* in his geography of China, but we imagine this to be merely a reminiscence of Ptolemy. The name seems Indian, like so many others on the route to the *Sinae*, e.g. *Sabana*, *Pagrasa*, *R. Sobanus*, *Tyonobaste*, *Zaba*, *Tagora*, *Balanga*, *Sinda*, *Aganagara*, *Brama*, *R. Ambastus*, *Kabana*, *R. Kotharis*, *Kokkoranagara*, etc.

At first sight the identification of some of these names with names still adhering, or traditionally preserved, is apt to seem hazardous. But note that most of the names just recited are unquestionably Hindu. Hence it is a fact that Hindu names attached to places in Indo-China before the time of Ptolemy. It is another fact that many Hindu names attach now—e.g. *Singapore*, *Patani*, *Ligor*, *Tuthia*, *Champa*, *Sophana*, *Chantbon* (probably). Why should not the same name in some cases have survived?

*Taprobane* (Ceylon). The number of names which Ptolemy gives us on this Island, including rivers and promontories, promises a facility of identification which is not realized. It seems difficult with such landmarks to go very far astray, yet thoroughly satisfactory identifications are very few. Even his *Boreon Promontorium*, that which he regarded as the northern extremity of the Island, is subject to doubt. It may be suspected that this arises from an unsuccessful attempt to combine data from different sources. *Boreon Prom.* is represented by Ptolemy as directly opposite to *Kory*, and as lying to the west of *Moduttu Euporium*. We cannot doubt that *Moduttu* is *Mantotte* (in the old Dutch maps *Matotte*, viz., *Mahatotta*, i.e., *Mahatirtha*, "The Great Landing Place"), which was an habitual point of communication with the continent from very early times.†

These two facts point to the promontory west of *Mantotte*, or to the extremity of *Manár Island*, as the true *Boreon*. But it is probable that Ptolemy has overlapped this with another set of data in which *Pt. Pedro* or *Palmyra*, the real North Cape of *Taprobane*, was *Boreon*, and thence *Gahba Prom.*, lying west of *Boreon*, is the western point of *Jaffna*, anciently *Yalpanna*, of which *Gahba* may be a corruption.

Our most important divergences from well-known identifications have been pointed out, with the reasons given as fully as our space admits. A few minor points may be noticed more concisely.

(7) MINOR NOTES ON SUNDRY POINTS.—ON MOUNTAINS.—*Bepyrhus Mons*. Ptolemy shows no conception of the great Brahmaputra valley; his *Bepyrhus* shuts in Bengal down to *Maendrus*. The latter is the spinal range of *Arakan* (Yoma); *Bepyrhus*, so far as it corresponds to facts, must include the *Sikkim Himálya* and the *Gáro Hills*. The name is perhaps *Vipula*, "vast," the name of one of the mythical cosmic Ranges, but also a specific title of the *Himálya*.‡

*Damas Montes*. The *Damasas* are mentioned in a modern paper on Assam, § as a race driven down into that valley by the immigration of the *Bhotas*. This points to the *Bhotán Himálya* as *Damas Montes*.

ON RIVERS.—Among rivers, some of the most difficult names are in the list, which Pliny and Arrian have taken from Megasthenes, of affluents of the Ganges. This list was got apparently at *Palbothra* (Patna), and if streams in the vicinity of that city occupy an undue space in the list, this is natural. Thus *Magona* and *Ervhenysis*,|| *Mohana* and *Niranjana*, join to form the river flowing past *Gayá*, famous in Buddhist legend under the second name. The navigable *Pnnas* or *Pnnas* is perhaps *Punyá*, now *Pánpún*, one of the same cluster. *Sonns*, instead of being a duplicate of *Erannoboa*, may be a branch of the *Gayá River*, still called *Soná*. *Andomatis* flowing from the *Madiandim*, i.e., "*Meridionales*," is perhaps the *Andhela*, one of the names of the *Chandan R.* of *Bhágálpúr*.¶ *Káianas*, navigable, is not likely to be the *Ken* of *Bundelkhand*, the old form of which is *Karnavati*; but more probably the *Kayána* or *Kohána* of *Gorakhpúr*.\*\* It is now a tributary of the lower *Gogra*, but the lower course of that river has shifted much, and the map suggests that both *Rapti* (*Solomatis* of Lassen) and *Kayána* may have entered the *Ganges* directly.

*Besynge*.—The western or Bassein branch of the *Irawadi*. "From *Maendrus* descend all the rivers beyond *Ganges*, till you reach the *Besynge*" (Ptolemy). *Chrysoana*=the *Rangún Branch*. According to Dr. F. Mason, *Hmábi*, immediately north of *Rangún*, was anciently called *Suvarna-Nadi*, "Golden River." *Domas*. On the coast, probably the chief mouth of the *Mekong*. The real *Doanas* was probably the same as *Oudanes*, viz., the *Hlādini* or *Brahmaputra*, but Ptolemy (as in cases already noticed) assumed the *Mekong* to be its mouth.

ON COUNTRIES AND NATIONS.—*Daetichae*: Qu

\* In later days *Champa* lay only to the east of the *Mekong Delta*. But both *Zaba* and *Sanf* are to the west of it. The Indo-Chinese kingdoms have gone through enormous vicissitudes, and in early days *Champa* must have been extensive and powerful, for it is known to *Hwen-Tsang* (A.D. 629) as *Ma-fa-Champ*. Possibly *Sundar-fulát*, in which the latter word seems to be an Arabized plural of the Malay *Pulo* "Island," is also to be traced in *Sinde Insulæ*, but I have not adopted this in the map

† *Pliny*, i. 588 (4th edn.) Teument himself rejects the identification, but it seems to me on insufficient grounds.

‡ *Widdows's Diet* p. 928 § *J. A. S. B.* xxxvii pt. ii. 192

|| Lassen and Vivien de St. Martin make this the River of *Denares*, which they assume to have been called *Varanasi*. Dr. F. Hall has shown that the *Varana* of *Denares* never bore that name

¶ Mentioned in *Erubon's Ecclésiast. Ind.* n. 12

\*\* *Buchanan's Eastern India*, n. 399.



**Jaṭika**, "with Elf-locks"? The name in this form does not occur in the lists apparently, but Kern has among tribes in the N.E. "Demons with Elf-locks," which is represented in Wilford by **Jatadhāra**. *Setae*: From Pliny, mentioned as having much silver among them. The *Setae* have never been accounted for, unless in a very untenable conjecture of Gen. Cunningham's. But the *c* and *t* are so constantly confounded in medieval MSS. that the name may easily be a clerical error for *Secae*. The **Sekas** are placed by Lassen on the Chambal, and near this there have been considerable workings of argentiferous tin and lead.\* *Rhamnae* in Central India. These may perhaps be associated with Rāmāgiri, now Ramtek, a famous holy place near Nagpur. It is possible, however, that the name refers to the *Orāons*, now settled in Chutiya Nāgpūr, but whose traditions bring them from the West.

*Phyllitae*.—This is usually rendered *Bhils*. But though we have *Pulindae Agriophagi*, as a tribe of **Pulindas**, a name given in the Hindu books to a variety of the aboriginal races, it is not impossible that *Phyllitae*, *Drillo-phyllitae*, also represent **Pulinda** through some other channel.†

*Ariake*.—The Mahratta country, or nearly so. The name is Indian, and occurs in Kern (v. 83). *Limyrike*: This name appears in the Peutinger tables as *Seythia Dimyrica*, and in the Ravenna Geographer as *India Dimirica*. Probably *Διμύρικη* is right, and is, in fact, *Damir-ike*, the Tamir or Tamil-speaking country,‡ in contrast to *Ariake*, the Aryan-speaking country.§ *Gondalae*, or *Kondalae*. Lassen makes these the Gonds. But **Kuntala-des** and the **Kuntalas** appear frequently in the lists and in inscriptions. The country was that of which Kalyān was in after-days the capital (see Sir W. Elliot in *J. R. A. S.* iv. 3). *Bitugi*: I have not ventured to locate these. *Badagas*, meaning "northerners" in Tamul, is applied too variously. And we have also **Vitakas** in Kern, but nothing to indicate position. *Dosarene*=**Daśārna**: Lassen sets the **Daśārna** of the Sanskrit poems in Bundelkhand. But it is clear that there was a **Daśārna** in the direction of Orissa from Kern's lists, where the **Daśārnas** appear among the nations of the S.E. in juxtaposition with the **Sabaras**. Though the actual name **Daśārna** ("The Ten Forts") does not survive, analogous nomenclature clings to Orissa. Thus the forest tract behind the Orissa Delta appears to be called in the grant of an Orissa king **Navakota**, "Nine Forts." The country round Sambhalpur on the Mahānadi was known recently as *Ahtāgarah*, "The Eighteen Forts," and is still styled in barbarous official jargon *Garhāt*, "The Forts." Further back we have the great district of *Chattisgarh*, "The Thirty-six Forts."|| *Nangaloga*, which Ptolemy correctly says signifies *γυνῶν κορυφῆς*, *Nāgas*, of many tribes, still existing on the hills east and north-east of Silhet. The *n* has dropped out of the name now, but it is written **Nānga** in the Musliman history of the conquest of Asām.¶

The absolute nakedness of both sexes continues in some tribes to this day.\*\* *Tiladae* seu *Besadae* (Ptol.), *Sesadae* (Perip.). The latter work mentions these in connexion with the curious story about procuring *malabathrum*. The position "north of Mæandrus;" the Mongoloid features ascribed by both authors; and the *malabathrum*, **tamalapattra** or *tey-pāt*, all point to the hill-people in the vicinity of Silhet. At and about Silhet the plains break into an infinity of characteristic hillocks or hummocks, which are specially known as *Tila*. It is possible that the *Tiladae* occupied these *Tilas*; and also that the *Tiladri* hills which Wilford cites †† from a Sanskrit Geography, as existing in this quarter, were the same *tilas*. *Modogalingae* (Pliny): **Mūdu** is a Dravidian word for *Three*, and *Mūdu-galinga* is therefore "the Three Kalings."‡‡ This is a phrase which is found in inscriptions, though its meaning has not been very clearly explained.§§ That a Dravidian name should be obtained through navigators is not difficult to understand, as the pilots might probably be from Maesolia or the Kāveri ports; indeed the Perplus intimates that the trade with the Ganges and Chryse was carried on by the latter. But it is more perplexing to find this name in Pliny, whose information about India is so largely from Megasthenes. *Chryse* and *Chalkitis* correspond curiously, even in approximate position, with the **Sonaparanta** ("Golden Frontier Land") and **Tampadīpa** ("Copper Region"), of Burmese State documents.

ON PLACES NEAR THE CISGANGETIC COAST.—*Minnagara* (Perip.), *Bmagara* (Ptol.). For this I follow Capt. Macmurdo, who twice indicates its approximate position. His indication of the neighbouring *Brahmanābād* has been justified.

*Syrastra* and *Monoglosson*, the *Çariate* (Sorath) and *Man-galor* of Barbosa in the early part of the 16th century;||| the former as a town's name I do not now find; the latter remains as "Mangrol." *Astakampra*, *Astakapra*. Though some considerations would lead us to take this for Kambay, this forces too much the words of the Periplus. These compel us to regard it as some place near the Satrunjaya River; possibly sacred Palitana of the Jains, or, if that be not old enough, Talaja, where there are extensive Buddhist caves, and other indications of ancient importance.¶¶

*Smylla Emporium*=Chaul. Chaul was still a chief port of Western India when the Portuguese arrived. Its position seems to correspond precisely, both with *Simylla*, and with the **Saimūr** or **Jaimūr** (i.e. Chaimur, the Arabs having no *ch*) of the Arabian Geographers. In Al-Birūnī, the coast cities run: **Kambāyat**, **Bahrūj** (Bróch), **Sindān** (Sanján), **Sufāra** (Supara), **Tana**

(near Bombay), "there you enter the country of Lárán, where is **Jaimūr**." *Īstakhri* inverts the position of **Sindān** and **Subāra**, but **Saimūr** is still furthest south.\* *Kory*: The extreme point of the Island of Rameshwaram, called by the natives *Koṭi*, "the bow-tip." The Bay (*Sinus Kolehicus*) is itself the Bow of Rāma, of which the island forms the extremity.† *Kalligecum Prom.*: Ptolemy makes this and *Kory* the same; but it is probable that he erred, and that *Kalligecum* is Calimere. Otherwise he erred in having no Calimere. The latter name is Tamul, **Kalli-medu** = "Euphorbia eminence." It seems likely that the Greek name was some variation of the same.‡

ON PLACES NEAR THE TRANSGANGETIC COAST.—*Sada*. The position of this is the merest approximation. **Ezata** appears in Pegu legend as the name of a port between Pegu and Bengal, but we have no nearer guidance (*J. A. S. B.* xxviii. 476). *Takola Emp.* Rangūn, or a port in that vicinity, best suits Ptolemy's position with respect to rivers, &c.§ But there was, down to late medieval times, a place of note in this quarter called **Takkhala**, Tacola, or Tagala, the exact site of which I cannot trace, though it was apparently on the Martaban side of the Sitang estuary. It is mentioned by De Barros (Dec. I. ix. 1), by Mendez Pinto (*Cogan's trans.* p. 287), in Siamese legends collected by Bastian (*Reise*, i. 226, 239, 270), and appears in Linschoten's and other maps of the 16th and 17th centuries. *Sobana*=Satung, or Thatung, west of Martaban, anciently called in Pali **Sovanna Bhumi** or "Golden Land," mentioned as the object of a mission in the account of the Great Buddhist Council under Asoka.¶

*Maleu Kolon Prom.*—Probably the Cape at Amherst. Mr. Crawford has noticed the singular circumstance that this name is pure Javanese, signifying "Western Malays." Whether the name *Maleu* can be so old is a question; but I observe that in Bastian's Siamese Extracts lately quoted, the foundation of **Takkhala** is ascribed to the Malays. *Kokkonagara*, Pegu? It appears from Tāranātha's history of Buddhism,¶ that the Indo-Chinese countries were in old times known collectively as **Koki**. In a Ceylonese account of an expedition against **Ramaniya**, supposed to be Pegu, the army captures the city of **Ukkaka**, and in it the Lord of **Ramaniya**. *Kokkoranagara*, again, is perhaps the **Kākula** of Ibn Batuta, which was certainly a city on the Gulf of Siam, and probably an ancient foundation from Kalinga, called after **Sri Kākola** there.

ON CITIES OF THE INTERIOR.—In the Panjāb and Sind I have frequently adopted the conclusions of Gen. Cunningham, e.g. as regards *Bukhphala* and *Nikaea*, *Tarila*, *Sangala*, and the kingdom of *Sopithes*, *Mallorum Urbis Maxima*, and *Alexandria apud Sogdas*, the cities of *Oxy-canus* and of *Muscanus*. As regards the Brahman city, *Harmatelia*, I have adhered to Vivien de St. Martin in identifying it with Bela, if that be the **Armabela** of the old Arab writers. The direction at least seems right, though the distance from Indus is greater than we should expect.

*Asobalasara*, in the map=Thanesar (after Vivien de St. Martin). But this is very doubtful. Probably it should rather be on the ancient line of approach to Delhi from the N.W., between Bhatnir and Hansi. *Ardone* may be **Ahroni**, destroyed by Timur on his march; and *Daulala*, Dudhal on the Kaghar R. west of Ahroni. *Gagasmira* is by Lassen, made to be Ajmir, but this makes no account of the first syllable. *Gegasus* in Plutarch represents **Yayāti**, the great ancestor of the Lunar Race.\*\* Jajpur in Orissa was (we are told) properly **Yayāti-pura**, and possibly we have in Jajhar, near Delhi, *Gagasmira*.†† *Erarusa Metropolis* seems to be **Girirāja**, "Royal Hill." This may be Goverdhan, which was so called, and was a capital in legendary times.‡‡

*Minnagara* (Ptolemy). This second Minnagara, (in the Perplus) apparently the residence of the Prince to whom *Barygasa* was subject, and from which cotton came down to that port, is probably the **Manekir** of Mas'ūdī. This he calls a city far inland and among mountains. Vallabhi (Lassen) does not answer to these conditions. **Mandūgarh** (Elliot, i. 392) would agree with these and with Ptolemy's position. I can find nothing as to its early history, except that Tod (an unsafe authority) seems to represent it as an early possession of the Prāmars. *Bridama* looks like **Vardhamāna**. There was a place of this name in Mālwa§§—perhaps **Bardāwad**||| *Tagabaza* or *Stagabaza*. Bhojpūr? This is a site of extreme antiquity, on the upper stream of the Betwa, where are remains of vast hydraulic works ascribed to a King Bhoja.¶¶ Qu. **Tatāka-Bhoja**, the "Tank or Lake of Bhoja"? *Bardaotis* is evidently **Bhadravati**, a name famous in the epic legends, and claimed by many cities. Gen. Cunningham is disposed to identify with *Bardaotis* the remarkable remains (præ-Ptolemaic) which he has recently discovered at **Bharāod**, west of Rewa. It suits well. *Sageda*: Dr. F. Hall places the capital "from the very first," of the ancient and famous realm of Chedi at Tēwar near Jabalpur, and shows good ground for its being the *Chikito* of Hwen T'sang.\*\*\* Lassen quotes **Śaktimati** as the ancient capital of Chedi (i. 575), and this may have relation both to *Sageda* and to

*Chikito*. *Kōssa, ubi adamas*: Probably near Wairagarh on the Godāvari, where diamonds were formerly found. *Pannata ubi beryllus*: "Mines of Beryl" appear among the southern localities in Kern's lists.\* Beryl-mines are worked at Paddiūr in Coimbatore, and at Vanniambadi, at the north base of the Nilgiris (*Newbold*). *Karige*: The situation points towards Kadapā, properly **Karipā** (for **Kripā**, "Pity"). KAPIIIH would easily become KAPIGH.

*Batan-Kassara* is identified by V. de St. Martin with Bhat-Kashaur, the name of a Pargana of Saharanpur in the *Am-ā-Akbari*. But this name was properly Behat-Kanjāwar (see *Elliot's Glossary*, by Beames, ii. 128), and is a modern combination. I have placed *Batan-Kassara* doubtfully at Kesarwa, east of the Janna, where the position suits fairly. *Kartinaga*=Karnagar near Bhāgalpur, an ancient site? (*J. R. A. S.* xviii. 395). *Kartisyna*=**Karnasonagarh**, another ancient site, near Berhampur (*J. A. S. B.*, xxii. 281; *J. R. A. S.*, n.s., vi. 248).

ON ISLANDS.—*Iabadiu* and *Sabadiba* may very possibly be duplicate entries for Java. There are several indications of overlapping duplicate itineraries in Ptolemy, and it is a common mishap with cartographers, of which various modern instances might be given. *Maniolae*: This name is, in the gossip of Palladius about India, applied to islands, about one thousand in number, that lay near *Tuprobane*, and respecting which the story of the fatal magnetic rock was current; a tale which Ptolemy also refers to the *Maniolae*, though he makes these only ten. The position assigned by Ptolemy is to the right of a vessel bound for the *Sinae*, i.e. a position which does apply to Ceylon and the Maldives, which latter seem to be meant by the thousand islands of Palladius. The name (from **Mani**, "a jewel") also suggests a reference to Ceylon. But the name may, like the story, be fabulous. I have made no entry in the map.

H. YULE.

## MAP 32.

### NORTHERN AFRICA.

THE drawing of the western portion of this map is a reduction of the *Carte générale de l'Algérie*, in two sheets, published by the French Government; the eastern portion is founded upon the English maritime charts, the map of Beechey's work, an *Expedition to explore the northern coast of Africa from Tripoli eastwards* (London, 1828), as well as upon that which Barth has in his *Wanderungen durch die Küstenländer des Mittelmeers*. For the interior we have made use of the maps to Barth's *Reise in Africa* (Band i.), and those which Petermann has constructed for *Beurmann's Reise von Bengasi nach Mursuk* (in the *Geogr. Mittheilungen*, 1863).

A very defective map of the ancient geography of the districts occupied by the French was published in 1843 by the Dépôt de la guerre, under the title of: *Essai sur l'Algérie pendant la domination romaine*. Since then French officers and scholars have continued the investigations with great zeal, and have published the results in the *Revue africaine*, in the *Akbar* of Algiers, in the *Annuaire de la Société archéologique de Constantine*, and in the *Parisien Revue archéologique*. The general inscriptions have been collected and arranged by Renier in the *Inscriptions latines de l'Algérie*. As regards the geography of Zeugitana and Byzacium, there are rich materials in the excellent work of V. Gnérin, *Voyage archéologique dans la régence de Tunis* (Paris, 1852, 2 vols.). All these investigations have been classed together cartographically in the *Carte de l'Afrique sous la domination des Romains, dressée au dépôt de la guerre d'après les travaux de M. Fr. Lacroix, par M. Nau de Champagny* (Paris, 1864, 2 grandes feuilles), accompanied by a notice. Besides these we have to mention, A. Rabusson, *La Géographie du Nord de l'Afrique pendant les périodes romaine et arabe*, Paris, 1856, 2 vols.; N. Davis, *Ruined Cities within Numidian and Carthaginian territories*, London, 1863; and Vivien de Saint-Martin, *Le Nord de l'Afrique dans l'antiquité grecque et romaine*, Paris, 1863. We could not as yet make use of A. Daux, *Recherches sur l'origine et l'emplacement des Emporia phéniciens dans la Zeugis et le Byzacium*, Paris, 1869.—The plan of Carthage is given according to the investigations of Beulé, in the *Journal des Savants*, 1859 et 1860.

## MAP 33.

### ÆGYPTUS.

THE greater part of the drawing of this map is taken from that map of Central Africa which Petermann has published in the *Geogr. Mittheilungen* of the year 1863.—In the Delta, the positions of only a few towns can be safely determined; we have, therefore, not given many more than Lepsius in his large map to the first volume of the *Denkmäler von Aegypten*. But we have entered all the Aegyptian towns in the valley of the Nile, the positions of which are but rarely subject to any doubt. As regards the positions of the port-towns on the Red Sea, which are wrongly marked in most maps, we refer the reader to the explanations in the Periplus of the Erythraean mare, with all the main points of which Vivien de Saint-Martin agrees in his already mentioned work, *Le Nord de l'Afrique*.

\* *J. R. A. S.*, n. s., v. 83.

\* *Tod*, i. 12, 274; *Ritter*, vi. 882.

† *Burnell*.

‡ Suggested by Mr. A. BURNELL. § Which Mahārāshtra eminently is.

|| *J. A. S. B.* xxxiii. 84; *Do viii.* 376, *J. R. A. S.* xvii. 20.

¶ *Prof. Blochmann* in *J. A. S. B.* xli. pt. i. p. 76. \*\* *Id.* p. 84.

†† *As Res.* xiv. enca. p. 388.

‡‡ *Burnell*.

§§ *E. g. Proc. As. Soc. Bengal*, Nov. 1872, p. 171; *J. A. S. B.* vii. 346, and *As Res.* ix. 104. On this name see also *Caldwell's Draw.*

*Gannar*, p. 64.

¶¶ *Collecção de Noticias* (Lisbon Academy), vol. ii. p. 274.

\*\*\* *Burgess's Visit to Somnath*, &c. Bombay, 1869.

\* Ptolemy mentions that *Smylla* was called by the natives *Timula* (probably *Tumula*); and putting together all these forms, *Tumula*, *Smylla*, *Saimūr*, *Chaimūr*, the real name must have been something like *Chaimūr* or *Chāmūr*, which would modernize into *Chaul*, as *Chamara* and *Prāmara* into *Chaur* and *Pawār*.

† *Rev. Dr. Caldwell*.

‡ *Thakalai* is the legendary name of the founder of Rangūn Pagoda.

§ *J. A. S. B.* vi. 210, vii. 253; *Mahavanso* in Turnour's *Epitome*, p. 78.

¶ *Ch. xxxix* "Verbreitung der Lehre im östlichen Koki-Lande."

\*\* *Pl. de fluminibus*; the interpretation belongs to both Lassen and Cunningham.

†† It is doubtful what *mīr* means, but it must have some local sense, e.g. Ajmir, Jaisalmir, Balmir, Komalmir.

‡‡ See *Indian Antiquary*, i. 23.

§§ See *J. Am. Or. Society*, vi. 24.

||| Midway on a straight line from Indore to Nimach.

¶¶ See *Capt. J. D. Cunningham*, in *J. A. S. B.* xvi. 740.

\*\*\* *J. A. S. B.* xxx. 317, 394. Dr. Hall refers to an article also in *J. Am. Or. Soc.* vi, which I have not seen.

## MAP 34.

THE  
HOLY LAND AT SUCCESSIVE PERIODS.

## EIGHT MAPS.

- 1 BEFORE THE CONQUEST.
- 2 AFTER THE CONQUEST, AS DIVIDED AMONG THE TWELVE TRIBES.
- 3 DURING THE MONARCHY.
- 4 UNDER THE MACCABEES.
- 5 UNDER HEROD THE GREAT.
- 6 IN THE TIME OF OUR LORD.
- 7 UNDER AGRIPPA THE FIRST.
- 8 AT THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.

THE sources of these maps are the statements of the Bible, combined, in the four last ones, with the scanty information to be gleaned from Josephus, Ptolemy, and the occasional hints of other ancient authorities, as set forth in the articles on the various districts and places in the Dictionary of the Bible.

The maps are all to the same scale, but the extent of country included varies in each case with the extent of territory covered by the history of the time illustrated; the names inserted are confined to those mentioned in that history or most characteristic of the period, and the spelling adopted is that of the Authorized Version in the books containing the successive history.

## MAPS 35 &amp; 36.

THE HOLY LAND, NORTHERN AND  
SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

THESE maps have been constructed in great measure from new materials, and observations hitherto unused. For the coast line and a few positions inland, the Admiralty Chart of the Coast of Syria (Sheet 3), with a map of the interior of Palestine from astronomical observations, by Commr. A. L. Mansell, R.N., Surveyor in the Mediterranean, were employed; the result of Capt. Mansell's observations has been to alter the lie of the coast-line to the extent of nearly six miles of longitude, by a gradual increment from Jaffa southwards. Thus Gaza, which was formerly 34° 33' 10" (Van de Velde), has been rectified to 34° 27' 15"—a difference of 5' 55".

By Capt. Mansell's map the position of the "Dome of the Rock" at Jerusalem has been for the first time satisfactorily determined at 35° 14' 42".

In the district of the Lebanon recourse has been had to the "Carte du Liban" of the Brigade Topographique of the French Engineers, who formed part of the Corps Expéditionnaire de Syrie, under the superintendence of M. Renan. In the Antilibanus and Bekâ'a use was also made of the map and information in the Rev. Mr. Porter's "Five Years in Damascus," which also afforded help in the neighbourhood of that city. The main sources of information, however, in the northern and central portions of Western Palestine, have been the manuscript maps of surveys and the notes accompanying them, made on a journey from Damascus to Jerusalem, through Ituræa, Galilee, and Samaria, in 1866, by Captain (now Major) C. W. Wilson, R.E., and Lieut. (now Capt.) Anderson, R.E., acting under the orders of the Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund. These maps and observations formed an epoch in the cartography of the Holy Land. They were not trigonometrical surveys but topographical sketches of country, executed by two competent and experienced officers of the Royal Engineers, and, as far as they went, were correct and admirable, and more trustworthy than anything that had yet been executed. Combined with them use was made of the sketches and observations on the waters near Damascus and in the valley of the Jordan, by Mr. John Macgregor (Rob Roy); of the *Karte von Galilæa* and *Geographische Analyse* belonging to the same, by Consul Schultz and Lieut.-Colonel C. Zimmermann; and of the routes through Galilee recorded by the Rev. Canon Tristram in his *Land of Israel* and other works.

Descending southwards in Western Palestine we have enjoyed the advantage of the manuscript maps of surveys in Philistia and the Valley of the Jordan by Lieut. (now Major) Warren, R.E., one of the officers employed by the Palestine Exploration Fund in 1868. Also of a manuscript map of a survey of the country between Jaffa and Jerusalem by Mr. Schick, of that city; and of a manuscript map of a survey of the environs of Jerusalem, by the late Dr. Barclay, author of *The City of the Great King*. Among the published works employed in constructing the southern portion of the map may be mentioned Tobler's *Dritte Wanderung nach Palästina*; Rosen's *Das Thal und die nächste Umgegend Hebrons*; Wilton's *Negeb*; and the *Map and Journals of the Countries south of Beersheba*, by Professor Palmer and the late Mr. C. Tyrwhitt Drake.

For the Jordan and Dead Sea use has been made of the map and *Narrative of the United States Expedition*

in 1848, by Lieut. Lynch, U.S.N., checked and corrected, in the case of the Jordan, with great advantage, by the MS. notes and map of Major Warren, R.E., already referred to. The result of this has been a great change in the delineation of the Jordan, with a great increase of accuracy.

For the East of Jordan the main authorities employed have been, besides those already named: Consul J. G. Wetzstein, *Reisebericht*, &c., and map of *Die Landschaften im Osten von Damascus*, &c. (1858); Wetzstein and Dorgens, *Vorläufige Skizze im Ostjordanlande* (1860), *Exploration of the Desert East of the Hauran*, by Cyril C. Graham; Canon Tristram's observations and descriptions of Moab and Gilead, in his *Land of Israel*, and *Land of Moab*.

In addition to the above the maps have benefited largely by Lieut. van de Velde's *Map of the Holy Land*, and the excellent *Memoir* which accompanied it, including the notes to the second edition of the map—as well as his *Syria and Palestine*. Also by the *Handbook for the Holy Land*, by the Rev. Dr. Porter. But the deep obligations of the constructors of these maps must be expressed to the great work of Dr. Robinson, assisted by the Rev. Eli Smith—*Biblical Researches* (1838), and *Later Biblical Researches* (1852). This work remains without a rival for the extent and precision of its topographical description.

## MAP 37.

## JERUSALEM ANCIENT AND MODERN.

THIS map is to a scale of 13 inches to a mile (nearly), and embraces a space of half-a-mile on each side of the city, so as to include the Birket Mamilla on the one side, and the Church of the Ascension on the other.

The map is based on the trigonometrical survey of the modern city made by the men of the Royal Engineers under the charge of Captain (now Major) C. W. Wilson, R.E., at the expense of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts in 1864. This has been supplemented by the sketches and memoranda of Major Warren, R.E., who had charge of the excavations and operations of the Palestine Exploration Fund at Jerusalem in 1867 and 8; by the models, MS. maps, and MS. notes of Mr. Schick; by the works of Robinson, Williams, Catherswood, Tobler, Pierotti, and many other travellers. The present map is more elaborate than that of the Ordnance Survey, both in detail and in execution. More precision has been given to the ground as defined by the contours; the public buildings—such as fortresses, mosques, and churches—are put in detail where the scale will admit and the information is possessed; and the archaeological discoveries of the Palestine Exploration Fund are noted wherever possible.

With the map of the modern city an attempt has been made to combine the ancient Jerusalem as far as our knowledge of the sites extends, and according to the most probable arguments. The position of the Temple is that argued for by Mr. Fergusson in the Dictionary of the Bible.

## MAP 38.

## ENVIRONS OF JERUSALEM.

THIS map is to a scale of  $\frac{2}{3}$  of an inch to a mile; it embraces a space of 22 miles North and South, and 16 East and West; and extends from Gophna on the North, to Tekoa on the South, and from Beth-horon on the West, to Khan Hadrur on the East. In its construction every known authority has been consulted, and no statement has been accepted or rejected without the most careful scrutiny.

Amongst the sources not generally accessible may be mentioned the MS. map made by the late Dr. Barclay, author of *The City of the Great King*.

The route surveys made across the country from Jaffa to the Dead Sea in determining the level of that lake by Captain Wilson, R.E., and on the journey from Damascus to Jerusalem by the same officer and Lieut. S. Anderson, R.E., in 1866.

Dr. Tobler's *Topographie von Jerusalem und seinen Umgebungen*, and his *Dritte Wanderung*. Lieut. Van de Velde's *Map of the Environs of Jerusalem*.

Dr. Robinson's *Map of the Environs of Jerusalem*, by H. Kiepert, and the descriptions of his routes in *The Biblical Researches*.

Bartlett's *Walks About the City and Environs of Jerusalem*.

This map also contains a section through Jerusalem from West to East to a horizontal scale of 750 feet to an inch, shewing for the first time the surface of the original rock of Mount Moriah and the valley of the Kedron as discovered by Major Warren, R.E.

## MAP 39.

SINAI AND THE DESERT OF THE  
WANDERING.

THIS map (to a scale of 15 statute miles to an inch) embraces the whole extent of country covered by the history of the Hebrews during their residence in Egypt, their flight from thence, and their forty years' wandering in the Wilderness. It fully illustrates the elaborate articles on the subject in the Dictionary of the Bible.

The sheet also contains enlarged plans of Wady Feiran and Jebel Serbal, and of Ras Sufsafeh and Jebel Musa—the latter to a scale of one inch to a mile.

The basis of the map is formed on Moresby's Charts of the Red Sea and on the observations of Burckhardt, Russeger, Ruppell, Laborde, Lepsius, Figari Bey, Linant, and other travellers, especially the careful, accurate, and sensible notes of Dr. Robinson, which, here as in Palestine, are of enduring value. The desert plateau of Et Tih, the South Country, or Negeb—which forms the bridge from the Desert to Palestine—the Arabah and Mountains of Edom remain much as they were left after the labours of the distinguished savants and travellers first named, though some interesting additions to the two first of these three sections were made by the late Mr. Tyrwhitt Drake and Professor Palmer, all of which—including the excellent route-survey of the Tih by the former of these gentlemen—have been carefully incorporated in the present map. Much, however, remains to be done towards the exploration of the country and the elucidation of the route of the Israelites. Dr. Robinson made an important contribution to both, in ascertaining the natural boundary between the open plains of the Tih Desert and the hills and vales of the habitable land, the Land of Promise. A most important item in the route appears to be connected therewith. The Israelites having crossed the desert and quitted Hazeroth, reached the foot of the Hill Country, and encamped there; and sent forward a select body of men to examine the land and report upon it. The encampment was at Kadesh. It was near to the border of Edom (Numbers xx. 16), and in the Desert of Paran (Numbers xiii. 26), at the foot of the hills, where a prominent rock was before the eyes of the people (Numbers xx. 8); that is, it was near the Arabah, or Wilderness of Zin, which borders Edom (Numbers xx. 1), and on the plateau of Et Tih. These circumstances would seem to point to the foot of Jebel Mukrah, where an ancient road descends from the Hill Country. Professor Palmer, however, following another eminent Cambridge scholar, has adhered to a site accidentally discovered by Mr. Rowlands, at some distance north-westward; although it is neither in the Desert of Et Tih, nor near the Arabah, nor at the extremity of the habitable Hill Country.

In the north-western portion of the map much information has been gained in connection with the Suez Canal. The new theory of the route of the Exodus, recently maintained with remarkable ingenuity and force by Professor Brugsch Bey, on his reading of Egyptian records, and supported by topographical indications, may here be clearly traced.

In the Peninsula of Sinai much important information is introduced. The results of the scientific survey of the track from Suez by the wells of Moses and the Wady Feiran to Jebel Serbal and Jebel Musa, executed by the party of Royal Engineers under the orders of Captains Wilson and Palmer, are fully embodied; and every advantage has been taken of the admirable and accurate observations on the topography of the same district, and especially of the country south of Jebel Musa, by the Rev. F. W. Holland in his *Map of Sinai*.

## MAP 40.

PART OF ASIA,  
TO ILLUSTRATE THE OLD TESTAMENT  
AND CLASSICAL AUTHORS.

THIS map extends over 19 degrees of longitude (30° to 49° E. long.) and 13 degrees of latitude (27° to 40° N. lat.), from Egypt and Asia Minor on the one hand, to the Persian Gulf and Caspian Sea on the other.

The following are the chief authorities employed in its construction—

The Manuscript Maps of the Turco-Persian Frontier Survey, conducted by a mixed commission under the British, Russian, Turkish, and Persian Governments, and extending in a belt from Mount Ararat to the Persian Gulf. For the use of these maps the publisher is indebted to the kind permission of the late Earl Clarendon.

M. de Khanikof's Map of Azerbaijan. The route maps and descriptions of Sir Henry Rawlinson, the Right Hon. Austen Layard, Mr. Ainsworth, Mr. Loftus, and others.

The surveys of the Euphrates and Tigris by Colonel Chesney, R.A. and Capt. Lynch, U.S.N.



The "Vestiges of Assyria," in four sheets, constructed from the Trigonometrical Survey made for the Government of India by Felix Jones, Commander, Indian Navy, and Surveyor in Mesopotamia.

The Trigonometrical Survey of a part of Mesopotamia from Hillah to Niffer, with the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, by Lieut. Collingwood, Indian Navy, Surveyor in Mesopotamia. Also, from Sheriat el Beytha to Tel Ibrahim, by Commr. Selby and Lieut. Bewsher, Indian Navy.

Dr. Wallin's travels in the Arabian Desert.

Guarmani's *Itinéraire de Jerusalem au Nedjid Septentrionale* (Sept. 1865).

Dr. Kiepert's map of Asia Minor, &c.

Consul Brant's journeys in Kurdistan.

Consul Taylor's routes in Kurdistan.

Dr. Blau's account of Lake Urumiah and Lake Van.

Strecker's sketch of the Zab-ala territory.

E. G. Rey, *Reconnaissance de la Montagne des Ansariés*.

#### MAP 41.

#### A MAP TO ILLUSTRATE THE NEW TESTAMENT.

This map extends over 30 degrees of longitude (from 10° to 40° E. long.) and 20 degrees of latitude (from 25° to 45° N. lat.), and embraces on the one hand Italy and Carthage, and on the other Egypt, Syria, and the Euxine Sea. It illustrates especially the journeys of St. Paul, and the sites of the Seven Churches of Asia.

The principal authorities are the Admiralty Charts, particularly those of Captain Spratt, R.N., the Map of

Asia Minor by M. de Tchihatcheff, the Life and Epistles of St. Paul, by Conybeare and Howson, and the Voyage and Shipwreck of St. Paul, by James Smith, Esq., of Jordan Hill.

#### MAP 42.

#### PLAN OF BABYLON.

This map of the present site of Babylon is taken from the Trigonometrical Survey of a part of Mesopotamia, by Commander Selby and Lieuts. Bewsher and Collingwood, Indian Navy, the narratives of Rich, Rennell, and others, and is edited by Capt. Felix Jones, I.N. It embraces an extent of 65 miles North and South, and 45 East and West. The scale is 4 miles to an inch.

#### MAP 43.

#### PLANS OF NINEVEH, TROY, CARTHAGE, ALEXANDRIA, AND CONSTANTINOPE.

##### NINEVEH.

This map of the present site of Nineveh is drawn from the Trigonometrical Survey made by command of the

Indian Government by Capt. Felix Jones, Indian Navy, Surveyor in Mesopotamia, together with the notes of the same officer in the *Journal of the R. Asiatic Society* for 1855. The scale is 4 miles to an inch.

##### ALEXANDRIA.

This map shows the ancient and the modern city, and is constructed from the Admiralty Chart of Captain Mansell, R.N. (1857), and the map of Mahmoud Bey (1866). The scale is 1 inch to a mile.

##### TROY.

From the surveys and plans of Dr. Schliemann. This Map embodies the results of his excavations at Hissarlik (Novum Ilium). The excavations at Bunarbashi, to which modern scholars have given the name of Ilium Vetus, reveal only the fortified citadel of a little town, but no deep *débris* containing any traces of the life and wealth of the Homeric city.

##### CARTHAGE.

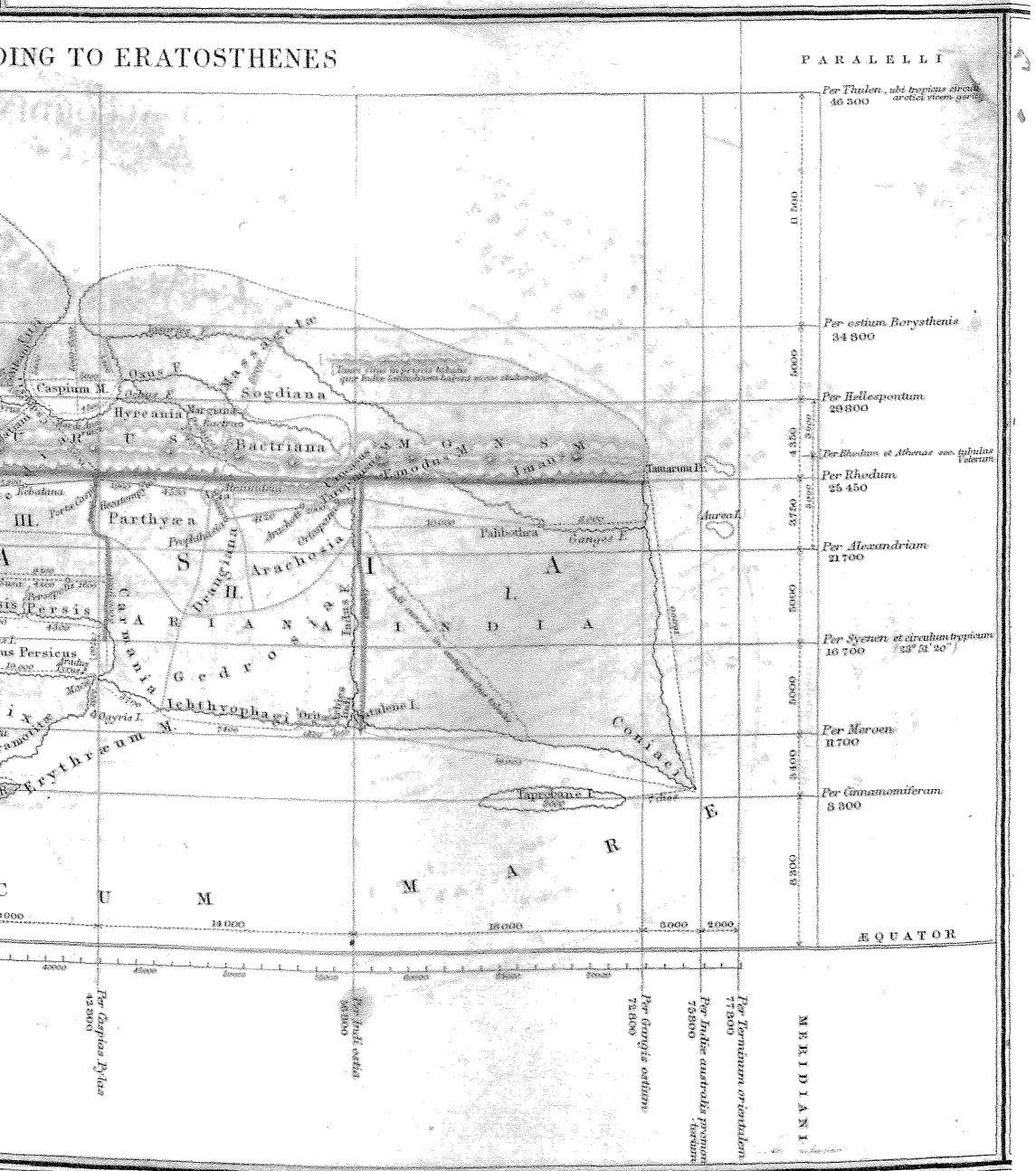
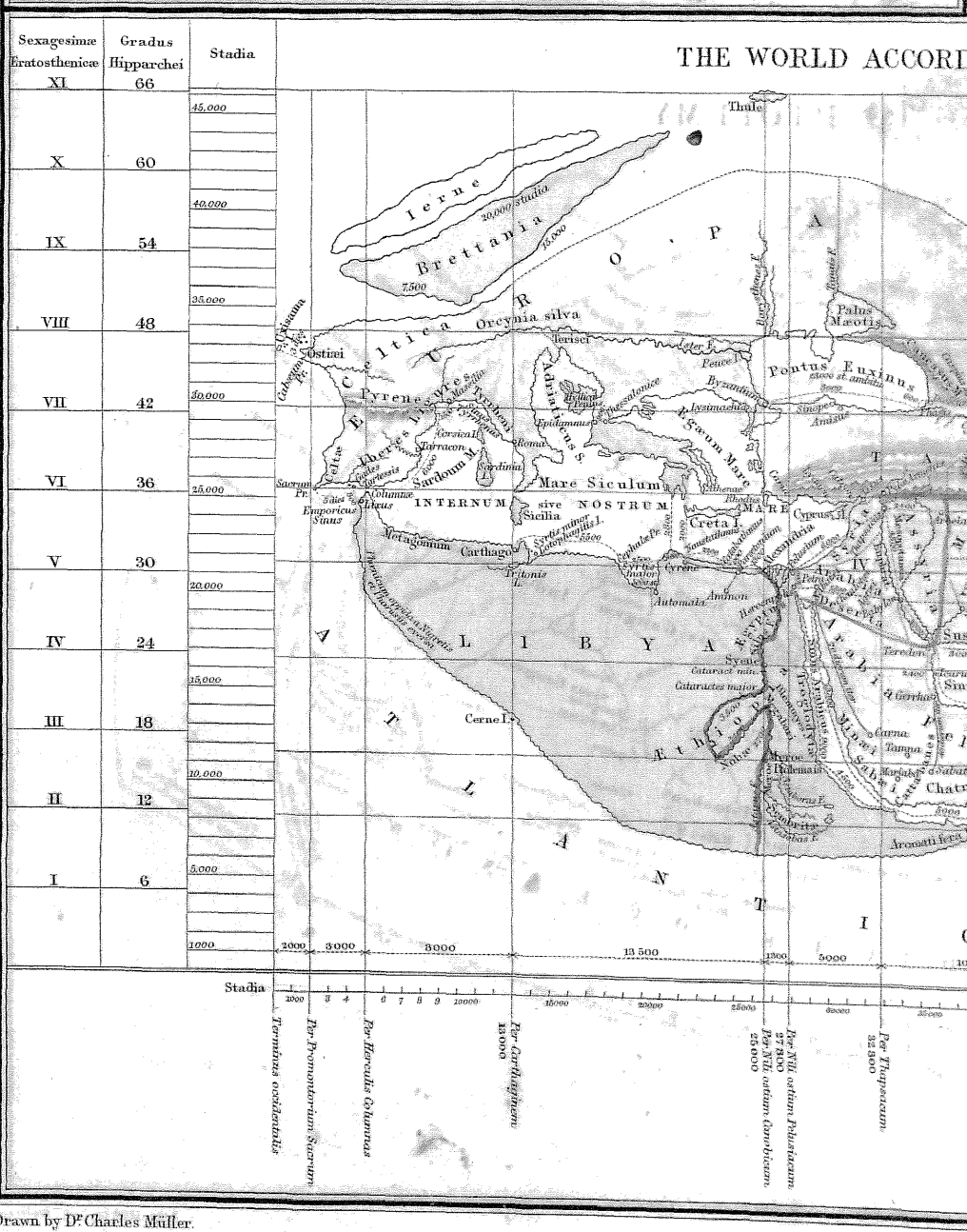
Compiled from the plan des environs de Tunis, &c. (French Admiralty Chart) par M. C. Bouchet-Rivière, 1849; from the Admiralty Chart of the Bay of Tunis by Capt. Wilkinson (1865); and from the Carte de la Régence de Tunis par Falbie et Pricot St. Marie; dépôt de la guerre, 1857. The scale of the plan is 3 miles to 1 inch.

##### CONSTANTINOPE.

The ancient city is adopted from the map of Dr. A. Dethier (1873), the modern plan from that of Josef Ritter von Scheda (1866).







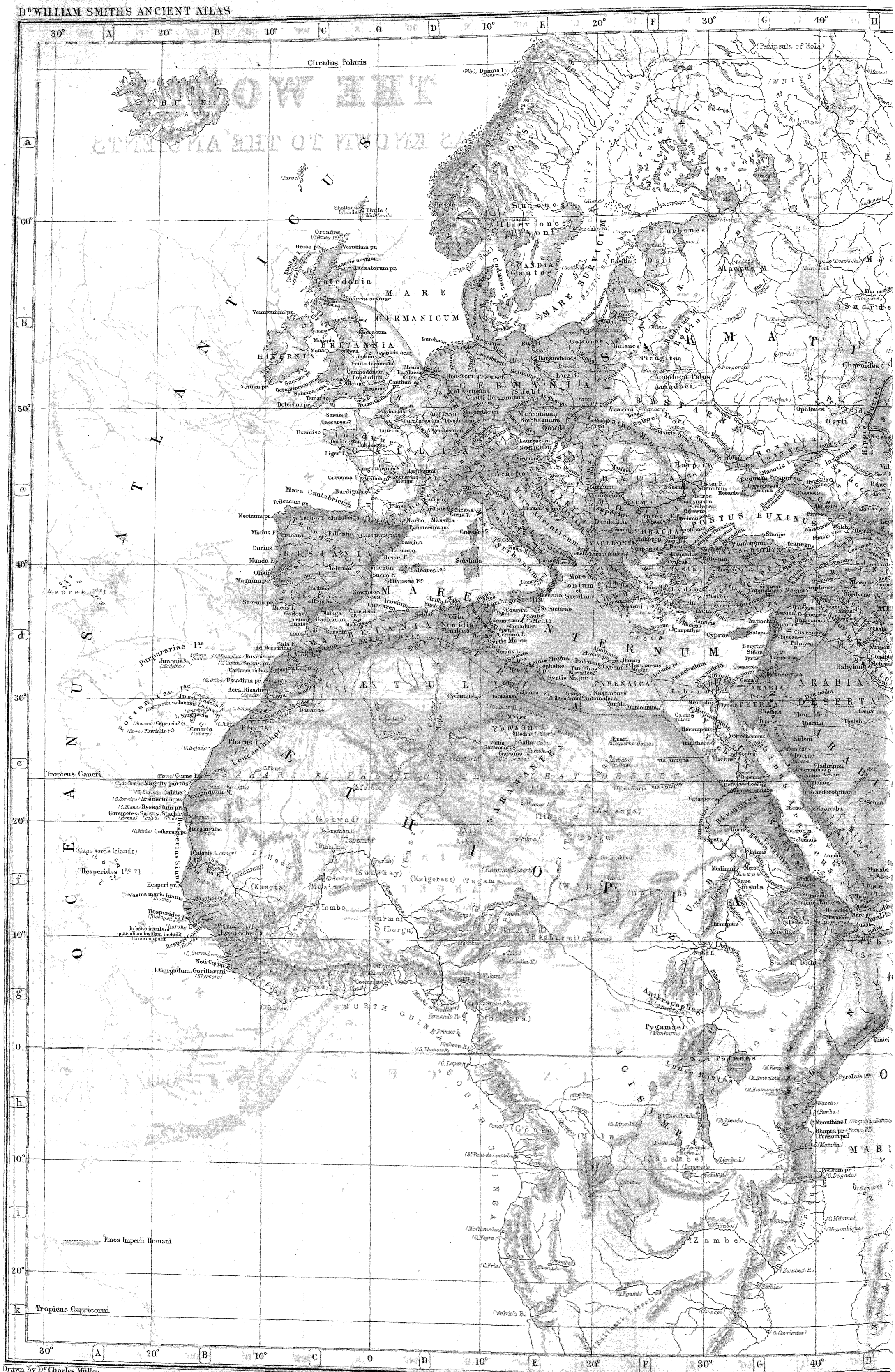




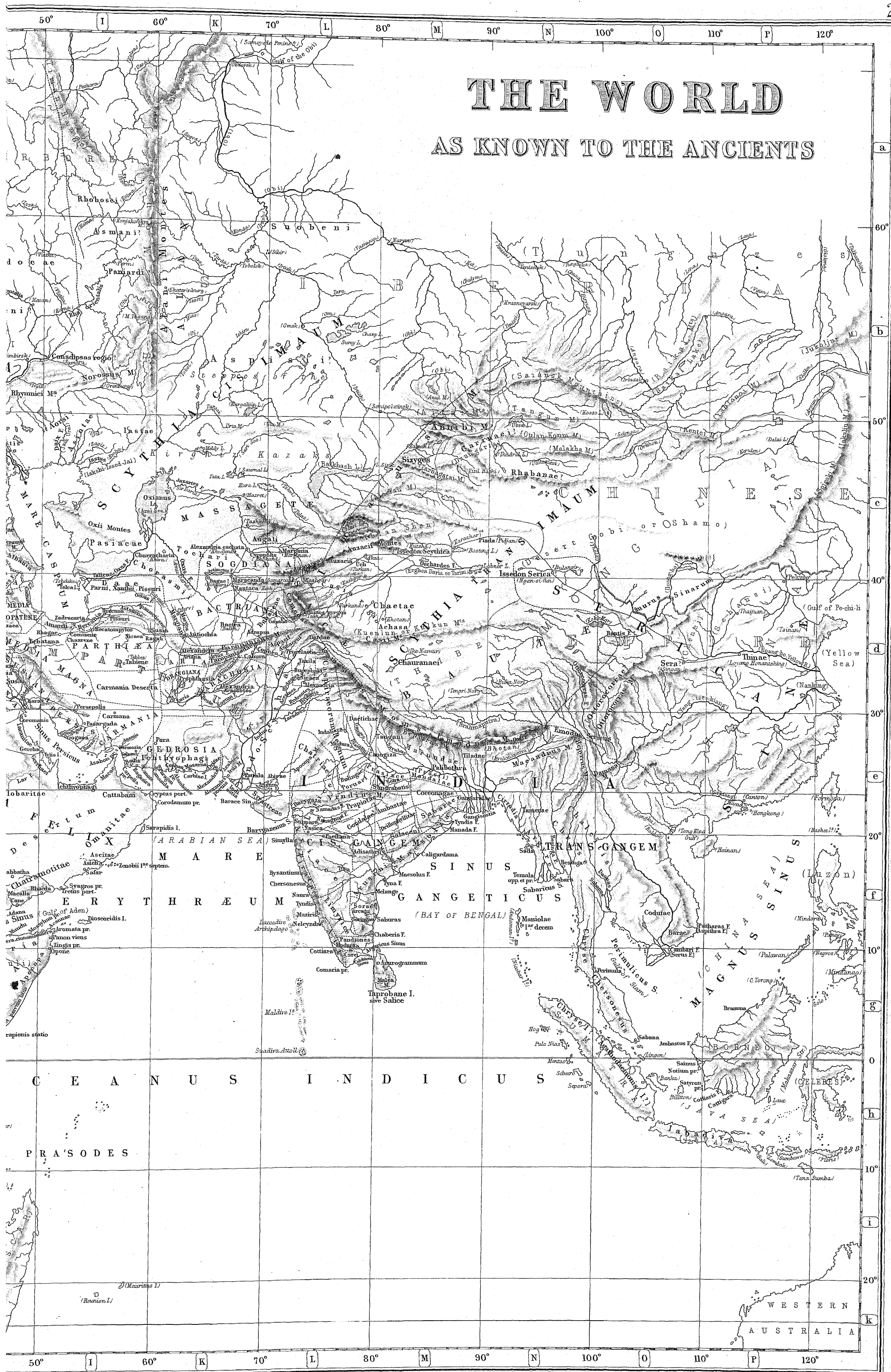






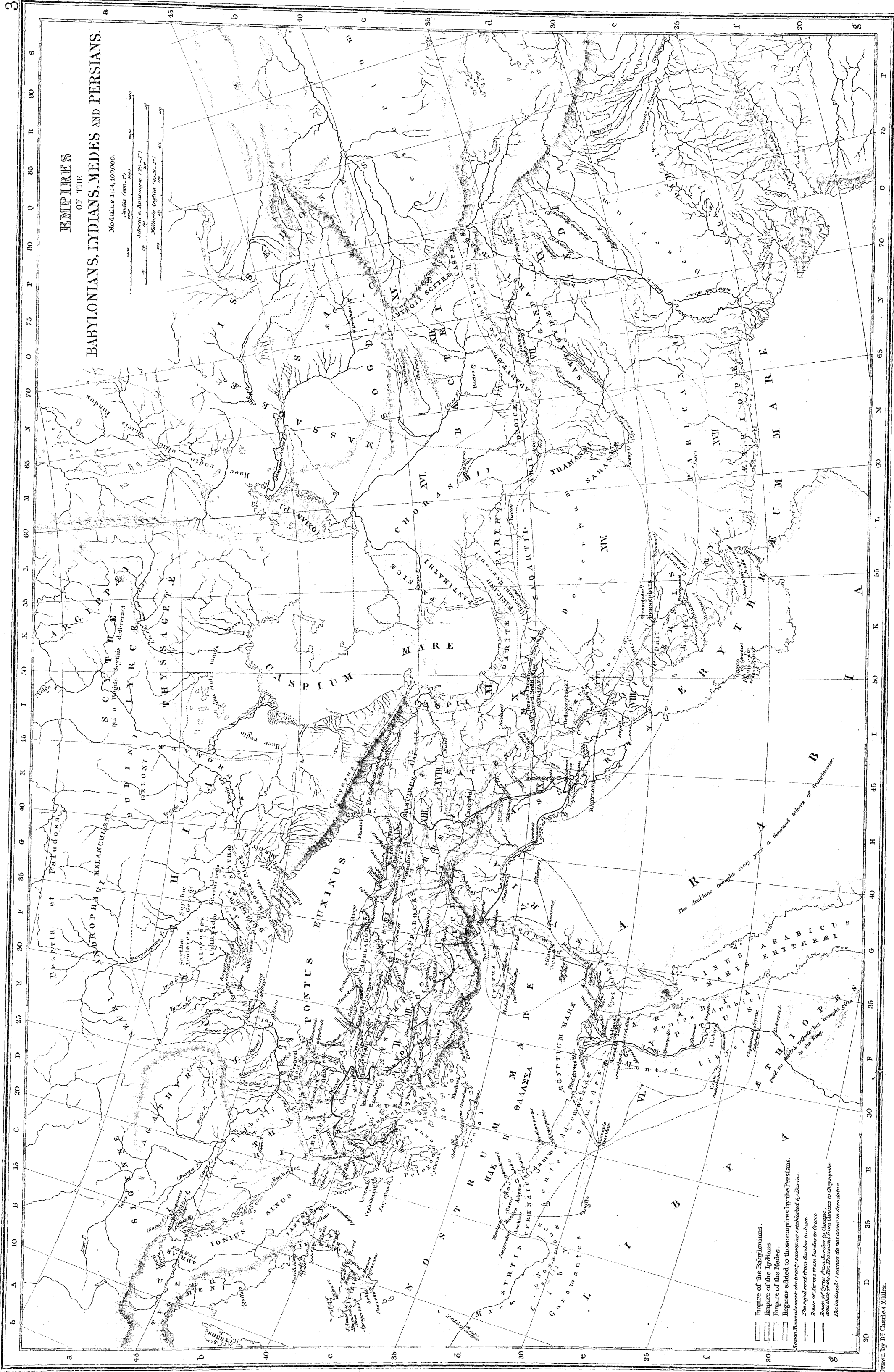






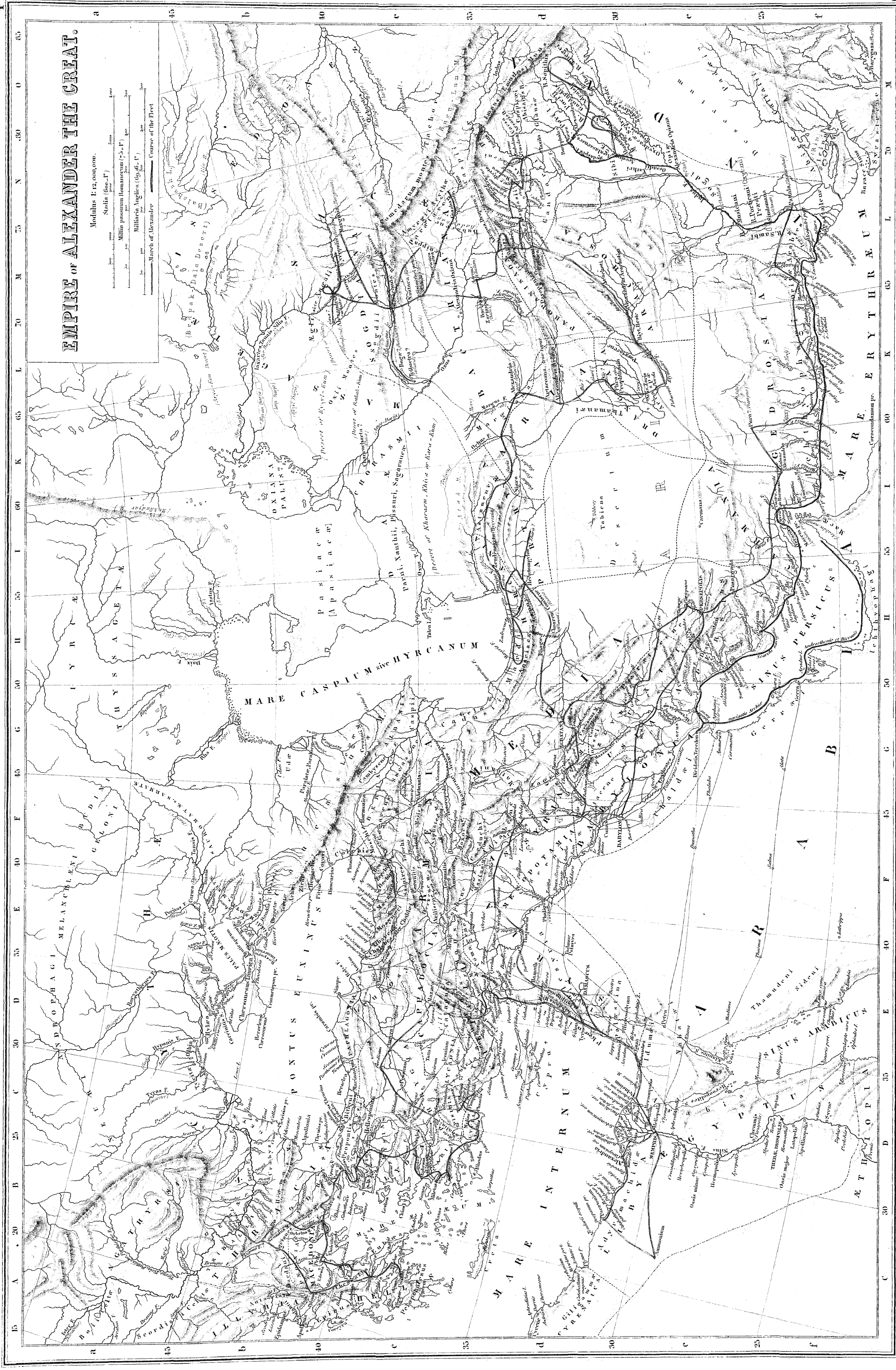












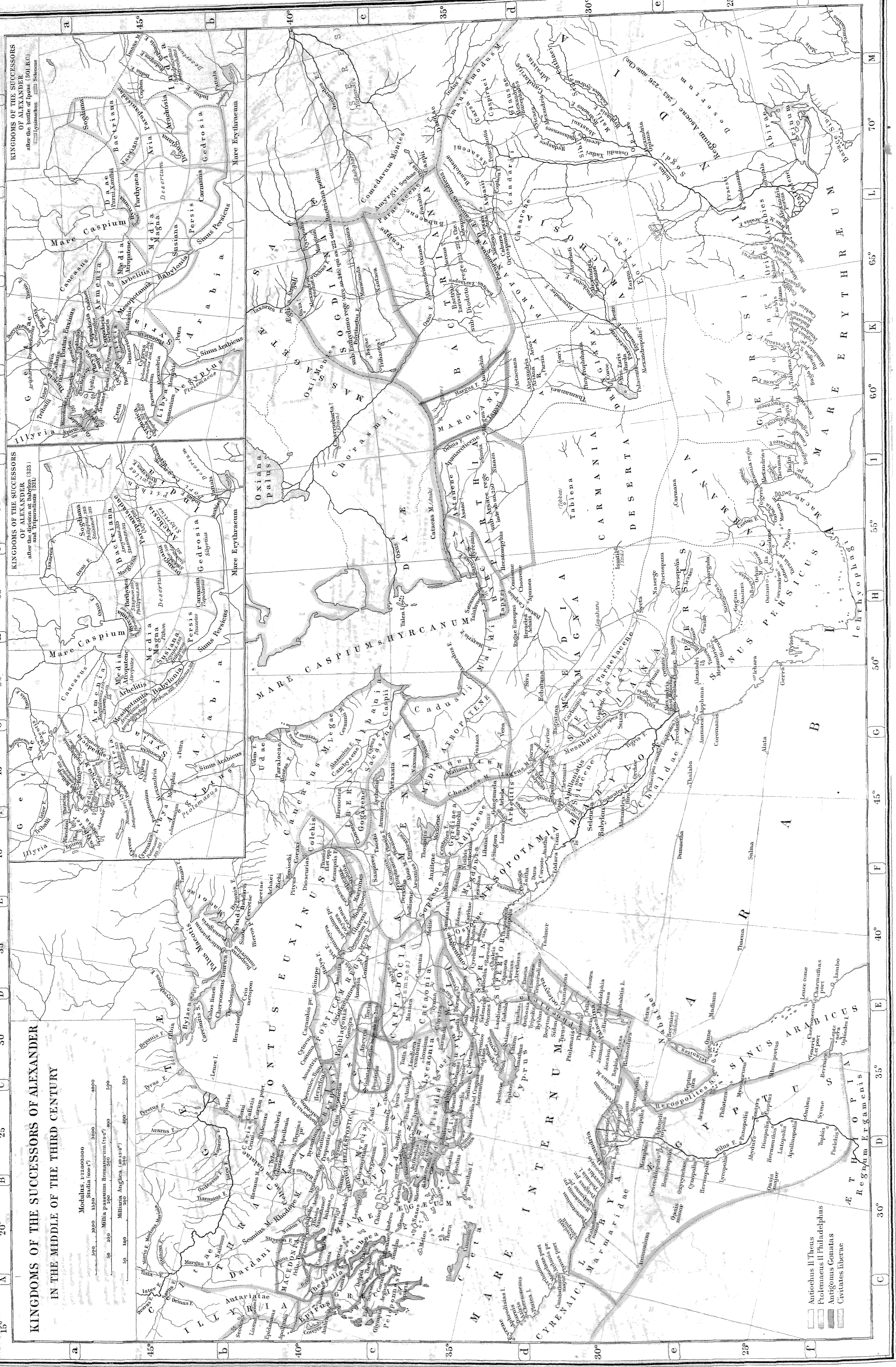
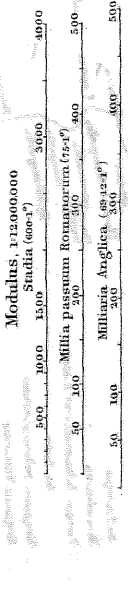


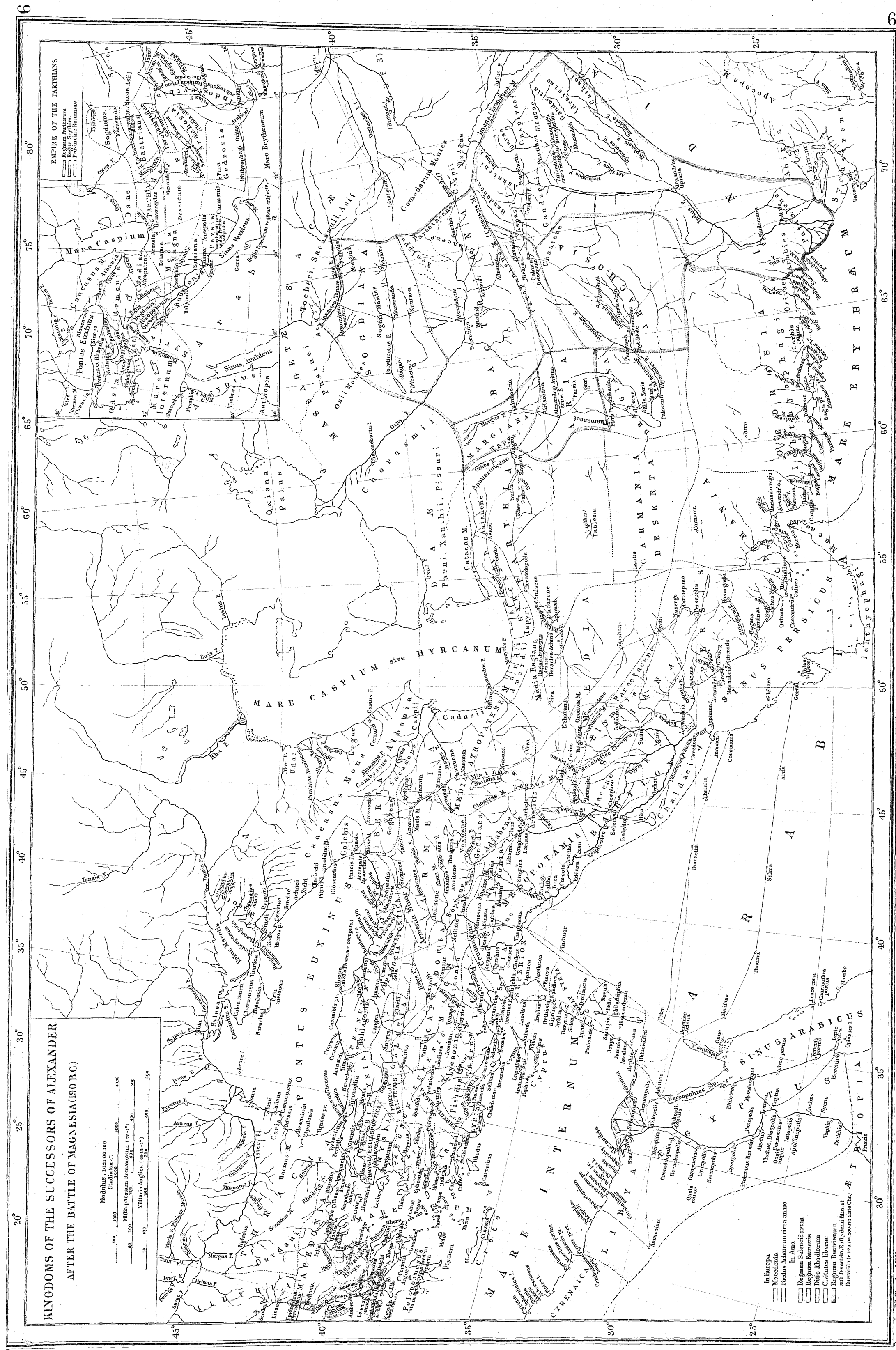






KINGDOMS OF THE SUCCESSORS OF ALEXANDER  
IN THE MIDDLE OF THE THIRD CENTURY



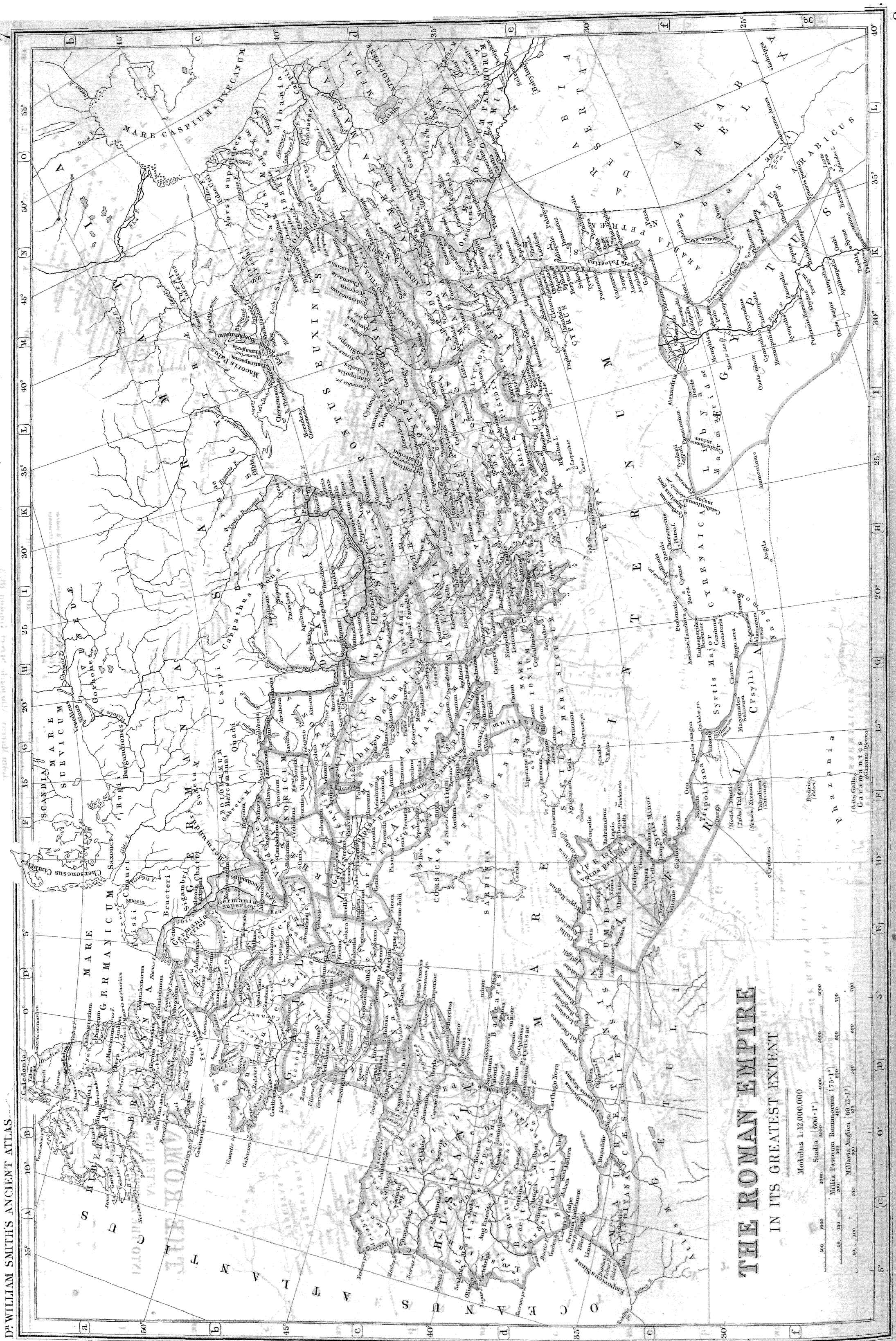




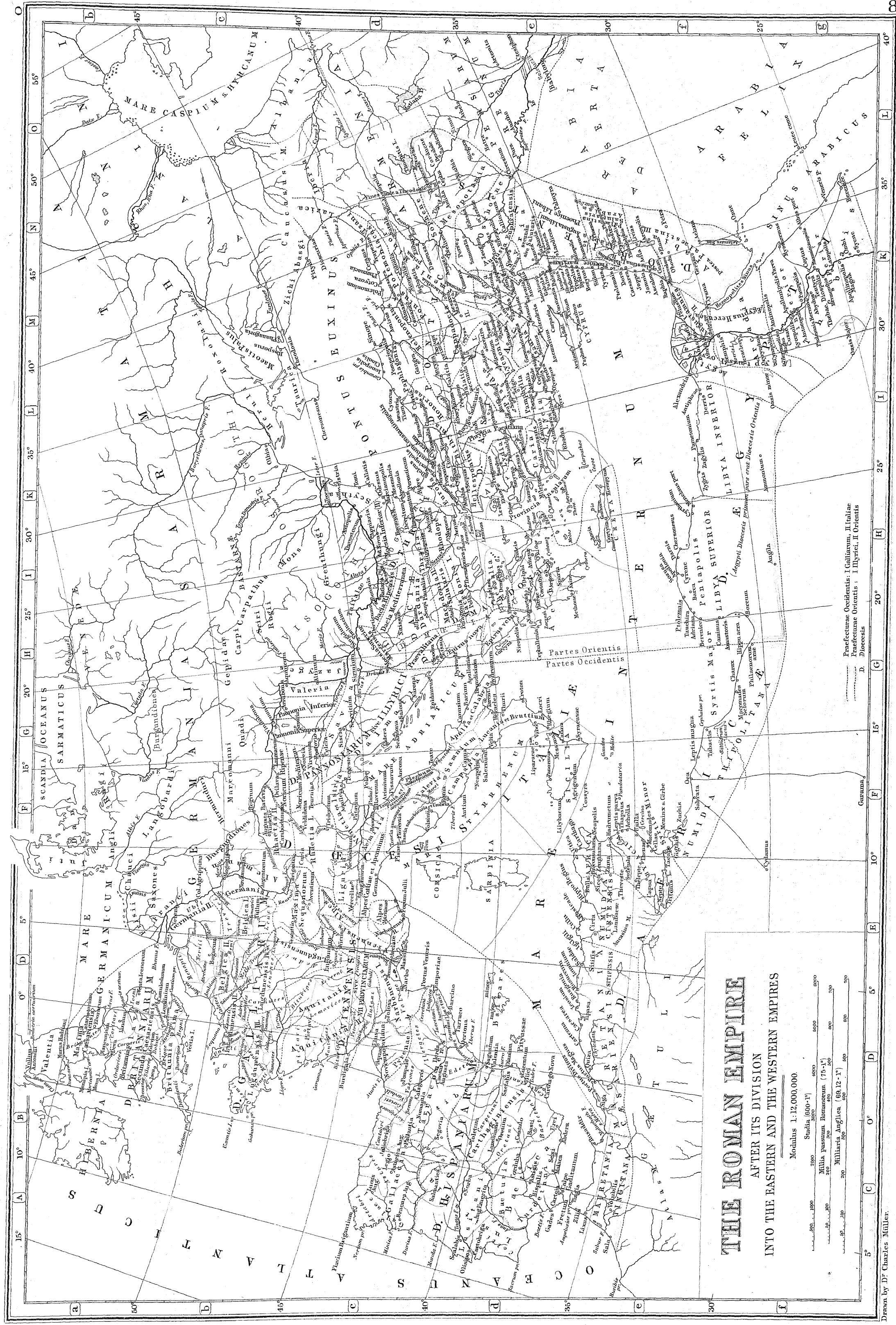












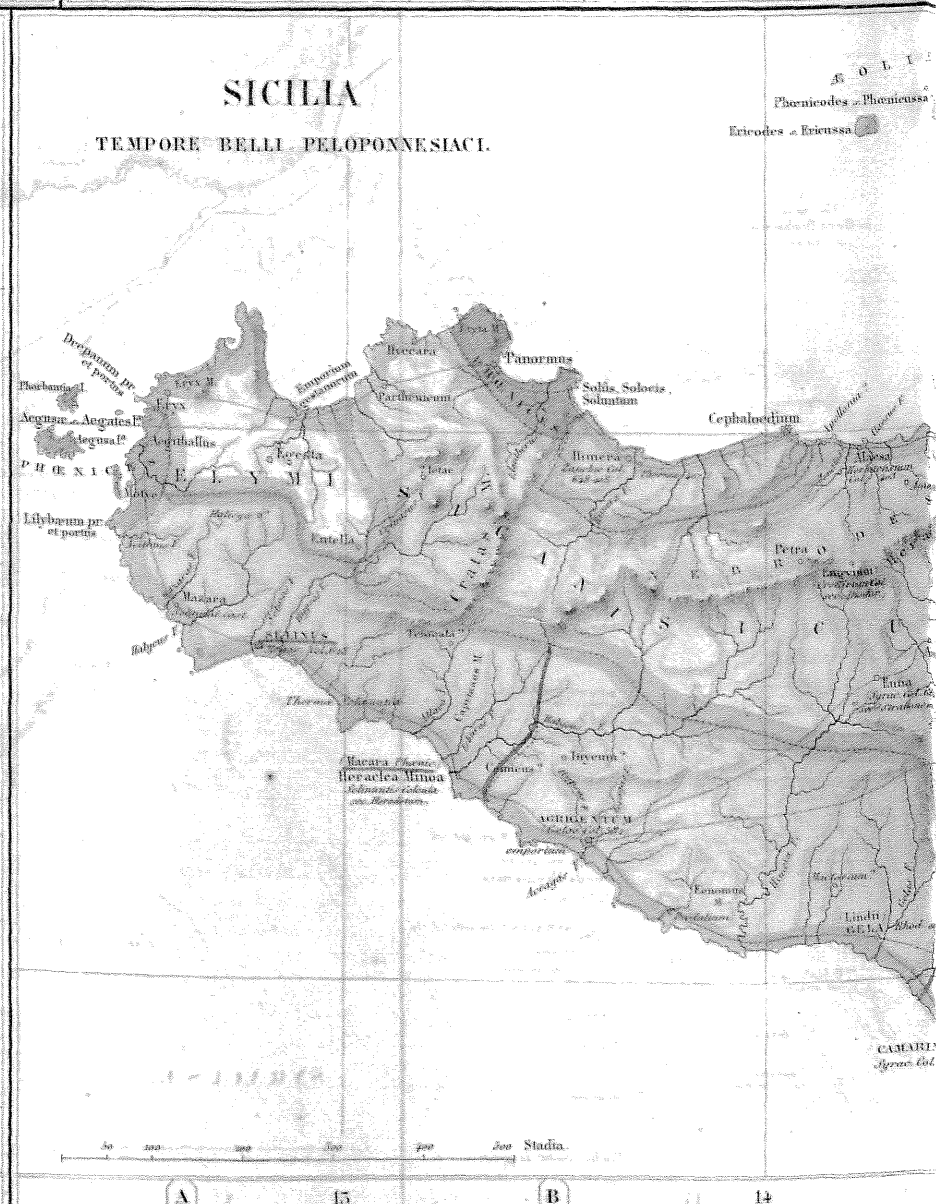
John Murray, Albemarle Street, London, 1873.















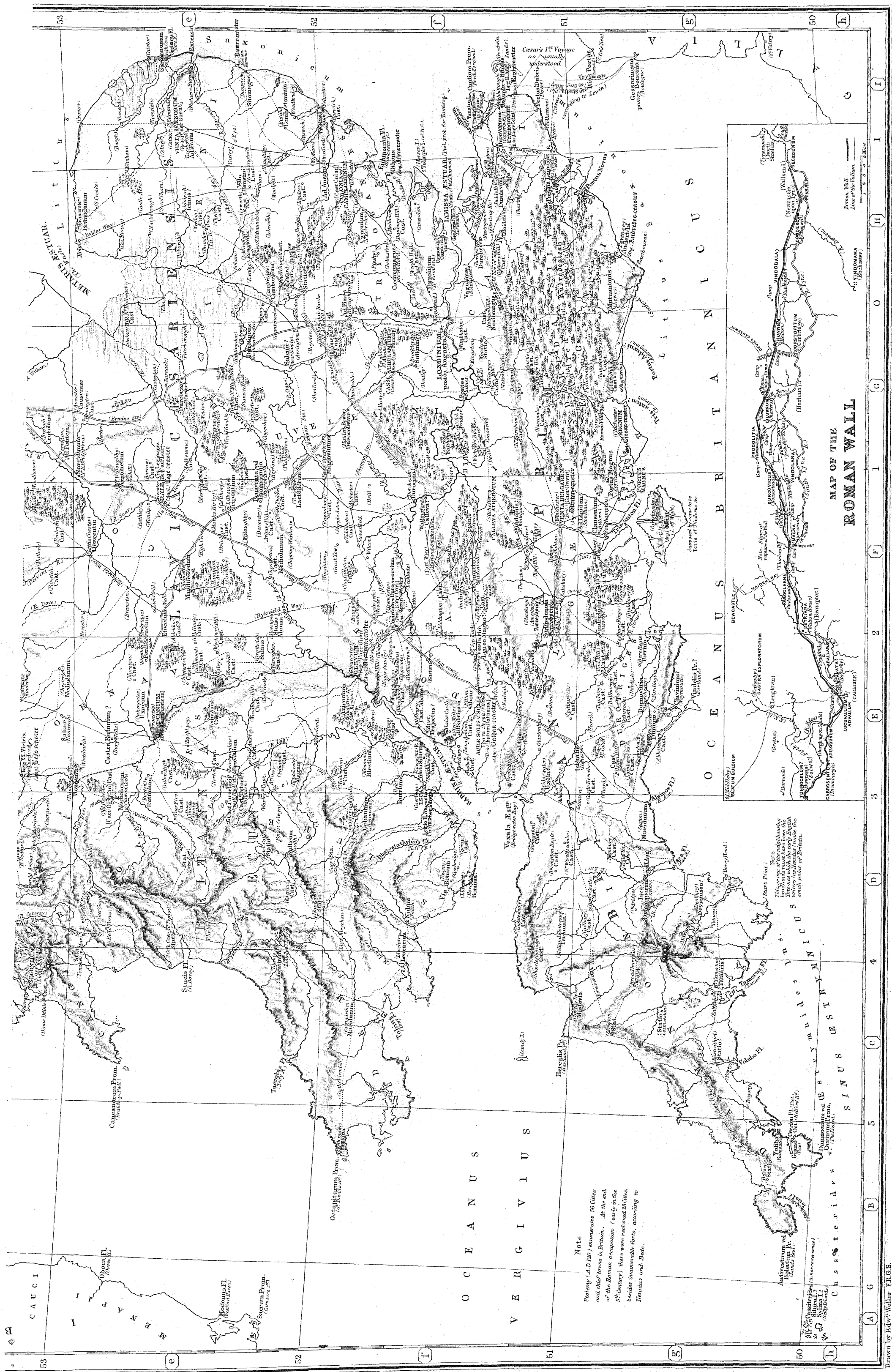












London: John Murray, Albemarle Street.





Abalaba	E c	Bodfari	D d	Camulodunum	H f	Cowbridge	D f	Fair Head	A b	Ichmold Way	G f	H e	Long Ashton	E f
Abbotsbury	E g	Bolerum Pr.	B g	Camulossesa	C a	Cowey Stakes	G e	Falnoath	B g	Ichoneth	H e	Longavicum	F e	
Aber	C d	Bolthec, near Weston	E f	Cana	H f	Coxwall Knoll	D f	Farleigh	E f	Ichmull	A a	Longus Aest.	B a	
Abercorn	D b	Bomum	D f	Caneconum prom.	B e	Crackenthorpe	E e	Farnold	G d	Ictus	F g	Lostwithel	O g	
Abergavenny	D f	Bonedward	E b	Caneconum	H f	Cramond	D b	Farnham	G d	Ictus I.	B g	Loucupbia	O c	
Abone	E f	Bonomia	I g	Cangi	C e	Creighton Castle	E b	Faversham	H f	Idle R.	F d	Lutentium	C e	
Abrayannus Sin.	C e	Borcovicus	E c	Canonium	H f	Crocolana	G d	Felzestow	I f	Ilchester	F g	Lug R.	D e	
Abus Fl.	H d	Bossens	B g	Canterbury	I f	Croft Andrey	E e	Penny Stratford	G e	Ilkley	E d	Lugavallium	E c	
Ad Ansam	H f	Botis	B b	Canti	H f	Cromer	I e	Fru Is.	F b	Illaveani	A b	Lundy I.	C f	
Ad Aquas	E f	Boulogne	I g	Cantrium Pr.	I f	Cunetio	F f	Filey	G c	Incstuthill	D a	Lune R.	E c	
Ad Fines	H f	Bowton on the Water	F f	Cantrium Pr.	I f	Cunetio	F f	Filey B.	G c	Iona	A a	Lutaduram	F d	
Ad Lapidem	F g	Boverton	D f	Cantwarabuh	I f	Cypar Angus	D a	Flamborough Hd.	G c	Ipswich	I e	Lynedey	E f	
Ad Pontem	G d	Bovium	D e	Cantyre	B b	Cyien-ceaster	F f	Flavia Caesariensis	E e	Irbys	D c	Lymne	H f	
Ad Sabrinam	E f	Boves	E c	Cantye, Mull of	B b			Flint	D d	Irchester	G e	Lynchuk	D b	
Ad Tatum	I e	Bowens	D c	Canvey I.	H f			Folkestone	I f	Isammum Pr.	B c			
Ad Taviun	D a	Boynes R.	A d	Capperton	E f			Folly Farm	F f	Isannayantia	F e			
Adle	F d	Bradwell	H f	Caput Valli	D a			Fordington	E g	Isca	D f			
Adurni Portus	G g	Brach-y-Pwll	B e	Carbantorigum	C c	Damnii	C b	Forest Colwyn	D e	Isca	D g	Magiovinium	G f	
Aesica	E c	Braceaster	H e	Carisbrooke	F g	Damnionii	B g	Forth, Fath of	E a	Isca Fl.	D g	Magis	F e	
Ailsa Craig	B b	Brandon	D e	Carisle	E c	Damnionum Pr.	B h	Forth R.	C a	Ischalis	E g	Maglovae	F c	
Aine R.	F f	Brandon	H e	Carisore Pt.	A e	Danbury Hill	H f	Fosse Way	E f F e	Isis R.	F f	Magnae	E b	
Alcanan Str.	F f	Brianodunum	H e	Carisore Pt.	A e	Danum	F d	Fosse Way	E f F e	Isle	A b	Magnae	E e	
Alamos Fl.	D g	Branston	F e	Carisore Pt.	A e	Darum	A c	Fosse Way	E f F e	Isobringantum	F e	Maudin Bower	G f	
Alauna	D a	Braughing	H f	Carisore Pt.	A e	Dart R.	D g	Fyne L.	B b	Isurium	F e	Mauden Castle	E g	
Alauna	E e	Bravonium	E e	Cassida	C c	Daventry	F e			Ithan-ceaster	H f	Mauden Way	E c	
Alauna	F d	Brach Wr.	D b	Cassida	C c	Daventry	H f			Ituna Portus	I g	Maulstone	H f	
Alauna Silva	F g	Biemenium	E e	Cassida	C c	Dawlish	E g			Ituna Aest.	D c	Maulstrey	D c	
Alaunus Fl.	F b	Biemetenraeum	D c	Cassida	C c	Deal	I f			Ivington	E e	Mauldon	H f	
Albury	G f	Biemetenraeum	D c	Castle Acre	H e	Deal	I f			Iwioth	H e	Maleos	A a	
Alcester	E e	Brent Knoll	E e	Castle Cary	D b	Dealyn Ross	C a					Maltun	G c	
Alchester	F f	East Bridgeford	G e	Castle Dykes	D b	Dee R.	D c D d					Mun. I. of	C c	
Alclunth	C b	Bridgewater	E f	Castle Dykes	F e	Delgovitia	G d					Muncetter	F e	
Aldborough	F c	Bridgewater Bay	D f	Castle Dykes	F e	Demetase	C f					Manchester	E d	
Aldeidge	E e	Bradington Bay	G c	Castle Dykes	F e	Denbury	D g					Mancheum	E d	
Alclunth	G d	Brigantes	E d	Castle Dykes	F e	Denton	G e			Jena Aest.	C c	Manchesedum	F e	
Alclunth	G d	Brigantes	E d	Castle Dykes	F e	Derwentio	D c			Judea Hill	H f	Manchesedum	F e	
Alclunth	G d	Brigantes	E d	Castle Dykes	F e	Derwentio	D c			Julian Street	E f	Manchesedum	F e	
Alclunth	G d	Brigantes	E d	Castle Dykes	F e	Derwentio	D c			Jura	B b	Manchesedum	F e	
Alclunth	G d	Brigantes	E d	Castle Dykes	F e	Derwentio	D c					Manchesedum	F e	
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Alclunth	G d	Brigantes	E d	Castle Dykes	F e	Derwentio	D c					Manchesedum	F e	
Alclunth	G d	Brigantes	E d	Castle Dykes	F e	Derwentio	D c					Manchesedum	F e	
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Alclunth	G d	Brigantes	E d	Castle Dykes	F e	Derwentio	D c					Manchesedum	F e	
Alclunth	G d	Brigantes	E d	Castle Dykes	F e	Derwentio	D c					Manchesedum	F e	
Alclunth	G d	Brigantes	E d	Castle Dykes	F e	Derwentio	D c					Manchesedum	F e	
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Alclunth	G d													

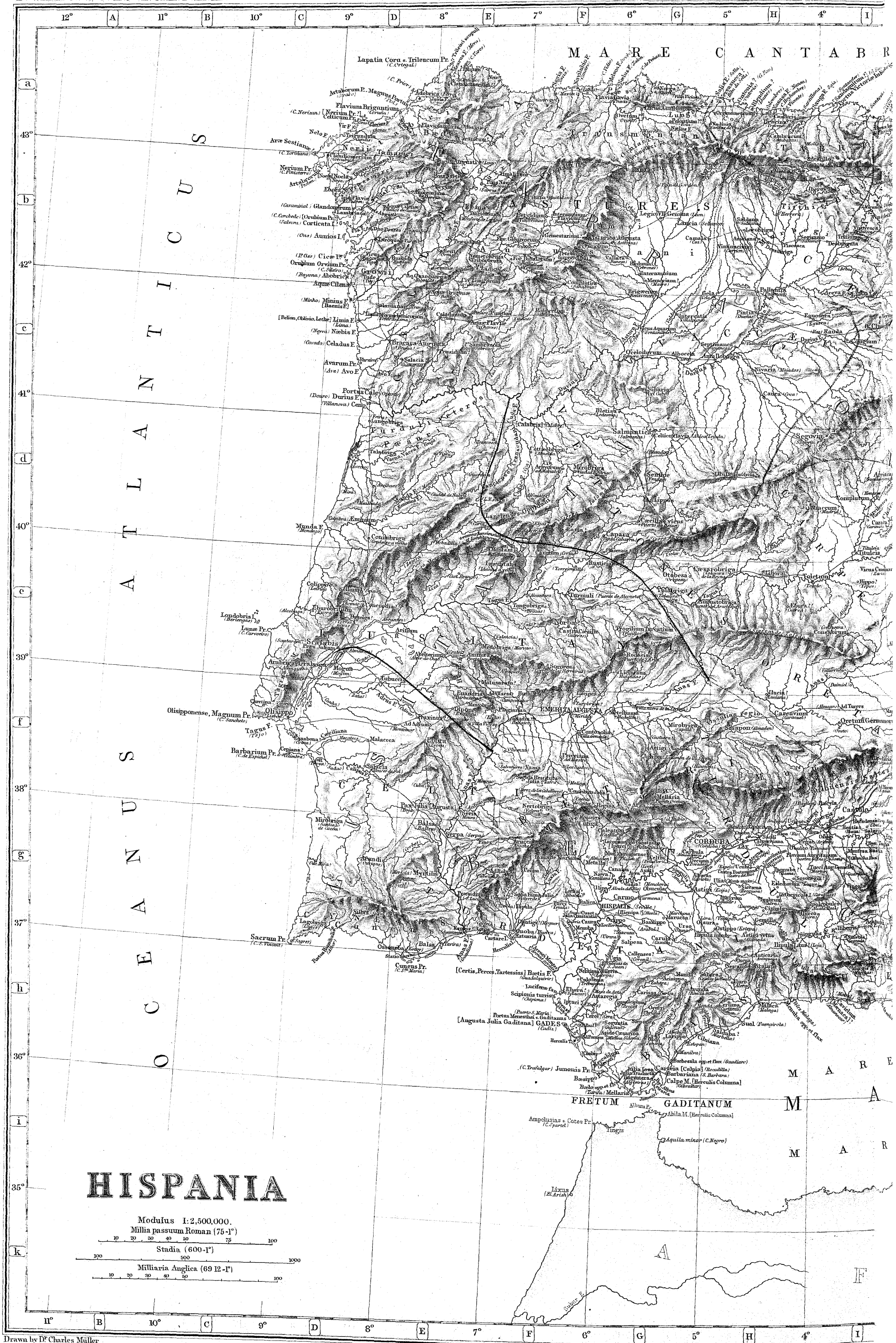
## BRITANNIA.

ii

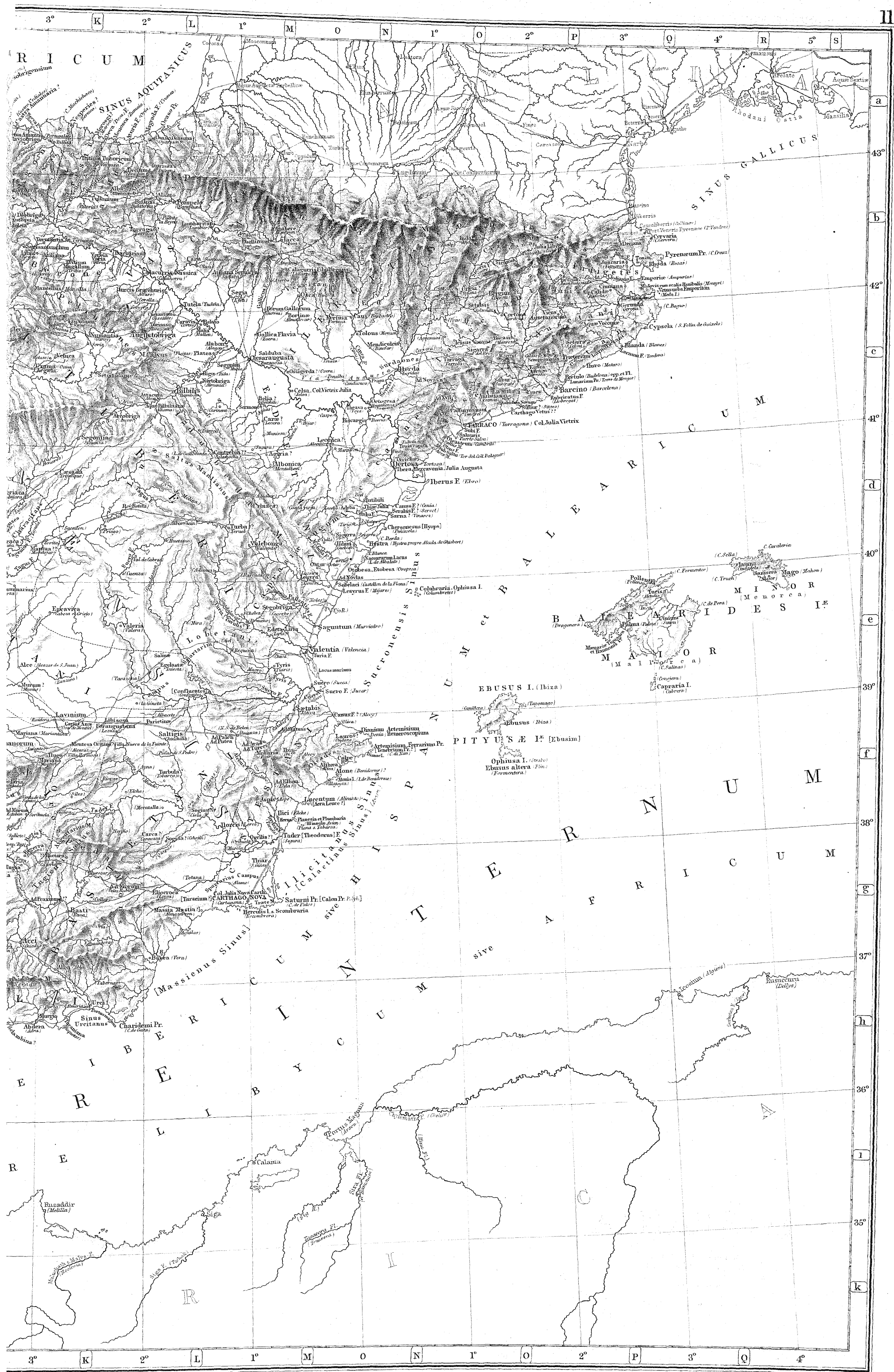
Ohcena	F d	Ratae	F c	St. Michael's Mount	B g	Stanford Br.	F c	Teme R.	D e	Vedra Fl.	F c	Wayland Smith's case	F f
Ondoveres	D d	Rathlin I.	A b	St. Valery	I g	Stangate, The	E b	Templeborough	F d	Venicones	D a	Weald Hall	H f
Ourea	D a	Raysbury	F o	Salinae	E d	Stanton	E f	Terrinon	F f	Venta Belgarum	F f	Wear R.	F c
Onwell R.	H e	Reculter	I f	Salinae	E e	Stannick	F c	Test R.	E b	Venta Iconorum	I e	Weaver R.	E d
Otadoni	E b	Reed R.	E b	Salinae	E e	Stannick	G e	Tewkes R.	F f	Venta Silurum	E f	Weeting	H e
Othona	H f	Regina	G g	Salisbury	F f	Stannice	E c	Thames R.	F f	Veratunum	E d	Weldon	G e
Ouse R.	F d G e	Regni	G g	Saltash	C g	Statio	B g	Thames R.	F f	Verigivus Oceanus	A f	Wellow	E f
Outchster	F b	Regnum	I f	Sands	I f	Steeple Aston	F f	Thames, Mouth of the	H f	Vernometum	F e	Wells	E f
Ovo Burrow	E c	Regulbium	I f	Santon	G d	Stockport	E d	Thames, I. of	I f	Vortanae	E c	Wenham	I a
Oroca R.	A o	Repta-ceaster	C c	Sarn Helen	C d	Stone Str.	G f	Thetford	H e	Verulam by St. Albans	G f	Weymouth	E g
Osbagh	H e	Reigonum	C c	Sarn Helen	C e	Stone Str.	F f	Thetford	F f	Verulamium	G f	Wharfe R.	F d
Oxnead	I e	Reigoniu- Sin	B b	Sarn Helen	D e	Stone Str.	F f	Tibburs Castle	D b	Vexala Aest.	D f	Whetacre Burgh	I d
		Rhatostathybius Fl.	D f	Sarn Susan	D e	Stoneham	F f	Tidbury Hill	F f	Via Devana	D e	Whitburrow	D c
		Rhee Walls	H f	Saxoneum Lattus	G g	Stonehenge	F f	Till R.	E b	Via Julia	D f	Whitby	G c
		Rhugodunum	E d	Saxoneum Lattus	H d	Stonesfield	E g	Tinna	E a	Victoria	C a	Whitchurch	E e
Paisley	C b	Rhobogdii	A c	Stampton	G d	Stour R.	H e	Tinna Fl.	E a	Vidotara Sinus	B b	Whitchurch	F f
Pakenham	H e	Rhobogdium Prom.	A b	Sally Islands	A h	Stour R.	H e	Tobus Fl.	C f	Villa Faustini	H e	Whitely Castle	O c
Pampocalia	F d	Ribble R.	D d	Seaford	G g	Stow Langtoft	H e	Tonsobis Fl.	C d	Vindela Pr.	E g	Whitely Castle	E c
Papeisile	D c	Richchester	E d	Sea Mills	E f	Strageth	D a	Tolupis I.	H f	Vindennus Fl.	B c	Whitely Castle	H e
Parsi	G e	Richborough	I f	Seacrobyrig	E f	Stratford L.	B c	Tommen-y-Bala	D e	Vindobala	F b	Whitely Castle	G f
Parret R.	E f	Ricina	A b	Seaton	D g	Stratford	C c	Tommen-y-Mur	C e	Vindogladia	F g	Whitely Castle	H f
Parwich	D a	Ridge Way	E g	Segedunum	F b	Stratford	I f	Toppesfield	E e	Vindolana	E c	Whitely Castle	F e
Peanfahel	D a	Ringwood	F g	Segontium	F d	Stratton	C g	Torkey	G d	Vindomis	F c	Whitely Castle	F c
Peddar Way	H e	Ritupis	I f	Segontium	C d	Stratton	E d	Torwood	D g	Vindomora	E c	Whitely Castle	C c
Peneltun	D a	Risingham	E e	Seiont R.	C o	Stratton	E e	Totness	D g	Vinovia	B c	Whitely Castle	C c
Pengaul	D a	Rochester	F e	Selgovae	D d	Stratton	E e	Toucester	E b	Voluba Fl.	C g	Whitely Castle	F f
Pennocricium	E e	Rochester	H f	Setantiorum Portus	D d	Sturges Fl.	C e	Toucester	E b	Voluntii	A c	Whitely Castle	F f
Pendrich	F d	Rodning R.	H f	Seteia Aest	E e	Sullomacae	H f	Toucester	E b	Voreda Cast.	E c	Whitely Castle	F f
Porth	G e	Rodning R.	H f	Sever R.	E f	Susura	A b	Toucester	E b	Vyrnwy R.	D e	Whitely Castle	F f
Peterborough	E c	Romansleyh Rudge	C g	Sever R.	E b	Swaffham	H e	Toucester	E b			Whitely Castle	F f
Petiana	G d	Romford	H f	Sever R.	E b	Swale R.	F c	Toucester	E b			Whitely Castle	F f
Petuaia	H g	Rother R.	H f	Sever R.	E b	Swine	G d	Toucester	E b			Whitely Castle	F f
Pevensey	G e	Rothley	G d	Sever R.	E b	Syha I.	A h	Toucester	E b			Whitely Castle	F f
Paddington	G e	Roxby	E c	Sever R.	E b			Toucester	E b			Whitely Castle	F f
Pierce Bridge	F c	Roycross	G e	Sever R.	E b			Toucester	E b			Whitely Castle	F f
Pilgrims Way	E f	Royton	G e	Sever R.	E b			Toucester	E b			Whitely Castle	F f
Pilsden Hill	E b	Rum	I f	Sever R.	E b			Toucester	E b			Whitely Castle	F f
Pirn	E f	Rushbury	E e	Sever R.	E b			Toucester	E b			Whitely Castle	F f
Pitmead	H f	Rutchester	F b	Sever R.	E b			Toucester	E b			Whitely Castle	F f
Pleshy	D e	Rutunum	D e	Sever R.	E b			Toucester	E b			Whitely Castle	F f
Plunlimmon	E c	Rutunum	I f	Sever R.	E b			Toucester	E b			Whitely Castle	F f
Plumpton Wall	E c	Rutunum	I f	Sever R.	E b			Toucester	E b			Whitely Castle	F f
Pons Ailun	F c	Ruyton	B b	Sever R.	E b			Toucester	E b			Whitely Castle	F f
Ponsonby	D c	Ryan L.	H g	Sever R.	E b			Toucester	E b			Whitely Castle	F f
Porchester	F g	Rye	H g	Sever R.	E b			Toucester	E b			Whitely Castle	F f
Port Way	F f	Ryland Way	F e	Sever R.	E b			Toucester	E b			Whitely Castle	F f
Port-moor	B f			Sever R.	E b			Toucester	E b			Whitely Castle	F f
Portland	E g			Sever R.	E b			Toucester	E b			Whitely Castle	F f
Portsbury	E f			Sever R.	E b			Toucester	E b			Whitely Castle	F f
Por us Dubr's	I f	Sabrina Aest.	D f	Sever R.	E b			Toucester	E b			Whitely Castle	F f
Portus Lemans	H f	Sacrum Prom.	A e	Sever R.	E b			Toucester	E b			Whitely Castle	F f
Portus Magnus	F g	St. Abbs Head	E a	Sever R.	E b			Toucester	E b			Whitely Castle	F f
Portus Novus	H g	St. Andrews	D d	Sever R.	E b			Toucester	E b			Whitely Castle	F f
Potters, Rom n	H f	St. Asaph	E f	Sever R.	E b			Toucester	E b			Whitely Castle	F f
Practonium	G d	St. Cerny	H e	Sever R.	E b			Toucester	E b			Whitely Castle	F f
Pretonium	E b	St. Creake	H e	Sever R.	E b			Toucester	E b			Whitely Castle	F f
Priocotina	E b	St. David's Head	B f	Sever R.	E b			Toucester	E b			Whitely Castle	F f
Pulborough	G g	St. George's Hill	G f	Sever R.	E b			Toucester	E b			Whitely Castle	F f
		St. John's pt.	B c	Sever R.	E b			Toucester	E b			Whitely Castle	F f











Engraved by Edw. Weller





## HISPANIA.

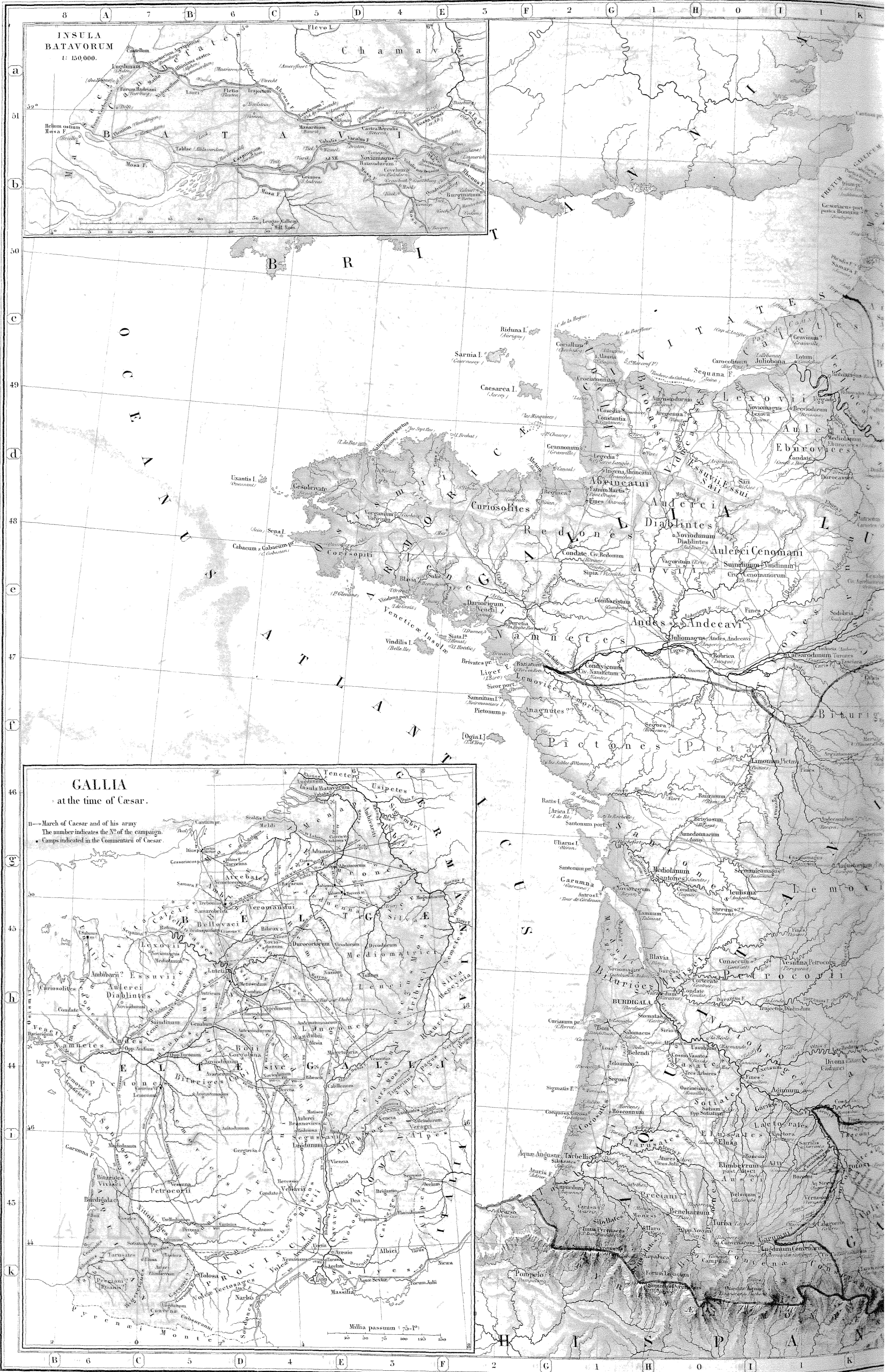
Abbreviations C Capo. F. Flumen. I Insula. L Lacus, Lago M. Mons P. Portus Pr. Promontorium R. River T Templum

Abdera	I h	Amphelusius Pr	F i	Bactica	E g	Calpus F.	D f	Charidem Pr.	K h	Douro	G o	Giene	H g
Abeltoium	E e	Amponus	Q b	Bactis F.	F h	Callenses	G g	Chares	E o	Dracina	H a	Gizonza	G h
Abila M	G 1	Anabeco	M b	Betis F.	I f	Calon Pr.	M g	Chelif	N 1	Dragonina	P e	Gizon	G a
Abila	K g	Anacaput	K f	Betulo Opp et Fl.	P c	Calpe	M f	Chelra	L e	Duchas	H c	Gneta, la	K e
Abolnica	C b	Anas F.	E f	Betulia	F f	Calpe M.	G h	Chersonesus	N d	Ducno	K c	Glandomirum	O b
Abolnus	D e	Anas F.	E h	Buca	I g	Calpa	G h	Chinchilla	L f	Duo Pontes	D b	Glanda	I g
Acatuca	I g	Anas F.	G e	Baqur C.	Q c	Calpurniana	H g	Chiphona	F h	Durnus F.	D c	Grony	I g
Acci	N d	Anas F.	H e	Belaquer, Coll de	N c	Calvus M.	K c	Chiva	M e	Durnus F.	F c	Guadalajara	I d
Acer M.	I g	Andora	O b	Baleaueum Mare	O e	Camala	G b	Chytina	C f	Durnus F.	G c	Guadalcanar	L e
Acinippo	G h	Anduray	H f	Baleandes I'	P e	Camahago	H a	Chylemath F.	N 1	Durnus F.	H c	Guadalcanal	G f
Acta Louce	M f	Antequera	H g	Baleas Minor	P e	Cambraueum	H a	Cice I'	C b	Durnus F.	K c	Guadalcanar	I f
Ad Adum	E f	Antequia	I b	Baleas Major	Q e	Cambria	O d	Cies I'	C b	Durnus F.	K c	Guadalupe	H f
Ad Aias	G g	Anticaria	H g	Balazao	E g	Cambria	H a	Cicea	L f	Ebellinum	M b	Guadalupe	F h
Ad Aias	L f	Anti-tana	O e	Balsa	E g	Cambrodon	O b	Cilniana	G h	Eborca	C f	Guadalupe	H d
Ad Centuriones	P b	Anzongo	M b	Balsa	E g	Campouayor	E f	Cimbis	F h	Eborca	C b	Guadalupe	L e
Ad x (Decumum)	II g	Aque Augusto Tar-	L a	Banda	E c	Canama	G g	Cinca F.	N b	Eborca	F h	Guadalupe	F g
Ad Ellum	M f	bellico	L a	Banda	E c	Candassos	N c	Cinca F.	N c	Ebro	O d	Guadalupe	E h
Ad Flaximum	I g	Aque Bulbitanoe	L c	Banca	F b	Caneio	F a	Cinca	N c	Ebro	O d	Guadalupe-menor	I g
Ad Lappos	G d	Aque Calulo	P b	Banolas	P b	Canete la Real	G h	Cinnum	Q e	Eburobritium	D e	Guadalupe	G h
Ad Morum	I f	Aque Cilenae	C c	Baños de Cuntis	D b	Canguis de Onis	G a	Cinniana	P b	Ebusim	O f	Guadalupe	H h
Ad Morum	K g	Aque Cilenae	D b	Barbariana	G h	Cania	D f	Cintra	C f	Ebusus	O f	Guadalupe	G g
Ad Novas	N c	Aque Convenaium	N a	Barbariana	K b	Canallera	O e	Cisumbium	H g	Ebusus altera	O f	Guadalupe	K d
Ad Novlas	I f	Aque Flavio	E c	Barbanium Pr.	C f	Cantabri	H a	Cinul de Nubri	E d	Ebusus I	O e	Guadalupe	I g
Ad Novlas	M d	Aque Onesio	N b	Barbatio	N c	Cantabueum Mare	F a	Cinul Rodrigo	F d	Ebusus I	O e	Guadalupe	I g
Ad Palen	L f	Aque Ongenae	E c	Barbata	K g	Canta ruya	M d	Cindadela	Q e	Edeta	M e	Guadalupe	E d
Ad Pontem	F h	Aque Quaiquerne	D b	Barbarena	E f	Cantillana	F g	Civitas Aiarorum	F d	Eletani	M c	Guadalupe	O c
Ad Putea	L f	Aque Sextue	S a	Barbesula F.	G h	Canus F.	M f	Civitas Consonanorum	O a	Edulius M.	N b	Guadalupe	D c
Ad Rubras	E g	Aque Siceo	O a	Barbesula Opp. et F.	G h	Canus F.	N d	Civitas Lamicum	E b	Egala	K b	Guadalupe	M c
Ad septem aras	E f	Aque Voconis	P c	Barcelona	P c	Capara	F d	Claudomelum	C b	Egelasto	O e	Guadalupe	M c
Ad XVII (Septimum Decumum)	N e	Aquitanicus Sinus	K a	Bateimo	P c	Capilla	G f	Clandonemum	E a	Egelasto	L e	Guadalupe	K g
Ad Sorores	F e	Aradul	G g	Baiea	L g	Capori	D b	Clodianus F.	P b	Egera	O e	Guadalupe	D e
Ad Statuas	M f	Arabiga	C e	Baracas	L d	Capraria I.	O e	Clunia	I o	Egera	H c	Guadalupe	P e
Ad Tuies	I f	Araceli	K b	Basillipo	G g	Caprasie jugum	M e	Coca	F d	Elche	K f	Guadalupe	N f
Ad Tuies	L f	Aracello	H a	Bastetani	K g	Caria	L b	Coca	H c	Elche	M f	Guadalupe	I d
Ad Tuies	L f	Ara Sesianoe	C a	Basti	K g	Carabuy	I g	Cocosa	L a	Elche	M f	Guadalupe	K d
Ad Tuies	H f	Aiandi	D g	Bastuli	G h	Caraca	I d	Coinbra	D d	Elche	M f	Guadalupe	I d
Ad Tuies	M d	Araguit	K b	Baylen	H f	Caracuel	H f	Coinbra	C f	Elche	M f	Guadalupe	K d
Ad Tuies	L d	Aratipe	H h	Bayona	C b	Carac	M e	Coinbra	D d	Elche	M f	Guadalupe	K d
Ad Tuies	D a	Aratipe	I b	Bayza	K g	Caracul	C b	Coinbra	C f	Elche	M f	Guadalupe	K d
Ad Tuies	I h	Aratipe	K c	Beatia	I f	Caracul	C b	Coinbra	C f	Elche	M f	Guadalupe	K d
Ad Tuies</													

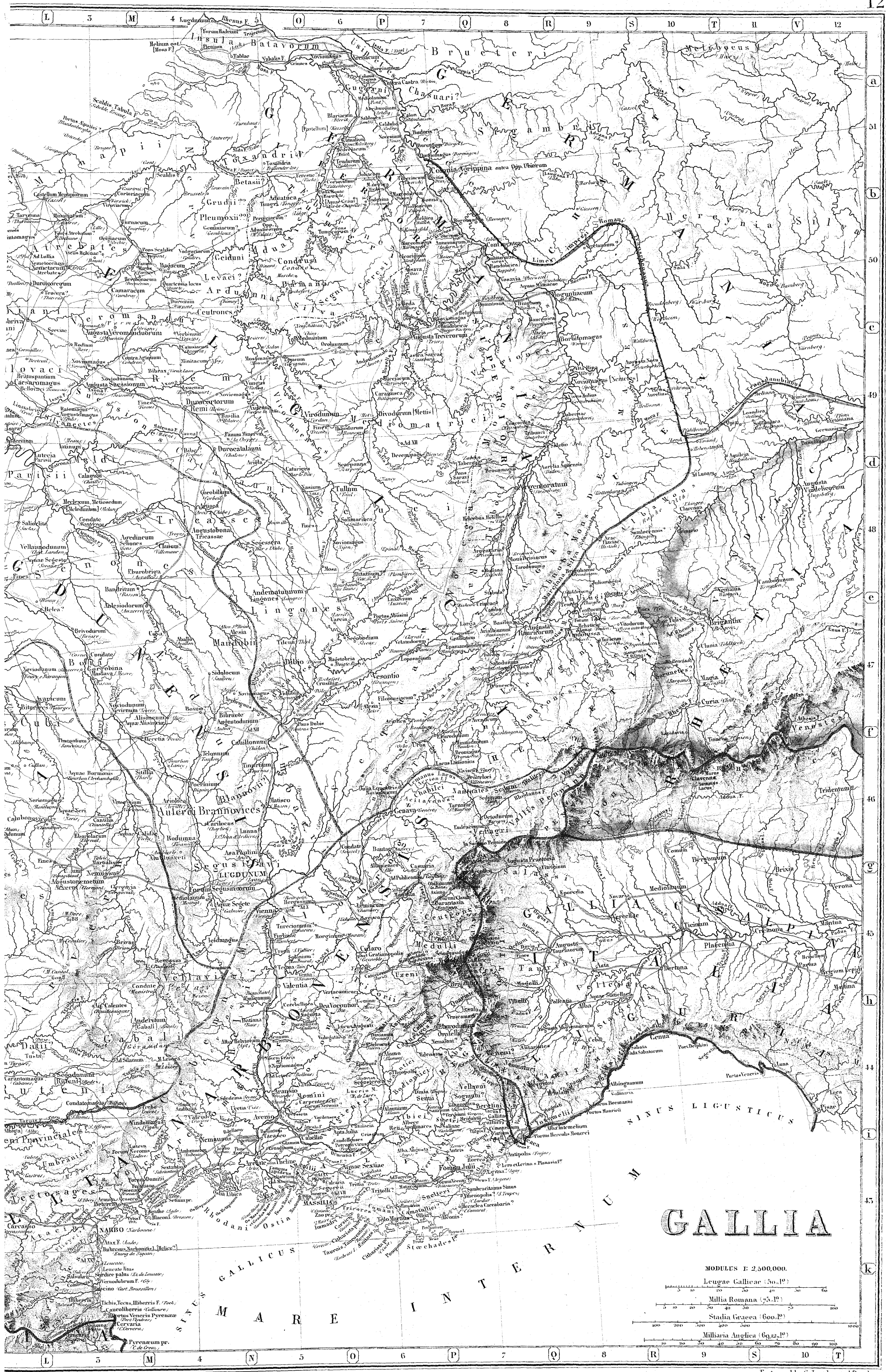
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street, London, 1872.





GALLIA.

Abbreviations . C Cap. F. Flumen. I. Insula, Isle. L. Lacus. M Mons. R River. Port. Portus. Pi. Promontorium.

<i>Aa</i>	L b	<i>Amblève</i>	O b	<i>Atax F.</i>	M i	<i>Bellegarde</i>	L k	<i>Cabasse</i>	P i	<i>Chur</i>	S f	<i>Dibio</i>	O a
<i>Aar</i>	Q e	<i>Ambluareti</i>	M g	<i>Ateja F.</i>	K b	<i>Belle Ile</i>	E e	<i>Cabelho</i>	O i	<i>Cicé C.</i>	O i	<i>Die</i>	O h
<i>Aar</i>	Q f	<i>Amboise</i>	K e	<i>Athenopolis</i>	P i	<i>Bellintum</i>	N i	<i>Cabillonum</i>	N f	<i>Ciron</i>	H h	<i>Dieppe</i>	O h
<i>Aballo</i>	M e	<i>Ambrones</i>	Q f	<i>Athesis F.</i>	T f	<i>Bellovac</i>	K c	<i>Cadurei</i>	K h	<i>Cité</i>	P e	<i>Dieuze</i>	P d
<i>Abbeville</i>	K b	<i>Ambrus</i>	N i	<i>Atlanticus Oceanus</i>	B c	<i>Belsinum</i>	I i	<i>Ceresi</i>	P b	<i>Citharista port.</i>	O i	<i>Digne</i>	P h
<i>Abnoba Mons</i>	Q e	<i>Ambrussum</i>	N i	<i>Atiebatas</i>	L b	<i>Benacus L.</i>	T g	<i>Caesao</i>	P h	<i>Citharista pr.</i>	O i	<i>Digon</i>	M f
<i>Abrincatui</i>	G d	<i>Amicus</i>	L c	<i>Atures</i>	H i	<i>Beneharnum</i>	H i	<i>Caesarea I.</i>	F c	<i>Clan R.</i>	I f	<i>Dyon</i>	O e
<i>Accion L.</i>	P f	<i>Ansoldungen</i>	Q f	<i>Aturis F.</i>	G i	<i>Beretini</i>	P i	<i>Caesariodunum</i>	I e	<i>Clanum</i>	M d	<i>Dinan</i>	F d
<i>Acitavenes</i>	P f	<i>Anagnutes</i>	F f	<i>Aturis F.</i>	H i	<i>Berger Wachen</i>	P c	<i>Caesaromagus</i>	L c	<i>Clavenna</i>	S d	<i>Dinant</i>	O i
<i>Acetodunum</i>	L f	<i>Anatili</i>	N i	<i>Atube</i>	N d	<i>Bergne</i>	O i	<i>Cathors</i>	K h	<i>Classius F.</i>	M i	<i>Dinant</i>	N b
<i>Acionus L.</i>	R e	<i>Andecamulm</i>	K f	<i>Atuloc, M. d'</i>	L h	<i>Bergintum</i>	P g	<i>Calagornis</i>	K i	<i>Clavenna</i>	S f	<i>Dinard</i>	P h
<i>Acunum</i>	N h	<i>Andecavi</i>	H e	<i>Aucalo F.</i>	O i	<i>Bergomum</i>	S g	<i>Calagum</i>	M d	<i>Clennus F.</i>	I f	<i>Diodurum</i>	K d
<i>Ad vi (sextum)</i>	I i	<i>Andematunnum (Lm- gones)</i>	O e	<i>Avch</i>	I i	<i>Bergusium</i>	O g	<i>Calaic</i>	K b	<i>Clermont</i>	L g	<i>Diohandum</i>	I h
<i>Ad vii (septimum)</i>	O g	<i>Andoitium</i>	L d	<i>Auconne</i>	N h	<i>Bermeaux</i>	M b	<i>Calcarina</i>	O i	<i>Clervol</i>	P e	<i>Ditattium</i>	P e
<i>Ad vii (septimum)</i>	O i	<i>Andertum (Gabali)</i>	M h	<i>Aude</i>	L k	<i>Beineastel</i>	Q e	<i>Calates</i>	I e	<i>Clunia</i>	S e	<i>Dive</i>	H e
<i>Ad ix (nonum)</i>	K i	<i>Andes</i>	Q b	<i>Aude</i>	M i	<i>Berre</i>	L i	<i>Calon</i>	P a	<i>Coblenz</i>	Q b	<i>Dives</i>	H e
<i>Ad x (decimum)</i>	O g	<i>Andernoch</i>	H e	<i>Augsburg</i>	T d	<i>Besangon</i>	O e	<i>Calvados, Rochers du</i>	M c	<i>Coblenz</i>	R e	<i>Divitia</i>	P b
<i>Ad xii (duodecimum)</i>	N f	<i>Andes</i>	Q b	<i>Avst</i>	Q e	<i>Betasi</i>	N b	<i>Camaraacum</i>	H c	<i>Cocosa</i>	G i	<i>Divodurum</i>	P c
<i>Ad xii (duodecimum)</i>	P d	<i>Andethannale</i>	P c	<i>Augusta</i>	O h	<i>Beterræ</i>	M i	<i>Camarat U.</i>	P i	<i>Cocosates</i>	G i	<i>Divona</i>	K h
<i>Ad xx (vigesimum)</i>	K i	<i>Andia F.</i>	I e	<i>Augusta Nova</i>	S c	<i>Bethune</i>	L b	<i>Camatullia</i>	P i	<i>Cocquosa</i>	G i	<i>Dôle</i>	O e
<i>Ad xx (vigesimum)</i>	L k	<i>Andiesy</i>	L d	<i>Augusta Praetoria</i>	Q g	<i>Beuron</i>	K e	<i>Cambo</i>	Q e	<i>Coenus F.</i>	O i	<i>Don</i>	O e
<i>Ad xx (vigesimum)</i>	O i	<i>Andusia</i>	M h	<i>Augusta Rauricorum</i>	Q e	<i>Béziers</i>	M i	<i>Cambodunum</i>	T e	<i>Cognas</i>	H g	<i>Dordogne</i>	K h
<i>Ad xxx (trigesimum)</i>	L i	<i>Anduze</i>	M h	<i>Augusta Suessionum</i>	M c	<i>Bibe</i>	M d	<i>Cambonovices</i>	L f	<i>Colloure</i>	M k	<i>Dore M.</i>	L g
<i>Ad Fines</i>	O h	<i>Angers</i>	H e	<i>Augusta Taurinorum</i>	Q g	<i>Libracte</i>	N f	<i>Cambonum</i>	O h	<i>Coloma Agrippina</i>	P b	<i>Do may n</i>	P a
<i>Ad Jovem</i>	K i	<i>Angoulême</i>	I g	<i>Augusta Teverorum</i>	P c	<i>Ribrax</i>	M c	<i>Cambay</i>	M b	<i>Colonia Trajana</i>	P a	<i>Douai</i>	M b
<i>Ad Letoce</i>	N h	<i>Angouleme</i>	P e	<i>Augusta Vagiennorum</i>	Q h	<i>Riel</i>	Q e	<i>Cumpan</i>	I i	<i>Comani</i>	O i	<i>Doubs</i>	O e
<i>Ad Lullia</i>	L b	<i>Anneey</i>	P g	<i>Augusta Veroman-</i>	M c	<i>Rigorie</i>	I i	<i>Camponi</i>	I i	<i>Combaristum</i>	G e	<i>Doubs</i>	P e
<i>Ad Lunam</i>	S d	<i>Anse</i>	N g	<i>Augusta Vindelicorum</i>	T d	<i>Rillch</i>	P b	<i>Canal</i>	G d	<i>Combrée</i>	G d	<i>Doullens</i>	L b
<i>Ad Martem</i>	P g	<i>Anteis</i>	P i	<i>Augustobona</i>	N d	<i>Rillburg</i>	P c	<i>Canche</i>	K b	<i>Combusta</i>	L k	<i>Dourdon</i>	L h
<i>Ad Publicanos</i>	P g	<i>Antifer, Cap d'</i>	I c	<i>Augustodunum</i>	N f	<i>Engen</i>	Q c	<i>Cantal M.</i>	L g	<i>Comum</i>	S g	<i>Douze</i>	H i
<i>Ad Rhenum</i>	S e	<i>Antipolis</i>	Q i	<i>Augustodunum</i>	H c	<i>Bingium</i>	Q c	<i>Cantilia</i>	M f	<i>Concordia</i>	Q c	<i>Dreux</i>	K d
<i>Ad Silanum</i>	M h	<i>Antriam</i>	G d	<i>Augustomagus</i>	L c	<i>Bunington</i>	Q e	<i>Cantium pr.</i>	K a	<i>Condat</i>	H h	<i>Druentia F.</i>	N h
<i>Ad Turrem</i>	O i	<i>Antios I.</i>	G g	<i>Augustonemetum</i>	L g	<i>Bura F.</i>	L i	<i>Capendu</i>	L i	<i>Condate</i>	G d	<i>Druentia F.</i>	O i
<i>Addua F.</i>	S f	<i>Antunnacum</i>	Q b	<i>Augustoritum</i>	K g	<i>Buten</i>	P a	<i>Caracates</i>	Q c	<i>Condate</i>	H g	<i>Dubis F.</i>	P h
<i>Addua F.</i>	S g	<i>Antwerp</i>	N a	<i>Augustum</i>	O g	<i>Butingen</i>	P c	<i>Carantonus F.</i>	H g	<i>Condate</i>	I d	<i>Dubis F.</i>	P e
<i>Adour</i>	G i	<i>Anwen</i>	P c	<i>Aulicci</i>	H d	<i>Butuiges</i>	L e	<i>Caranusca</i>	P i	<i>Condate</i>	L d	<i>Dubia F.</i>	N a
<i>Adrana F.</i>	R a	<i>Aoste</i>	O g	<i>Aulicci</i>	I c	<i>Butuiges Cubi</i>	K f	<i>Carasa</i>	G i	<i>Condate</i>	L e	<i>Duc</i>	F e
<i>Aduatia</i>	N b	<i>Aouste</i>	O h	<i>Aulicci</i>	I c	<i>Butuiges Vindici</i>	G g	<i>Carassio</i>	L i	<i>Condate</i>	M h	<i>Dumet I.</i>	F e
<i>Aduatiorum oppid.</i>	O b	<i>Apenninus M.</i>	R h	<i>Aulicci Cenomani</i>	M f	<i>Buzera F.</i>	K g	<i>Carassonne</i>	L i	<i>Condatomagus</i>	O g	<i>Dumissus</i>	Q c
<i>Adulna M.</i>	R f	<i>Apta Julia</i>	O i	<i>Aulesiodorum</i>	M e	<i>Blacon I.</i>	M i	<i>Carantan</i>	G c	<i>Condatomagus</i>	M h	<i>Dunkerque</i>	L a
<i>Æduni</i>	M e	<i>Aquae Alsinciae</i>	M f	<i>Aulue</i>	E d	<i>Blacon I.</i>	K d	<i>Carthax</i>	E d	<i>Conde sur Non</i>	I d	<i>Durance</i>	O i
<i>Ægitha</i>	P i	<i>Aquae Augustae</i>	G i	<i>Aulue</i>	K b	<i>Blacon I.</i>	N d	<i>Carthax</i>	O c	<i>Condrivium</i>	M e	<i>Duranus F.</i>	I h
<i>Æmunes</i>	O i	<i>Aquae Bormonis</i>	M f	<i>Aunay</i>	H f	<i>Blainnovi</i>	M a	<i>Carthax</i>	N f	<i>Condrivium</i>	O b	<i>Duranus F.</i>	K h
<i>Aenus F.</i>	T f	<i>Aquae Calentes</i>	L h	<i>Aunodonnacum</i>	H f	<i>Blainnovi</i>	N f	<i>Carthax</i>	K e	<i>Condrivium</i>	O b	<i>Duranus F.</i>	L g
<i>Aenus F.</i>	V e	<i>Aquae Caldae</i>	M f	<i>Aups</i>	F i	<i>Blainnovi</i>	P a	<i>Carthax</i>	L f	<i>Condrivium</i>	P g	<i>Duranus M.</i>	Q e
<i>Aenia</i>	N h	<i>Aquae Convenarum</i>	I i	<i>Aups</i>	E e	<i>Blainnovi</i>	E e	<i>Carthax</i>	K e	<i>Condrivium</i>	P g	<i>Duren</i>	P b
<i>Agathe</i>	M i	<i>Aquae Gram</i>	P b	<i>Aurelia Aquensis</i>	R d	<i>Blavia</i>	E e	<i>Carthax</i>	O c	<i>Condrivium</i>	Q b	<i>Duretia</i>	F e
<i>Agay</i>	P i	<i>Aquae Gratianae</i>	O g	<i>Aurelian</i>	K e	<i>Blavia</i>	H g	<i>Carthax</i>	O h	<i>Condrivium</i>	E e	<i>Duretia</i>	Q g
<i>Agde</i>	M i	<i>Aquae Helveticæ</i>	R e	<i>Aurigny</i>	F c	<i>Blavia</i>	H g	<i>Carthax</i>	O i	<i>Condrivium</i>	I g	<i>Durnomagus</i>	P a
<i>Agedincum</i>	M d	<i>Aquae Mattiacæ</i>	R b	<i>Auris</i>	P g	<i>Blavia</i>	P a	<i>Carthax</i>	I g	<i>Condrivium</i>	K k	<i>Durocasses</i>	K d
<i>Agen</i>	I h	<i>Aquae Neii</i>	L f	<i>Aurora</i>	L f	<i>Blavia</i>	Q c	<i>Carthax</i>	I i	<i>Condrivium</i>	K k	<i>Durocasses</i>	N d
<i>Aginnum</i>	I h	<i>Aquae Segeste</i>	L d	<i>Ausava</i>	P b	<i>Blavia</i>	Q c	<i>Carthax</i>	L b	<i>Condrivium</i>	K k	<i>Durocasses</i>	N d
<i>Agri Decumates</i>	Q e	<i>Aquae Segete</i>	N g	<i>Ausci</i>	I i	<i>Blavia</i>	S e	<i>Carthax</i>	S a	<i>Condrivium</i>	G c	<i>Durocasses</i>	L b
<i>Ahr</i>	P b	<i>Aquae Sextiae</i>	O i	<i>Autariates</i>	Q h	<i>Blavia</i>	P h	<i>Carthax</i>	O i	<i>Condrivium</i>	M c	<i>Durocasses</i>	M b
<i>Ahum</i>	L f	<i>Aquae Siccæ</i>	K i	<i>Autricum</i>	K b	<i>Blavia</i>	G h	<i>Carthax</i>	P a	<i>Condrivium</i>	I i	<i>Durocasses</i>	P g
<i>Aquilona</i>	I h	<i>Aquae Statellæ</i>	R h	<i>Autricum</i>	K d	<i>Blavia</i>	L e	<i>Carthax</i>	P a	<i>Condrivium</i>	M e	<i>Durocasses</i>	N b
<i>Aquillon, B. d'</i>	G f	<i>Aquileja</i>	T d	<i>Autun</i>	N f	<i>Blavia</i>	P g	<i>Carthax</i>	L b	<i>Condrivium</i>	N d	<i>Durocasses</i>	I i
<i>Ain</i>	O f	<i>Aquitania</i>	H i	<i>Auxerre</i>	M e	<i>Blavia</i>	N h	<i>Carthax</i>	K i	<i>Condrivium</i>	G c	<i>Durocasses</i>	R d
<i>Aine</i>	H i	<i>Arae Flavias</i>	R d	<i>Auzance</i>	H f	<i>Blavia</i>	K b	<i>Carthax</i>	K i	<i>Condrivium</i>	O b	<i>Durocasses</i>	L f
<i>Aisch</i>	T c	<i>Arae F.</i>	N g	<i>Avallon</i>	M e	<i>Blavia</i>	Q b	<i>Carthax</i>	H g	<i>Condrivium</i>	L k	<i>Durocasses</i>	L f
<i>Aisne</i>	L c	<i>Arar F.</i>	O e	<i>Avantici</i>	O h	<i>Blavia</i>	R c	<i>Carthax</i>	P c	<i>Condrivium</i>	P c	<i>Durocasses</i>	K c
<i>Aisne</i>	N c	<i>Ararius F.</i>	P b	<i>Avaticum</i>	L e	<i>Blavia</i>	H h	<i>Carthax</i>	H h	<i>Condrivium</i>	N d	<i>Durocasses</i>	K c
<i>Aiz</i>	O g	<i>Arauna</i>	M i	<i>Avatici</i>	N i	<i>Blavia</i>	G f	<i>Carthax</i>	L i	<i>Condrivium</i>	F d	<i>Durocasses</i>	K c
<i>Aiz</i>	O i	<i>Aravis F.</i>	M i	<i>Avanches</i>	Q f	<i>Blavia</i>	K b	<i>Carthax</i>	P g	<i>Condrivium</i>	M d	<i>Durocasses</i>	M d
<i>Aiz-la-Chapelle</i>	P b	<i>Arausio</i>	N h	<i>Avenio</i>	N i	<i>Blavia</i>	M f	<i>Carthax</i>	M d	<i>Condrivium</i>	K h	<i>Durocasses</i>	P f
<i>Alagnon</i>	M g	<i>Arbon</i>	S e	<i>Aventicum</i>	Q f	<i>Blavia</i>	O e	<i>Carthax</i>	P g	<i>Condrivium</i>	K h	<i>Durocasses</i>	L i
<i>Alaise</i>	O h	<i>Arbor Felix</i>	S e	<i>Avegnon</i>	K h	<i>Blavia</i>	L e	<i>Carthax</i>	O a	<i>Condrivium</i>	M e	<i>Durocasses</i>	O b
<i>Alamo</i>	O h	<i>Arbus</i>	H k	<i>Avanches</i>	G d	<i>Blavia</i>	O g	<i>Carthax</i>	O d	<i>Condrivium</i>	G c	<i>Durocasses</i>	I d
<i>Alamont</i>	O i	<i>Arc s. l. Aube</i>	N d	<i>Avrilly</i>	M f	<i>Blavia</i>	L e	<i>Carthax</i>	P h	<i>Condrivium</i>	L e	<i>Durocasses</i>	K d
<i>Alain</i>	G c	<i>Arctannum</i>	R b	<i>Avrolles</i>	M d	<i>Blavia</i>	N e	<i>Carthax</i>	N c	<i>Condrivium</i>	G i	<i>Durocasses</i>	O g
<i>Alauna</i>	O i	<i>Arctannum Silva</i>	N b	<i>Axima</i>	P g	<i>Blavia</i>	L e	<i>Carthax</i>	M k	<i>Condrivium</i>	H h	<i>Durocasses</i>	P h
<i>Alaunum</i>	S d	<i>Arebrignum</i>	Q g	<i>Axona F.</i>	M c	<i>Blavia</i>	L e	<i>Carthax</i>	I e	<i>Condrivium</i>	O i	<i>Durocasses</i>	P a
<i>Alb, Bauhe</i>	R h	<i>Arebrignum pagus</i>	N e	<i>Axona F.</i>	N c	<i>Blavia</i>	L e	<i>Carthax</i>	I e	<i>Condrivium</i>	N e	<i>Durocasses</i>	R a
<i>Alba</i>	P i	<i>Arebrignum</i>	H c	<i>Axuenna</i>	N c	<i>Blavia</i>	L e	<i>Carthax</i>	I e	<i>Condrivium</i>	N e	<i>Durocasses</i>	P a
<i>Alba Augusta</i>	N h	<i>Arebrignum</i>	P g	<i>Axuenna</i>	N c	<i>Blavia</i>	L e	<i>Carthax</i>	I e	<i>Condrivium</i>	N e	<i>Durocasses</i>	P a
<i>Alba Helviorum</i>	Q i	<i>Arebrignum</i>	P g	<i>Axuenna</i>	N c	<i>Blavia</i>	L e	<i>Carthax</i>	I e	<i>Condrivium</i>	N e	<i>Durocasses</i>	P a
<i>Alba Intemelium</i>	N h	<i>Arebrignum</i>	P g	<i>Axuenna</i>	N c	<i>Blavia</i>	L e	<i>Carthax</i>	I e	<i>Condrivium</i>	N e	<i>Durocasses</i>	P a
<i>Alba Mons</i>	R d	<i>Arebrignum</i>	P g	<i>Axuenna</i>	N c	<i>Blavia</i>	L e	<i>Carthax</i>	I e	<i>Condrivium</i>	N e	<i>Durocasses</i>	P a
<i>Albece</i>	P i	<i>Argantomagus</i>	K f	<i>Baden</i>	R d	<i>Bratwul</i>	R e	<i>Carthax</i>	K i	<i>Condrivium</i>	G c	<i>Durocasses</i>	L f
<i>Albici</i>	P i	<i>Arganton</i>	H e	<i>Baden</i>	R d	<i>Bratwul</i>	R e	<i>Carthax</i>	K i	<i>Condrivium</i>	G c	<i>Durocasses</i>	L f
<i>Albica</i>	L i	<i>Arganton</i>	K f	<i>Baden</i>	R d	<i>Bratwul</i>	R e	<i>Carthax</i>	K i	<i>Condrivium</i>	G c	<i>Durocasses</i>	L f
<i>Albigny</i>	P g	<i>Arganton</i>	S e	<i>Baden</i>	R d	<i>Bratwul</i>	R e	<i>Carthax</i>	K i	<i>Condrivium</i>	G c	<i>Durocasses</i>	L f
<i>Albingaunum</i>	R h	<i>Arganton</i>	P i	<i>Baden</i>	R d	<i>Bratwul</i>	R e	<i>Carthax</i>	K i	<i>Condrivium</i>	G c	<i>Durocasses</i>	L f
<i>Albinienses</i>	O g	<i>Arganton</i>	H d	<i>Baden</i>	R d	<i>Bratwul</i>	R e	<i>Carthax</i>	K i	<i>Condrivium</i>	G c	<i>Durocasses</i>	L f
<i>Albis F.</i>	N d	<i>Argentaria</i>	Q d	<i>Bagacum</i>	M b	<i>Bratwul</i>	R e	<i>Carthax</i>	K i	<i>Condrivium</i>	G c	<i>Durocasses</i>	L f
<i>Alby</i>	L i	<i>Argentaria F.</i>	P i	<i>Bagacum</i>	M b	<i>Bratwul</i>	R e	<i>Carthax</i>	K i	<i>Condrivium</i>	G c	<i>Durocasses</i>	L f
<i>Almona F.</i>	T d	<i>Argentaria</i>	Q d	<i>Bagacum</i>	M b	<i>Bratwul</i>	R e	<i>Carthax</i>	K i	<i>Condrivium</i>	G c	<i>Durocasses</i>	L f
<i>Alconis</i>	P i	<i>Argentaria</i>	Q d	<i>Bagacum</i>	M b	<i>Bratwul</i>	R e	<i>Carthax</i>	K i	<i>Condrivium</i>	G c	<i>Durocasses</i>	L f
<i>Aletia</i>	K f	<i>Argentaria</i>	Q d	<i>Bagacum</i>	M b	<i>Bratwul</i>	R e	<i>Carthax</i>	K i	<i>Condrivium</i>	G c	<i>Durocasses</i>	L f
<i>Alesia</i>	N e	<i>Argentaria</i>	Q d	<i>Bagacum</i>	M b	<i>Bratwul</i>	R e	<i>Carthax</i>	K i	<i>Condrivium</i>	G c	<i>Durocasses</i>	L f
<i>Alesia</i>	O e	<i>Argentaria</i>	Q d	<i>Bagacum</i>	M b	<i>Bratwul</i>	R e	<i>Carthax</i>	K i	<i>Condrivium</i>	G c	<i>Durocasses</i>	L f
<i>Alet</i>	F d	<i>Argentaria</i>	Q d	<i>Bagacum</i>	M b	<i>Bratwul</i>	R e	<i>Carthax</i>	K i	<i>Condrivium</i>	G c	<i>Durocasses</i>	L f
<i>Aletum</i>	F d	<i>Argentaria</i>	Q d	<i>Bagacum</i>	M b	<i>Bratwul</i>	R e	<i>Carthax</i>	K i	<i>Condrivium</i>	G c	<i>Durocasses</i>	L f
<i>Alclanap</i>	L f	<i>Argentaria</i>	Q d	<i>Bagacum</i>	M b	<i>Bratwul</i>	R e						

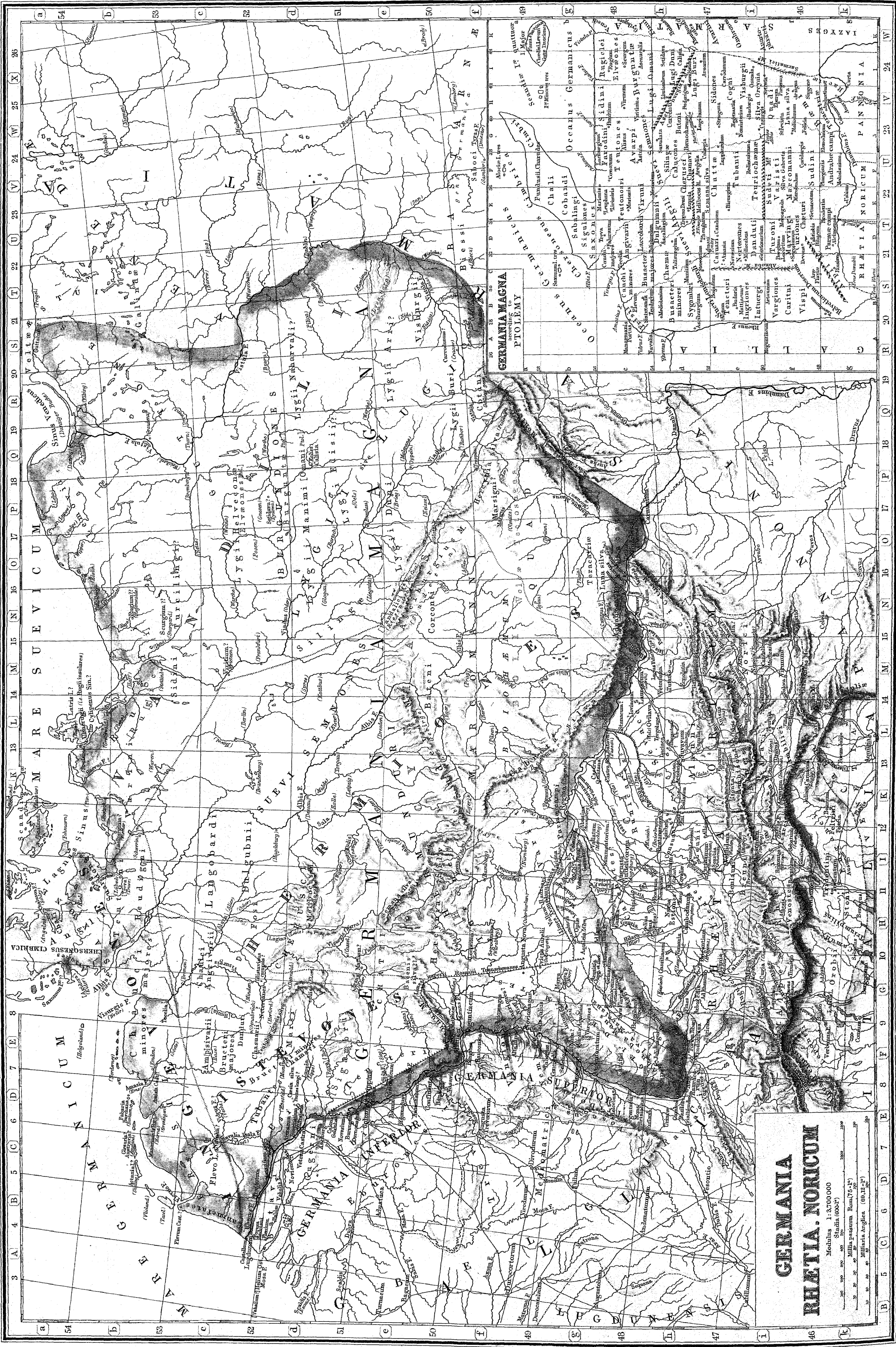
<i>Feldkirch</i>	S e	Helvi	N h	Lero et Leina 1 <sup>re</sup>	Q i	Mediolanum	L f	Novesium	P a	<i>Port Vendres</i>	M k	<i>St. Valery</i>	I e
<i>Feresno</i>	O b	<i>Hennebont</i>	E e	Lesona M.	M h	Mediolanum	M g	Noviodunum	H d	<i>Portus Abusini</i>	P e	<i>St. Vallier</i>	I N
<i>Feret C.</i>	O h	<i>Horaclean Cuccubaria</i>	P i	<i>Lessay</i>	G c	Mediolanum	P g	Noviodunum	L e	<i>Portus Aepatici</i>	M a	<i>St. Vincent d'Ardenes</i>	K f
<i>Fiers</i>	N g	<i>Herault</i>	M i	<i>Lesse</i>	N b	Mediolanum	S g	Noviodunum	M c	<i>Portus Delphini</i>	S h	<i>Saintes</i>	H g
<i>Fier</i>	O g	<i>Helcynia Silva</i>	S b	<i>Lesura F.</i>	P b	Mediomatrica	O c	Noviodunum	M e	<i>Portus Hercules Mon-</i>	Q i	<i>Salingen</i>	Q e
<i>Figlinae</i>	N g	<i>Helvius F.</i>	F e	<i>Leucate</i>	M k	Meduana F.	H d	Noviodunum	P f	<i>Portus Mauriti</i>	R i	<i>Sala F.</i>	S b
<i>Filomusiaceum</i>	P d	<i>Hermionacum</i>	M b	<i>Leucate, Etang de</i>	M k	Meduana F.	H e	Noviomagus	H g	<i>Portus Ulterior</i>	K b	<i>Salassi</i>	Q g
<i>Fines (Astrum)</i>	P d	<i>Hispama</i>	G k	<i>Leucate litus</i>	M k	Meduatum	O c	Noviomagus	I c	<i>Portus Veneris</i>	S h	<i>Salces</i>	L k
<i>Fines</i>	I f	<i>Hispantense Os</i>	N i	<i>Leuca</i>	O d	Medula F.	H g	Noviomagus	L c	<i>Portus Veneris Pyre-</i>	M k	<i>Salcon</i>	O h
<i>Fines</i>	I f	<i>Hoghe I.</i>	G o	<i>Leuzingen</i>	Q e	Meduli	G g	Noviomagus	N e	<i>naeae</i>	K f	<i>Salcto</i>	R d
<i>Fines (Thiers)</i>	I g	<i>Hoghe, C. de la</i>	S d	<i>Levaui</i>	N b	Medulli	P g	Noviomagus	N h	<i>Praetorium</i>	H i	<i>Salinae</i>	P d
<i>Fines (Aguillon)</i>	K i	<i>Hohenstufen</i>	P i	<i>Lexovii</i>	H c	Mela F.	T g	Noviomagus	O a	<i>Preciani</i>	Q c	<i>Salhacanus Portus</i>	E d
<i>Fines</i>	L g	<i>Horrea</i>	H h	<i>Lexovii</i>	H c	Meldi	L d	Noviomagus	O d	<i>Princastellum</i>	P f	<i>Salhoclita</i>	L d
<i>Fines</i>	L g	<i>Houat I.</i>	H h	<i>Lexovii</i>	H c	Meldi	M a	Noviomagus	P c	<i>Primasens</i>	P b	<i>Salles</i>	H h
<i>Fines</i>	M c	<i>Houettes</i>	I d	<i>Lexovii</i>	H c	Melbocum M.	T a	Noviomagus	R c	<i>Pronaea F.</i>	P b	<i>Salm</i>	P b
<i>Fines (Fimes)</i>	O c	<i>Huisne</i>	I d	<i>Lexovii</i>	H c	Melch	O a	Novioregum	G g	<i>Prote</i>	P k	<i>Salmoma F.</i>	P b
<i>Fines (Fimes)</i>	O c	<i>Hungunverrum</i>	N i	<i>Lexovii</i>	H c	Mellosecum	P g	<i>Nogon</i>	L c	<i>Prym</i>	P b	<i>Salodunum</i>	Q e
<i>Fines</i>	O d	<i>Hurbau</i>	P i	<i>Lexovii</i>	H c	Melodunum	L d	<i>Nuts</i>	N e	<i>Pyrenaei Montes</i>	G k	<i>Salomacius</i>	H h
<i>Fines (Vizille)</i>	O g	<i>Hypaea I.</i>	P i	<i>Lexovii</i>	H c	Melodunum	L d	<i>Nyons</i>	O d	<i>Pyrenaeo, In Summo</i>	L k	<i>Salulau</i>	H k
<i>Fines</i>	O g			<i>Lexovii</i>	H c	Memini	O h	<i>Nyon</i>	P f	<i>Pyrenaeum pr.</i>	M k	<i>Salyses</i>	N i
<i>Fines (Pfyn)</i>	E e	<i>Icabo</i>	N i	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Menapii	L b	<i>Nyon</i>	P f			<i>Samara F.</i>	K b
<i>Fines Atebatum</i>	L b	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Mens	O h			<i>Quadruburgium</i>	P a	<i>Samarobria</i>	L e
<i>Fines</i>	M c	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Qualburg</i>	P a	<i>Sambacitanus Sinus</i>	P i
<i>Flenrum</i>	N a	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Flisyca</i>	L i	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sammitum I.</i>	N b
<i>Fois</i>	K k	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Fons Tungrorum</i>	O b	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Forum Claudii</i>	P g	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Forum Domitii</i>	M a	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Forum Hadriani</i>	N a	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Forum Julii</i>	P i	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Forum Ligneum</i>	H k	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Forum Neionis</i>	O h	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Forum Neronis</i>	M i	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Forum Seguravonum</i>	N g	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Forum Tiberii</i>	P i	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Fossa Mariana</i>	N i	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Foz</i>	Q i	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Fresnes</i>	O c	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Freudenberg</i>	S c	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Fronse</i>	K b	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Frontiana</i>	M i	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Fulda</i>	S a	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Gabaeum pr.</i>	D d	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Gabali</i>	M h	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Gabis</i>	H i	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Gabris</i>	K e	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Gallia Cisalpina</i>	Q g	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Gallia Lugdunensis</i>	F e	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Gallia Narbonensis</i>	K i	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Gallia Pictavis</i>	K b	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Gallia Sinus</i>	M k	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Gallinaria</i>	P i	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Gallitae</i>	N i	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Gard</i>	I h	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Garties</i>	P g	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Garoceli</i>	G g	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Garonne</i>	G i	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Garrus</i>	G i	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Gartempe R.</i>	I f	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Garumna F.</i>	G g	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Garumna F.</i>	H h	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Garumna F.</i>	I i	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Garumna F.</i>	I i	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Gaua M.</i>	N b	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Gelduni</i>	N b	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Gelbis F.</i>	P b	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Gelduba</i>	P b	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Gelse</i>	P i	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Gellep</i>	P a	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Gembloze</i>	N b	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Gemmae</i>	N b	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Gemmacum</i>	N b	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Genabum</i>	K e	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Geneva</i>	P f	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Genève</i>	P f	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Gené</i>	M a	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Genus</i>	R h	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Gergovia</i>	M g	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Gergonut</i>	M g	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Gergonut</i>	M g	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Germania</i>	Q a	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Germania Inferior</i>	Q a	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Germania Superior</i>	Q a	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Germanicum</i>	Q a	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Germanicum</i>	Q a	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Germanicum</i>	Q a	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Germanicum</i>	Q a	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Germanicum</i>	Q a	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Germanicum</i>	Q a	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Germanicum</i>	Q a	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Germanicum</i>	Q a	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Germanicum</i>	Q a	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Germanicum</i>	Q a	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Germanicum</i>	Q a	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Germanicum</i>	Q a	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Germanicum</i>	Q a	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	N b
<i>Germanicum</i>	Q a	<i>Icauna F.</i>	M d	<i>Lidericus F.</i>	K d	Merk	K b	<i>Oberwesel</i>	Q b	<i>Quarates</i>	P h	<i>Sambre</i>	

Sordice Palus	M k	<i>Tarn</i>	L i	Tincontum	L f	Tungri	O b	Varateduna	K h	Vetere Castra	P a	Vocetius M.	Q e
Sordones	L k	<i>Tarn</i>	M h	<i>Tinet</i>	P h	Turba	I i	Varea	O e	Vetomana	V d	Vocenti	O h
<i>Sos</i>	I h	Tarniaae	P f	Tinetio	S f	Turcionnum	O g	Vando F.	N i	<i>Vexy</i>	P f	Vodgoniacum	N b
Sostomagus	K i	Tarnis F.	K h	Tinnitum	N f	Tuticum	R e	<i>Vexones</i>	M f	<i>Vexy</i>	O h	Volcae Atrecomi	M i
Sotiates	H h	Tarnis F.	L i	<i>Tinza</i>	S f	Tutnacum	M b	Varius F.	P i	<i>Véère</i>	K g	Volcae Tectosages	K i
Sotiatum oppidum	I h	Tarnis F.	M h	Titus F.	E d	<i>Tundant</i>	N a	Varius F.	Q i	<i>Vaur</i>	L h	Vologatae	O h
Sotium	I h	Tarodunum	Q e	Tolbiacum	P b	Turonos	I e	Vasates	H h	Vibelli	Q h	Volsie	M g
<i>Souèves</i>	K e	<i>Tatlos</i>	H i	Tolos	K i	Tut-ta	L h	Vasio	O h	Viberi	R f	Voneg	N c
<i>Soulesse</i>	O d	Tarus F.	S h	Tolosates	K i	Tyrinus F.	N i	Vatruco	N h	<i>Vichy</i>	M f	Vonne	I f
<i>Spa</i>	O b	Tarusates	H i	<i>Tolac</i>	I h			<i>Vindict</i>	N b	Vicmonia	G e	Vordenses	O i
<i>Speer</i>	R c	Taryenna	L b	<i>Tougres</i>	O b	Ubelca F.	O i	Vedantii	Q i	Vicus Amelius	S e	Vorgannum	E d
<i>Splügen</i>	S f	Tascata	K e	<i>Touneins</i>	I h	Ubi	P a	<i>Vipe</i>	H e	Vicus Doluensis	K b	Vorigum	M f
Stabatio	P h	Tasco F.	K i	<i>Touich</i>	I i	U[biu]m (U[biu]m)	L g	Velatidurum	P e	Vicus Helenae	L b	Vorigium	E d
Stabula	Q e	Tasconi	K i	<i>Tout</i>	O d			<i>Velay</i>	M h	Vicus Julii	H i	Vosavia	Q b
Stagna Volcarum	M i	Tamini	Q h	<i>Touton</i>	N f	Ubioum oppidum	P b	Vellani	P h	Vicus Julius	R c	Vosegus Mons	P e
Stabuli	R h	Tamocentum	O i	<i>Touton</i>	O i	Ubioum oppidum	P b	Vellauuodunum	L d	<i>Vidourle</i>	M i	Vouge	N e
Stoechades I <sup>e</sup>	P k	Tamois	O i	<i>Touton</i>	K i	Ucetta	N h	Vellavi	M g	Vidubia	O e	Vjaita	Q h
Stomatæ	H h	Tarnus L.	M i	<i>Toulorse</i>	I c	Ugernum	N i	Vellates	R h	Viducasses	H d	Vucht	O i
<i>Strassburg</i>	Q d	Tebavi	P h	<i>Tounges</i>	G g	Uggado	K c	Velhoca-ses	K c	Vie	G f	Vulgentes	P i
<i>Stuhlingen</i>	R e	<i>Tech</i>	M k	<i>Tounges</i>	M g	Ulda F.	F e	Vemania	S e	Vienna	N g	Vulpis F.	N c
Stua F.	Q g	Tectosages	L i	<i>Tounges</i>	M f	Uharus I.	G g	Veneri	Q h	<i>Vienne R.</i>	I f	Vungus	N c
Stua F.	Q h	Tecus F.	N k	<i>Tours</i>	I e	Ulm	S d	Veneti	E e	<i>Vienne</i>	N g		
<i>Substantion</i>	M i	Tegna	N g	Toxandri	N a	Umbennum	N h	Veneti	F e	<i>Vienne la Ville</i>	N c	Walldurn	S c
Suelten	P i	Tegudata	O i	Toxandria	O a	Umbrauci	L i	Venetice Insulae	E e	<i>Viena</i>	H c	Wallenstadt	S e
Suessones	L c	Telo Matius	O i	Tiapectum	O a	Unell	G c	Venetis L.	S e	<i>Vieuv Laon</i>	M c	Wangen	S e
Sueti	P i	Telonnium	H h	Tiapectum	I h	Unstrut	T a	Venicamori	P h	<i>Vieuv Rhône</i>	N i	Was pont	M b
Suevi	R d	Telonnium	N f	Treba F.	S h	Unstrut	V a	Venloo	P a	<i>Vigan</i>	M i	Wessenburg	Q c
Sumdunum	I d	Tencteri	P a	Trebo	M h	Untra	O h	Venostes	T f	Vigenna F.	I e	Wera	T b
Sulgas F.	O i	Tencelo	R e	<i>Tiépoint</i>	K b	Uinca	Q e	Ventia	O g	Vigenna F.	I f	Wertheria	S c
Sulis	E e	<i>Tessender-lou</i>	O a	Tes Arbores	H h	Uinca	Q e	Veragi	Q f	<i>Vilaine</i>	F e	Wervach	M b
Sumlocennis	R d	<i>Tet</i>	L k	<i>Titis</i>	O i	Uipetes	P a	Verbanus L.	R g	<i>Villfranche</i>	K i	Wesbaden	R b
Summus Lacus	S f	<i>Tête de Duch</i>	G h	Treveri	O c	Usubium	H h	Vetbigum	Q e	<i>Villfranche</i>	L h	Windsch	R e
Summus Pyrenaeus	G i	Tetis F.	L k	Treves	M h	Usubium	L i	Vetbigum	M c	<i>Villmaur</i>	M d	Wippen	T a
Summus Pyrenaeus	H k	Toucia	L b	Triboci	Q d	Usubia	C d	Vetcellae	R g	<i>Villencuve</i>	P f	Wissant	K b
<i>Sumpart</i>	H k	Toudunum	O a	Triboci	R d	Uxantus I.	C d	Vidallum	P i	Vindalium	N i	Worms	R c
Sua F.	O e	Tuelme	N i	Tribocis	M d	Uxellodunum	K h	Virdun	O c	Vindana port.	E e	Wurzburg	S c
<i>Suan</i>	O f	Theopolis	P h	Trocies	O i	Uzeu	P h	Vergonni	P i	Vindelicia	S e		
<i>Sue</i>	O e	<i>Thevonnue</i>	L b	Tucon	O h	<i>Uzès</i>	N h	Vergons	P i	Vindilis I.	E e	Xanten	P a
		<i>Thé-é</i>	K e	Tudentum	V f			<i>Vernand</i>	M c	Vindinum	I d		
		<i>Thiel</i>	M f	<i>Tuer</i>	P e	Vade	L i	<i>Vernandous</i>	M c	Vindomagus	M i		
Taberna	Q d	<i>Thiel</i>	O e	<i>Tuac</i>	E d	Vada Sabatorum	R h	Vernodubium F.	M k	Vindomissa	R e	Yenne	O g
Taberna	R c	<i>Thièvres</i>	L b	Tuobis F.	L h	Vadacasse	N e	<i>Vernose</i>	K i	Vintum	Q i	d'Yeu I.	F f
Tablae	N a	<i>Thiuges</i>	R e	Tutoli	O i	Vagium	Q h	Venosol	K i	Vindo F.	T d	Yonne	M d
Tabula F.	M a	<i>Thiuris</i>	I g	Tutitia	O i	Vagotum	H d	Veiomandui	L c	<i>Vire R.</i>	G d	Yonne	M e
<i>Tara</i>	N g	<i>Thouion</i>	K g	Tutititi	Q h	Vahals F.	O a	Veioua	T g	<i>Vire</i>	H d	Yssel	P a
<i>Tedmont</i>	H g	<i>Thout</i>	H e	Tropaea Angusti	Q i	Vatona	O h	Veiomius F.	K h	Vuodunenses	O c	Verdun	P f
Tannum	R h	<i>Thur</i>	E e	<i>Troges</i>	N d	Valentia	N h	Vicia	S a	Vuodunum	O c		
Tannus F.	R h	Tibeniacum	P b	<i>Trogers</i>	L h	Vallis Penma	Q f	Veiurici	P i	Viroviacum	M b	Zaben	Q d
Tana-co	N i	Tichus F.	L k	<i>Tubugca</i>	S d	Vatugues	G c	Vetacomicori	O h	Visseiche	G e	Zao pi.	O i
<i>Taricon</i>	K k	Tichus F.	M k	<i>Tubugca</i>	O a	Vatugues	Q c	Vetus	M d	<i>Viste</i>	N i	Zorn	Q d
Tarasconenses	K k	Ticium	S g	Tugem	R e	Vatugues	F e	Vesontio	O e	Visurgis F.	R e	Zug	E e
Tarbelli	G i	Ticinus F.	R g	Tuciae	N i	Vapnucum	P h	Vesubiani	Q i	Vitricum	Q g	Zulpich	P b
Tarbellicae	G i	Tiguini	P i	Tulungi	R e	Vatugues	K h	Vesulus M.	P h	Vivicus	P f	Zurich	R e
<i>Tarbes</i>	I i	Tilena	O e	Tullum	O d	Vatugues	H h	Vesunna	I g	<i>Viculle</i>	O g		
<i>Tarende</i>	O i	<i>Tulle</i>	O e	Tungia	O b	Varatedum	H h						

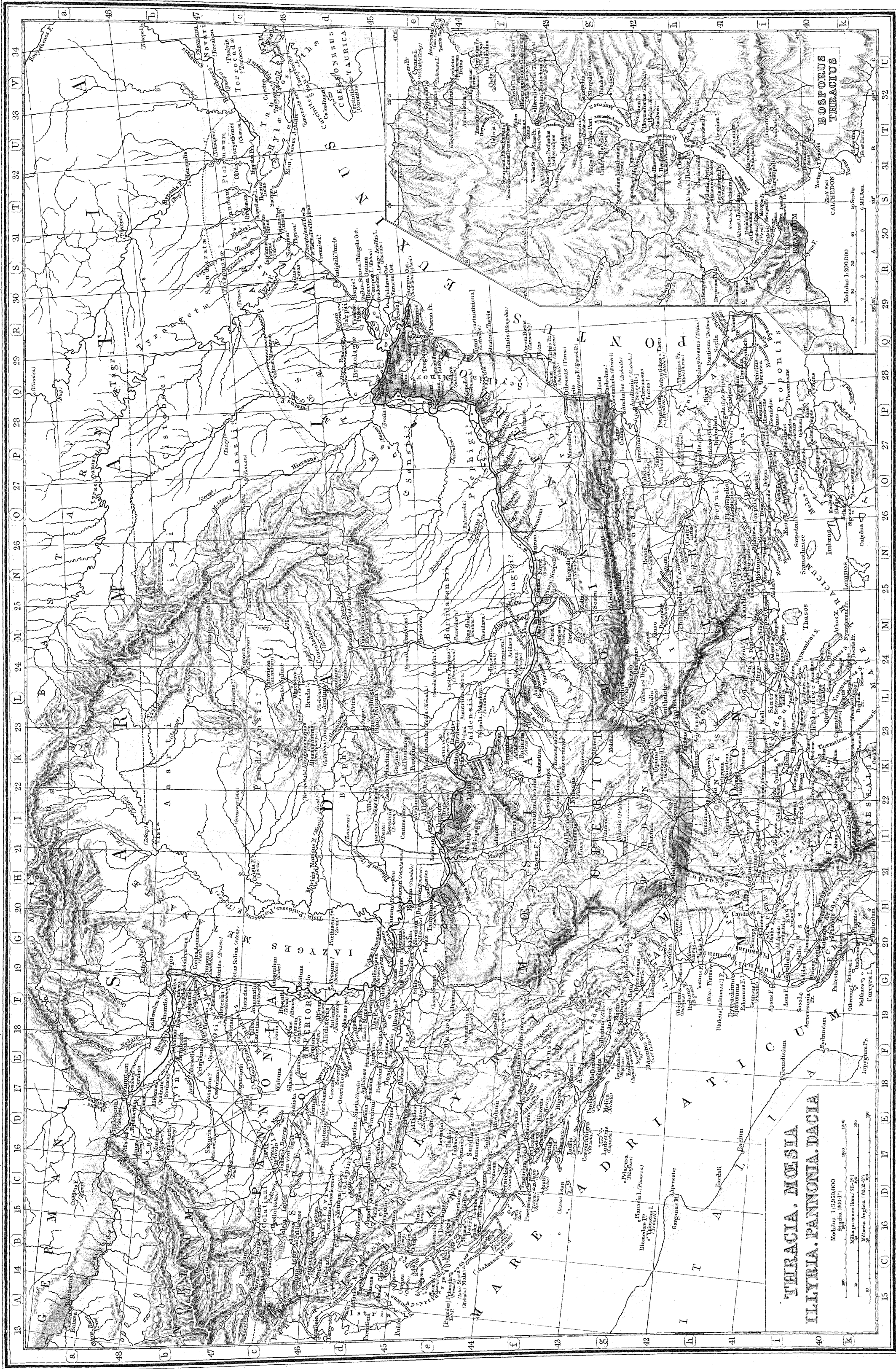












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Drawn by F. Charles Müller.



## GERMANIA, RHAETIA, NORICUM

[illegible]



GERMANIA MAGNA ACCORDING TO PTOLEMY.

(ON MAP 13.)

Abnoba M.	C f	Brodentia	D g	Curiones	D f	Hegotmatia	G e	Mattiacum	B e	Racatae	H g	Sygambri	B d
Aenus F.	D g	Budorgis	H e	Curta	I g	Helvethorum Desertum	B g	Mediolanium	B d	Redintuinum	F e		
Albis F.	C b	Budongum	H d					Medoslanium	F g	Rhaetia	C g		
Albis fontes	G f	Budois	B e					Melhocus M.	E d	Rheni fons	B g		
Alcmoennis	D g	Bulanes	K d					Meliodunum	G f	Rhenus F.	A d A e		
Alisum	B e	Buntium	G c	Danduti	C e			Mallocebus	C e	Rusiana	C g	Tarodunum	B g
Alisus	G c	Burguntae	H c	Danubius F.	F g	Ingriones	B e	Menosgada	D f	Rugiciei	I c	Tecelia	C e
Alociae Iae tres	F a	Busacteri majores	C c	Danubii Fons	C g	Intueri	B e	Mesorum	E d	Rugium	I c	Tencteri	B e
Alpi M.	B g	Busacteri minores	A d	Danciones	K b			Minores Iae	H b			Tencteriae	G g
Amasia	C e			Devona	C f			Moguntiacum	A f			Tendunum	B e
Amasii fontes	D d			Dulgumnii	D d			Muntium	C d			Tennochaemae	E e
Amasius F.	A c					Jazyges	K g			Sabalingi	D b	Tentones	F c
Anartophracti	K e									Sarmatia	K f	Tentonoari	E c
Anavum	H g	Calaegia	F d							Sarmathci Ms.	I f	Tropaea Drusi	D c
Andrabae campi	F g	Calisia	I d					Navalia	A c			Tubanti	D d
Anduaetum	H g	Calucones	F d	Eburodunum	G g			Nertereanes	C e			Tulphurdum	F e
Angivari	C c	Canduum	D e	Eburum	H f			Nomisterium	G e	Saxones	C b	Tulsurgium	C d
Arabon F.	H g	Cantoebis	D f	Elyaeones	I c	Laccobardi	D c	Noricum	H g	Saxonum I. tres	H a	Turon	D f
Arac Flaviae	C f	Caritni	B f			Laciburgum	F c	Novaesium	C e	Scandiae Iae	I c		
Aregolia	F d	Carrodunum	H e			Leucaristus	I d			Scurgum	I c		
Arsigna	H f	Casuari	C e			Leuphana	E c			Sedunum	E d		
Arsonium	I d	Casurgis	G e			Levoni	K a			Semana silva	F e		
Artanum	B f	Cauchii majores	C c	Fabiranum	D c	Limiosalaeum	H d			Semnonis	I d		
Ascalingum	D d	Cauchii minores	B c	Farodini	F c	Lirimiris	E c	Ombrones	K e	Setovia	H f	Usbium	E g
Ascaucalis	I c	Celemantia	G g	Felcia	G f	Locoritum	C f	Oreynia silva	G e	Setuacotum	E f		
Asciburgium	A d	Chaadini	I a	Finni	K a	Lugi Buri	H d	Osanda	H e	Siatutanda	A c		
Asciburgius M.	G d	Chaemae	C d	Finni	K d	Lugi Duni	I d			Sidini	G c		
Astua	F c	Chaeturi	D f	Flevum	B c	Lugi Omani	H c			Sidones	H e		
Avarini	K e	Chali	E b	Frisii	A c	Lugidunum	G d			Sigulones	D b	Vargiones	B f
Avarpi	F c	Chalusus F.	F b	Fundusii	E a	Luna silva	G f	Pannonia	G g	Silingae	F d	Varisti	E f
		Chamavi	F d			Lupphurdum	F e	Parienna	H f	Singone	H f	Venedi	K c
		Charudes	F a			Luppia	E d	Parmae campi	D g	Stereontium	C d	Viadus F.	I b
		Chattae	E e					Phayonae	K a	Stragona	G e	Vidrus F.	A c
		Chesonesus Cimbrica	C b	Gabreta silva	E f			Phaugarum	D d	Streviata	G f	Virtium	G c
Baemi	G f	Chetusi	E d	Gallia	A g			Phrugundiones	K d	Sudeti Ms.	E f	Virum	E c
Baenochaemae	G d	Cimbri	G a	Germanicus Oceanus	A b	Manarmams Portus	A c			Sudini	F f	Virunum	H c
Batani	G d	Cobandi	E b			Marcomanni	E f			Suevi	F d	Visburgni	H e
Bergum	C f	Coenoenum	F c			Marconis	E c			Suevi Angili	C d	Vispi	B f
Bibacum	D f	Cogni	H e	Giavionarium	C e	Marobudum	E f			Suevi Longobardi	B e	Vistula F.	K b
Bourgium	E e	Corconti	G d	Gutae	I b					Suevus F.	G b	Visurgis F.	B c D d
Bogadium	B e	Coridorgis	F f	Gythones	K c	Marvingi	C f	Quadi	H f	Susudata	F d		

THRACIA, MÆSIA, ILLYRIA, PANNONIA, DACIA.

Abbreviations: C. Cape. F. Flumen. G. Gulf. I. Insula. L. Lacus. M. Mons. P. Portus. Pr. Promontorium. R. River. S. Sinus. T. Templum.

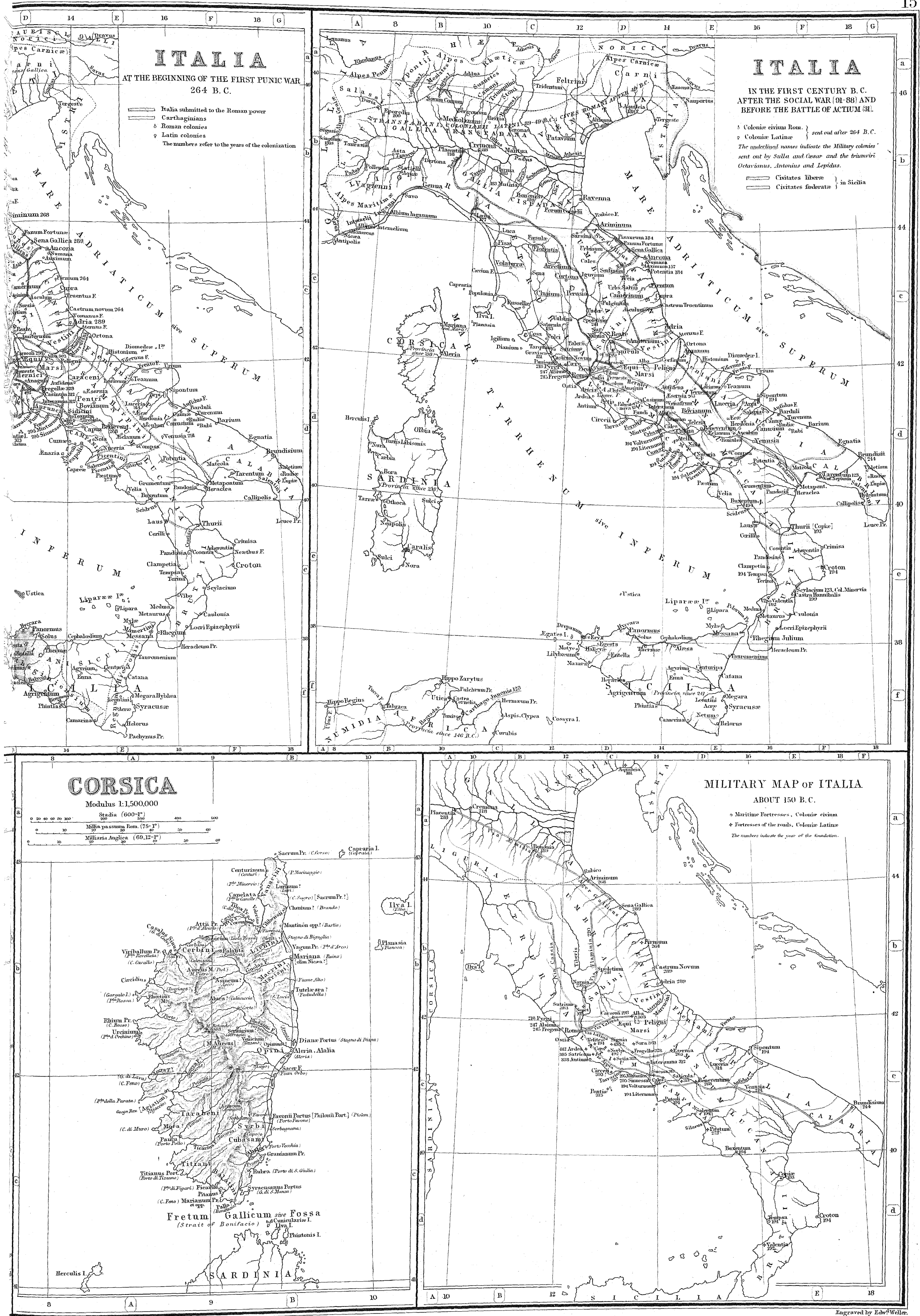
Abdera	M i	Aquilaia	A d	Brazza	D f	Corpili	N h	Edonisi	S d	Jafus	N f	Micolitus	N i
Abud Banya	K c	Aquincum	F b	Bregetio	E b	Cratæo	C f	Fines	I f	Jannaria	D o	Mida	Q h
Abudus	O i	Arad	I c	Breuci	F d	Cebena	H g	Flanaticus	A e	Jovallium	F d	Mieza	K i
Acaminum	H d	Aranyos	L c	Brianti	N h	Clemnisci	S d	Flanona	B d	Jovia	F c	Misunt	Q g
Acanthus	L i	Arausio	C f	Briantica	N h	Crepia	B e	Floriana	F b	Jovia Botivum	D c	Mithovitz	G e
Acervo	B d	Aravisci	F b	Britolagæ	Q d	Crepia	B e	Foldvar	F c	Jovis pagus	I o	Moa	B e
Achillis I.	S d	Arba	B e	Bradivo	P g	Cuspiana	E b	Fornio	A d	Jovis T	P g	Moesia inferior	L g
Achibolu	Q g	Arbe	B e	Bruc	L d	Crobyzi	O f	Fossæ	G e	Juenna	B c	Moesia superior	G i
Acidava	I d	Aida	N h	Brucula	L c	Cucum	B d	Funfkuchen	E c	Justiniana II.	K g	Moesia Pars	P d
Acidava	L d	Aida	N h	Brundisium	F i	Cumero	F b					Mogentiana	E c
Acidava	M f	Ardisæi	E f	Bryges	H h	Curani	Q f					Moldava	O b
Acroceraunia Pr.	F i	Ardisius F.	N e	Buaticum	F g	Cucum	G d	Gabuleum	H g	Kadikoi	O f	Mons aureus	F d
Ad Apsum	G i	Ardisius	N e	Budua	F g	Curieta	B d	Gagana	K d	Kala acia	Q f	Mons aureus	H e
Ad Basante	F d	Argentaria	F e	Bue	Q a	Cursus Achillis	T c	Gall	A c	Kamp	C a	Morava	I f
Ad Dinum	F e	Argyuntum	C e	Bug	D f	Cursus	D g	Gallium	K i	Kandshik	Q f	Motru	C d
Ad Fines	D d	Arabo	E b	Bug	T b	Cusum	G d	Ganus	P i	Karavanku	Q f	Mur	L e
Ad Fines	D e	Arrabona	E b	Bukurescht	O e	Cypselu	O h	Gargelaca	F b	Karlsburg	B c	Mur	D c
Ad Flexum	D b	Arrubium	E b	Burnum	C e	Cyzicus	K i	Garganus M.	C h	Karlstadt	L c	Mursa	F d
Ad Herculeum	I f	Athous	M h	Buridava	M e	Cyrti	D b	Gensu	F e	Knapiti	K h	Musella	E b
Ad Herculeum castra	F b	Arupium	C d	Buridavensii	M e	Cyzicus	P i	Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Ad Labores	D e	Autela	L e	Burtudzus	P h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Ad Labos	E f	Azer	K f	Burugala	L g			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Ad Malum	K f	Azus	N h	Burugala	L g			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Ad Matricem	E f	Arzus F.	P i	Buthrotum	H c			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Ad Pannonios	K d	Assa	L i	Byce L	V c			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Ad Publicanos	B c	Astæ	Q h	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Ad XIV (quart. deci- mum)	B c	Astibus	K h	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Ad Radicem	M g	Astibus F.	K h	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Ad Statuas	E b	Athos M.	M i	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Ad Statuas	F c	Athyras	Q h	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Ad Stoma	R e	Atintanes	H i	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Ad Titulos	A d	Aucha	E a	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Ad XX (vigesimum)	D c	Augustæ	L f	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Adony	G b	Aulæ tichos	M d	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Adrians	B c	Aulon	G i	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Adrianopolis	O h	Aulon	L i	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Adriaticum mare	B f	Auraria regio	K c	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Aegæ	I i	Ausancalo	C e	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Aegyus	Q d	Avendo	C d	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Aemona	B c	Axiacos	S c	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Aenea	K i	Axiaci	S c	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Aenona	C e	Axiacus	S c	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Aenus	A a	Axiopolis	Q e	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Aenus	N i	Axius	I h	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Aequinoctium	D a	Axmistena	K h	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Aequum	D f	Azali	C b	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Aesepus F.	P k	Azalis	I d	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Agnavia	K d			Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Agrianes	K h			Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Agrianes	O h	Bacontius	F d	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Agrotum	F g	Baden	D b	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Ainadshik	P i	Balbia	D e	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Alata	G g	Baltshik	Q f	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Albanus M.	B d	Banga	K h	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Albocensii	I e	Bangalica	D e	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Albona	B d	Banastor	F d	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Alburnum majus	K c	Baranyavar	F d	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Alburnum minus	K c	Barbana F.	F h	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Alisca	F c	Bariduli	D h	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Almopia	I h	Bariduum	D f	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Almus	L f	Barinus	I i	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Almus F.	L f	Basapare	M g	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Alone	P i	Bosardjik	D b	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Alperio, In	D f	Bassiana	D b	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Alpes Julise	A c	Bastano	L a	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Alti	N d	Bathynias	Q h	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Altinum	F c	Bavo	D f	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Aluso	M g	Begonitis L.	I i	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Aluta F.	M d	Belgrade	H e	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Aluta F.	M e	Belovar	D d	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Alvum	L d	Benni	O h	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Amanita	G i	Beibis	F d	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Amanitini	E b	Beigula	P h	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Ampeia	K c	Beroe	N g	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Amphipolis	L i	Beroe	Q e	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Amutrum	L e	Bercea	K i	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Anaiti	I b	Besa Palanka	K e	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Anasamum	M f	Bersovia	I d	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Anasamus	M f	Beisumnum	G g	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Anasarum	I h	Beiza	G g	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Anchalo	Q g	Bezoza	I d	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Anchialus	P g	Besdan	G d	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Ancus	C e	Bessi	K h	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Andervæ	F g	Bibin Ms.	C d	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Andizetes	F d	Bibum	C d	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Angites	L i	Diephi	I d	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Angrus F.	H e	Bigeste	E f	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Annamatia	F c	Biluvium	G h	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Antariatæ	G g	Bisa	P i	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Antana	F d	Bisanthe	N h	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Antigonia	G i	Bistones	M b	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Antigonia	K h	Bistria	F f	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Antipatia	G i	Bistue nova	E f	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Antiphili turris	S d	Bistue vetus	P h	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Aous F.	G i	Bizye	L d	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Aous F.	H i	Blandiana	L d	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Apenestæ	D h	Blandon	C f	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Aphrodisias	O i	Bludin	N h	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Aphytis	L i	Bodmo	Q h	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Apollonia	G i	Bodag	I a	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Apollonia	P g	Boiodurum	A a	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Apollonia Chalcid.	L i	Boorum Deserta	C b	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Apollonia Mygdonia	L i	Bozana	G h	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Appiana	O f	Bozok Desbend	O h	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Api	P i	Bolbe L.	L i	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Apsinthi	O i	Bolenta	E d	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Apsinthus	O i	Bolta	F a	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Apsorus	B e	Bononia	G d	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Apsorus I.	B e	Bononia	K f	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Apsus F.	F i	Bononia	H e	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Apsus F.	H i	Bora	I i	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Apsyrades I <sup>a</sup>	B e	Boreon Ost.	R d	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Apulum	L c	Dorevo	G d	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Aqua viva	I c	Borysthene	U c	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Aqua	D a	Borysthene F.	V a	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Aqua	K e	Borysthene F.	V a	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Aqua	K h	Borysthene I.	T e	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Aqua	L d	Bosna	F d	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Aqua Balnear	L d	Bossut	F d	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Aqua Calida	P g	Bottræa	K i	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
Aqua Herculis	K e	Braila	P d	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d
		Bratia	D f	Bylazoria	I h			Germama	A a	Kladani	F e	Musella	F d

Pamodus	A e	Pola	A e	Remetodia	L f	Scodra	G g	Straviana	E d	Tigra	O f	Una	K e
Pangeus M.	L i	Poltovia	C c	Rhædestus	P i	Scordisci	E d	Struma	K g	Tilibe	M h	Upella	C e
Pannonia	C o	Pomodiana	L f	Rhizanium	F g	Scotussa	L i	Strymon	N i	Timacus	K f	Urbas	E d
Panysus F.	Q f	Pons Alutæ	M e	Rhizon	F g	Scupi	L g	Strymon	K g	Timacus major	K f	Urpanus	E e
Parauai	H i	Pons Augusti	K d	Rhizonius Sin.	E g	Scutari	G g	Strymon	L h	Timacus minor	K f	Uscana	H h
Pardua	E g	Pons Servili	H h	Rhodes	S c	Scythia minor	Q f	Strymonicus S.	L i	Tinok	R c	Ushub	I g
Parentium	A d	Pons Sociorum	F c	Rhodope M.	S c	Seylla	M f	Stuhlweissenburg	F b	Traspol	P i	Utus	M f
Parium	P i	Pons Trajani	K e	Ripa alta	F c	Soylla	D d	Sub radice	M g	Tristasis	Q f		
Parolissus	L b	Pons Ucas	M g	Risano	H d	Securiscæ	N h	Sucidava	P e	Tinza	Q f		
Parolissus	G h	Pons Vetus	M d	Rittum	H d	Segestica	Q h	Sunista	O i	Timziz Pr.	I b	Valcum	E c
Parthini	M b	Pontus Euxinus	Q d	Rodna	P e	Sellyria	G e	Syracellæ	D c	Tisza	L a	Valeriana	L f
Parthius	G d	Populi	D h	Romesiana	P e	Senna	B e	Syrnata	D c	Tisza F.	H c	Vallis Cariniana	F c
Parthius F.	H c	Poisulæ	N h	Romula	C d	Sensi	O d	Szamos	K b	Titius	I a	Varciari	D d
Pasiris	L c	Posidium Pr.	M f	Romula	M d	Ses	O f	Szamosgyvar	L c	Tolay	F c	Vardiei	L d
Patavisia	L c	Potida	M f	Rotha Thurm defile	M e	Serdica	L g	Szankunen	H d	Tolna	Q e	Variana	L f
Pathissus F.	L g	Potida	M f	Rusidava	O f	Sereth	P d	Szurduk		Toni	P g	Variana	L f
Pautaha	I h	Potulatiensis	I f	Rymnik	L d	Sergetia	L d			Tonzus	O g	Varia	Q f
Pek	D g	Presidium Dasmuni	I f			Sermyle	E d			Tonzus F.	M i	Varulca	L c
Pelagonia	D g	Presidium Pompei	C d			Serona	E d	Tagri	Q a	Torcola	D f	Vedulia	G d
Pelagosa	L e	Pretorium	C d	Sacrum Ost.	R e	Serota	L i	Talia	I e	Tonda	L c	Vegia	C e
Pelendova	H i	Pretorium	E d	Sacrum Pr.	T c	Serota	L i	Tamyrace	U c	Torocea	V c	Veglia	B d
Pelum	K i	Pretorium	E d	Sadame	O g	Serthium Pr.	N i	Tamyrace Sinus	U d	Toronaicus S.	L i	Velanis	I g
Pella	K i	Pretorium	M e	Sagadava	P e	Servitium	O i	Tamyrace acia	V c	Torone	V c	Velusha	I g
Pello L.	E f	Pretorium	M e	Sagurus	S b	Sestus	N k	Taphæ	O h	Torocadæ	D f	Venetha	A c
Pelva	L h	Pretorium	C d	Sagurus Sinus	S c	Sigeone	E c	Tarapodiza	B d	Tragunum	Q d	Vespatuk	I c
Penestre	K k	Prætorium	C d	Saldensii	K e	Silacena	P f	Tarsatica	P k	Trajanu vallum Roma-	O i	Vetus Salina	F b
Peneus F.	K k	Prætorium	C d	Sale	N i	Silistia	H e	Tarsus F.	K i	Trajanu	O f	Venna	D a
Perinthus	P g	Prætorium	E d	Salices	Q e	Singitius S.	L i	Taurana Maedi	D f	Trajanopolis	O f	Viminacium	I e
Peronticum	P g	Prætorium	E d	Salina	D c	Singitius S.	L i	Tauris	U c	Transmarisca	K h	Vincosa	I e
Pessum	G b	Prætorium	E d	Sallina	F g	Sirium	G e	Taurum	G e	Tianupata	D f	Vindemis	I g
Peth	H d	Prætorium	E d	Sallina	F g	Surre	L h	Tautanti	Q e	Traus	N h	Vindobona	D a
Peterwadein	L d	Proconnesus	P i	Salmidessus	D f	Suscia	Q g	Tchernaweda	P h	Tregulicium	P e	Vinkovce	F d
Petrus	D c	Promona	D f	Salonia	Q d	Sisebulu	N f	Tearus	C e	Triballi	L f	Virunum	B c
Pettau	R d	Propontis	P i	Salovia	D e	Sistoku	E d	Tedanus	H d	Tricornium	H e	Vitochista M.	F d
Pence I.	R d	Prætorium	E d	Salva	F b	Sissa	B e	Temes	I d	Trimannum	N f	Vulca	F d
Pendostoma	H i	Prista	O f	Salva	F b	Sissa	B e	Temesvar	A d	Trimetis	C g	Vulsimo, In Monte	E f
Phanote	D f	Pulchrum Ost.	R d	Samothrace	M i	Skat	L f	Tegeste	B d	Troas	Q d		
Pharus	Q h	Pumicum	R d	Sane	M i	Slumbi	G h	Tersato	M b	Trosmis	Q e	Waag	E a
Phiha	M h	Psilon Ost.	R e	Sapaei	O f	Slano	F g	Teuisci	G d	Troglodyte	K e	Wid	M f
Philippi	M h	Pteron Pr.	H h	Saragewo	F f	Slania	E b	Teutiburgium	M i	Tsarna	P. h	Widan	K f
Philippopolis	Q h	Putei	M f	Sardiotæ	D e	Slony	P g	Theiss	H b	Tshorlu	K g	Wiener Wald	O b
Phinopolis	H k	Pydna	K i	Sartite	F a	Sostra	L g	Theia	I g	Tyres	K g	Winnava	P h
Phoenice	S c	Pyretus F.	Q c	Sarmatia	E a	Solta	E c	Theianda	K i	Tyrangetæ	R a	Wollau	C e
Physca	D g			Sarmatæ montes	K d	Soluta	C f	Theimaicus S.	I k	Tyrias	O a		
Pianosa	G h			Sarmatægethusa	D e	Sopana	M g	Thessalia	K i	Tyrias	S c	Xanthi	M h
Picaria	E d			Sarnade	N i	Sozopolis	P g	Thessalonica	S d	Tyras	R e		
Picentium	O e			Sarpedon Pr.	Q e	Spalaturn	D f	Thiagola Ost	R d	Tyras F.	P h		
Piephigi	L i	Quadrata	C d	Saso I.	F i	Spaneta	G d	Thiagole Palus	Q h	Tzurulum			
Pieres	K i	Quadrata	D b	Satskoi	Q e	Sparata	L g	Thimea	R b			Zalathina	K e
Pieria	K i			Satiæ	M h	Stabula	F e	Thisamatæ	M h			Zara	C e
Pierus M.	I e			Saudaratæ	D b	Staguna	G h	Thiacia	L k	Ulca F.	F d	Zeng	C e
Pincus	I e			Savaria	F e	Stalucius	M h	Thiacium mare	P g	Ulcaia palus	F d	Zenta	G d
Pincus F.	D c	Raab	C c	Savus	G h	Stanecla	L i	Thyni	Q h	Ulcissia castia	G b	Zermuzerga	K e
Preta	D c	Raab	C c	Scampa	D b	Stanecla	E b	Thynas Pr.	M i	Ulmum	D b	Zibritz	L f
Pissantini	G i	Ragando	E g	Scababandia	B e	Stenon Ost.	F e	Thysus	L e	Ulmum	G d	Zibru	K f
Pistum	D f	Ragusa	E g	Scardona	C f	Stobi	D b	Thysul	L e	Ulpia Trajana	K d	Zilich	L b
Pistum	G h	Ragusa vecchia	D c	Scardona	D f	Storgosa	I h	Tiasum	I d	Ulpiana	K g	Zirona	C f
Planasia I.	C g	Ramsta	K f	Scardona	H h	Stratonis Turris	M f	Tibiscus	H d	Uluus P.	F h	Zizum	E g
Platten S.	E c	Ranilum	L f	Scardona	L k		Q e	Tibiscus F.	K e	Umur Fuhib	O g	Zun	C f
Pleæra	F g	Ratiaria	Q i	Scardona	H h			Tietna					
Pleæra	M f	Regium		Scardona	H h								
Pleæna	O h	Regium		Scardona	H h								
Plotinopolis	D c	Regium		Scardona	H h								
Postovio	D c	Regium		Scardona	H h								





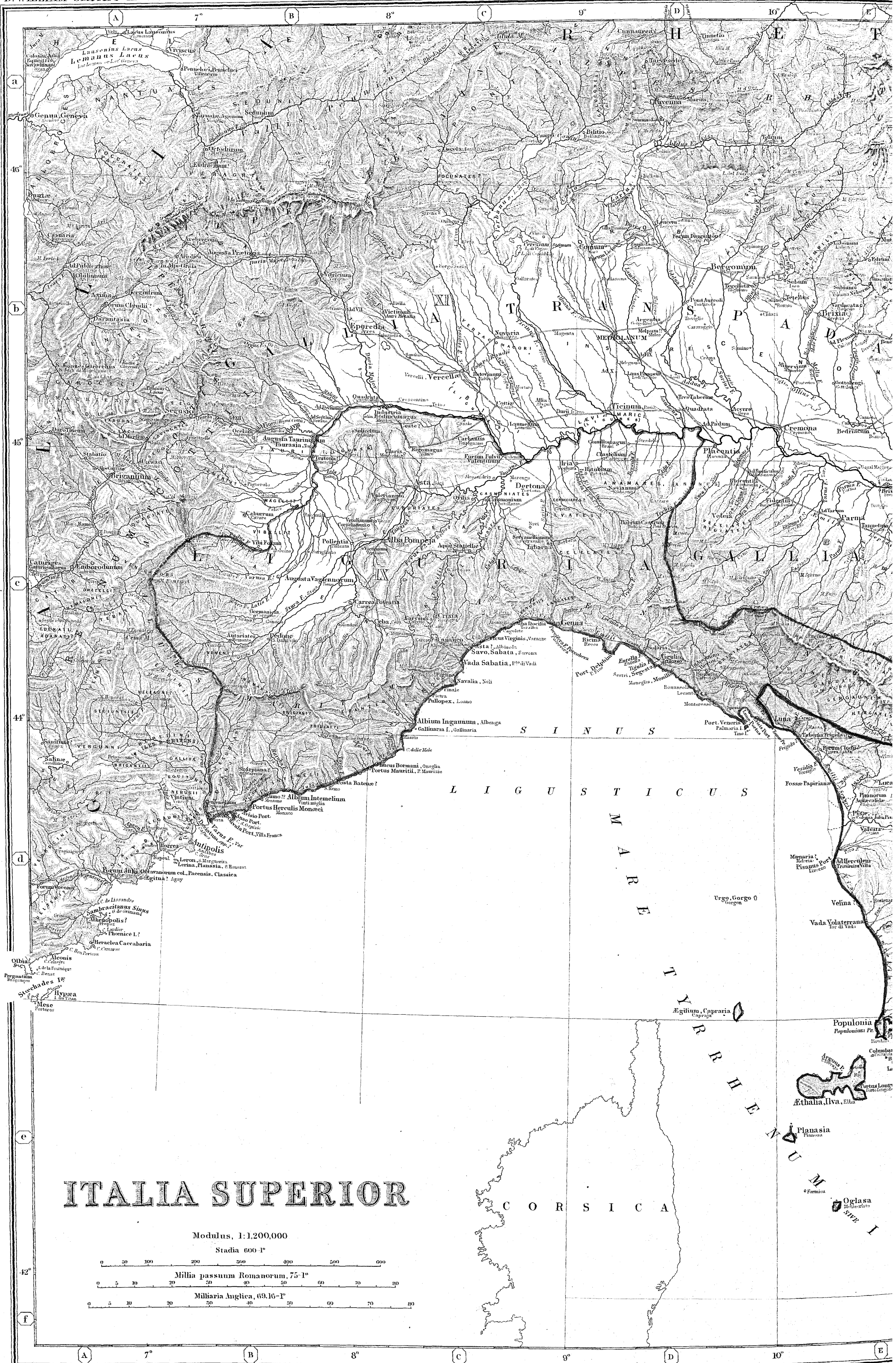














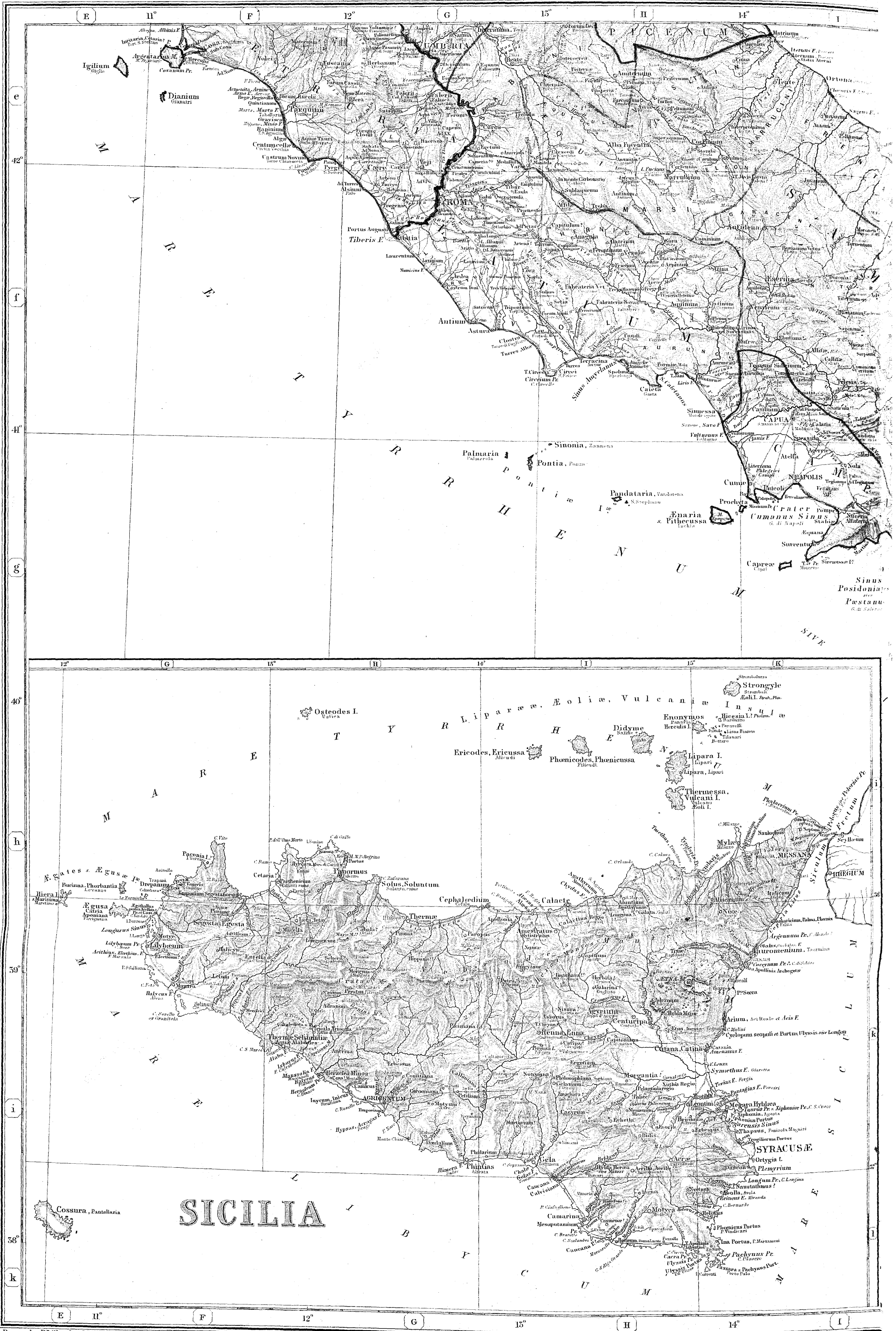


Engraved at Stanford's Geographical Establishment, London.











Engraved at Stanford's Geographical Estab<sup>l</sup> London.





# ITALIA.

Abbreviations C. Capo F. Flumen. G. Golfo I. Insula L. Lacus, Lago. M. Mons P. Portus Pl. Plomontonium R. River. Sp. (Spitz) Peak T. Templum

[illegible]

<i>Cunra</i>	L g	<i>Cattolica</i>	G d	<i>Claudio F.</i>	I f	<i>Cremena F.</i>	G e	<i>Euganei</i>	F b	<i>Forum Druentinorum</i>	G c	<i>Gradus</i>	H b
<i>Cannu R.</i>	L g	<i>Caturiges</i>	A c	<i>Clapsaron M.</i>	G a	<i>Cremon M.</i>	A b	<i>Euganei Colles</i>	F b	<i>Forum Flaminum</i>	G e	<i>Grana F.</i>	H b
<i>Cannae</i>	L f	<i>Caturiges</i>	A c	<i>Claris</i>	G b	<i>Cremona</i>	E b	<i>Euganei M.</i>	F b	<i>Forum Fulvii</i>	U b	<i>Granaio</i>	L b
<i>Cannes</i>	A d	<i>Caturigomagus.</i>	A c	<i>Clas F.</i>	G d	<i>Crescentino</i>	I c	<i>Euphras Lacus</i>	D b	<i>Forum Gallorum</i>	F c	<i>Grandone</i>	L b
<i>Canneto</i>	E b	<i>Caudium</i>	I f	<i>Classica</i>	A d	<i>Crepas</i>	I c	<i>Erola</i>	E d	<i>Forum Julii</i>	A d	<i>Giani, in monte</i>	H e
<i>Cannosa</i>	L f	<i>Caulonia M.</i>	G a	<i>Classis Portus</i>	G c	<i>Crespa I.</i>	I c	<i>Escilles</i>	A b	<i>Forum Julium</i>	H a	<i>Grappia M.</i>	L f
<i>Cantalici</i>	G e	<i>Caulon</i>	L i	<i>Clastidium</i>	D b	<i>Crescentino</i>	C b	<i>Fabrateria Nova</i>	H f	<i>Forum Licini</i>	D b	<i>Grassano</i>	L g
<i>Cantano</i>	G d	<i>Caulonia</i>	L i	<i>Claterna</i>	F c	<i>Crimisa</i>	M h	<i>Fabrateria Vet.</i>	H f	<i>Forum Livii</i>	G c	<i>Gratiano M.</i>	L h
<i>Cantusii emporium</i>	L f	<i>Cava M.</i>	H e	<i>Clause</i>	H a	<i>Crimisa Pr.</i>	M h	<i>Faenza</i>	F c	<i>Forum Novum</i>	I f	<i>Gravina R.</i>	L g
<i>Canusium</i>	L f	<i>Cavaliere</i>	A d	<i>Clavenna</i>	D a	<i>Crixia</i>	C o	<i>Fesulke</i>	F d	<i>Forum Populi</i>	G c	<i>Graviscas</i>	L g
<i>Capena</i>	G e	<i>Cavore</i>	B c	<i>Clenna F.</i>	D c	<i>Crocchio</i>	L h	<i>Falacina</i>	H e	<i>Forum Populi</i>	I f	<i>Gremi M.</i>	L i
<i>Caperno M.</i>	K g	<i>Cebra</i>	C c	<i>Clesus F.</i>	E b	<i>Crosti M.</i>	G a	<i>Faleria</i>	H d	<i>Forum Sempionii</i>	K g	<i>Gresy</i>	L i
<i>Capitulium</i>	H f	<i>Ceccano</i>	H f	<i>Cleusis F.</i>	E b	<i>Crostolo</i>	E c	<i>Falerii</i>	G e	<i>Forum Vocum</i>	A d	<i>Greve</i>	F d
<i>Capo d' Istria</i>	H b	<i>Cecenatio</i>	G c	<i>Clibanus M.</i>	L h	<i>Crotalus F.</i>	L h	<i>Falerii [Falsci]</i>	G e	<i>Fossa</i>	H e	<i>Greve F.</i>	F d
<i>Capo Sele</i>	K g	<i>Cecina</i>	E d	<i>Cliterna</i>	H e	<i>Crotone</i>	M h	<i>Falerii [Falsci]</i>	H f	<i>Fossa Augusti</i>	G c	<i>Grimaul</i>	A d
<i>Caput osio</i>	H e	<i>Ceghe</i>	L f	<i>Cliterna</i>	K f	<i>Crustumius F.</i>	G d	<i>Falerii [Falsci]</i>	E e	<i>Fossa Clodia</i>	G b	<i>Grimaul, G. de</i>	A d
<i>Capri</i>	D d	<i>Ceghe</i>	M g	<i>Clitunus T.</i>	G e	<i>Cusso</i>	C b	<i>Falesia P.</i>	E e	<i>Fossae Asconis</i>	G c	<i>Grisignano</i>	F b
<i>Capriano M.</i>	L h	<i>Ceiano, Sub</i>	L i	<i>Clitunus</i>	G e	<i>Cusco M.</i>	G d	<i>Falsci</i>	G e	<i>Fossae Augustae</i>	G c	<i>Gros C.</i>	B d
<i>Capriana</i>	K e	<i>Celelantes</i>	C c	<i>Clitunus F.</i>	G e	<i>Cuculum</i>	I i	<i>Falsci</i>	G e	<i>Ostium</i>	G c	<i>Grosso</i>	F e
<i>Caprasia</i>	D d	<i>Cella M.</i>	L i	<i>Cloconis F.</i>	I e	<i>Cunna</i>	I g	<i>Falleri</i>	G e	<i>Fossae Papirianae</i>	G e	<i>Grottaferrata</i>	H d
<i>Caprasiae Ostium</i>	G c	<i>Celle</i>	C c	<i>Cluana</i>	H d	<i>Cumanus Sinus</i>	I g	<i>Fallerone</i>	F d	<i>Fossae Philistinae</i>	G b	<i>Grottaglie</i>	M g
<i>Capreae</i>	I g	<i>Cellano</i>	M g	<i>Clusinus L.</i>	F d	<i>Cumerus Pr.</i>	H d	<i>Fallerone</i>	H d	<i>Fossato</i>	G d	<i>Grottaferrata</i>	H d
<i>Capri</i>	I f	<i>Celone</i>	K f	<i>Clusium</i>	F d	<i>Cuneo</i>	B c	<i>Fallistro M.</i>	L h	<i>Fossombrone</i>	G d	<i>Grottole</i>	L g
<i>Capua</i>	I f	<i>Cema M.</i>	A c	<i>Cocinthus s. Stylidis</i>	K i	<i>Cunnaurea</i>	D a	<i>Falveto M.</i>	H f	<i>Fourmiquet, I. de la</i>	A d	<i>Gumbestum</i>	L g
<i>Capua</i>	I f	<i>Cemeleum</i>	B d	<i>Coculio</i>	L i	<i>Cupa Maritima</i>	H d	<i>Fama Fortunae</i>	I f	<i>Francavilla</i>	M g	<i>Gumentum</i>	K g
<i>Caiaeni</i>	H f	<i>Cene M.</i>	A b	<i>Codera</i>	D a	<i>Cupa Moutana</i>	H d	<i>Fano</i>	H d	<i>Francia</i>	I a	<i>Gurmo</i>	L g
<i>Caraglio</i>	B c	<i>Ceno</i>	G f	<i>Codrope</i>	H b	<i>Cues</i>	G e	<i>Fano</i>	H e	<i>Fiatertium</i>	N g	<i>Gualdo Tadino</i>	G d
<i>Carapella</i>	K f	<i>Ceno</i>	D c	<i>Codrope</i>	H b	<i>Cuseta I.</i>	I b	<i>Fanum Fortunae</i>	H d	<i>Fiegellae</i>	H i	<i>Gustalla</i>	E c
<i>Carapellatto</i>	K f	<i>Cenomani</i>	D b	<i>Colapso F.</i>	I b	<i>Cusum L.</i>	C b	<i>Fanum Fugitivum</i>	G e	<i>Fiegellum</i>	H f	<i>Gubbio</i>	G d
<i>Carara</i>	E c	<i>Centumcellae</i>	F e	<i>Colapso F.</i>	I b	<i>Cutro</i>	L h	<i>Fanum Voltumnae</i>	G e	<i>Fregene</i>	G e	<i>Guerrigosa</i>	E d
<i>Caravaggio</i>	D b	<i>Centron</i>	A b	<i>Col de Ruzza</i>	A c	<i>Cylstarnus F.</i>	L h	<i>Farfara</i>	F d	<i>Fregus</i>	A d	<i>Guil</i>	F c
<i>Carbantia</i>	C b	<i>Centron</i>	A b	<i>Colfiorito</i>	G d	<i>Canquencia</i>	I b	<i>Farnes</i>	F e	<i>Freda M.</i>	A b	<i>Guil</i>	A c
<i>Carbina</i>	N g	<i>Centron</i>	A b	<i>Colfiorito</i>	G d	<i>Darantasia</i>	A b	<i>Farnes</i>	F e	<i>Frentani</i>	I e	<i>Guil</i>	A c
<i>Carbonara</i>	L f	<i>Centron</i>	A b	<i>Colfiorito</i>	G d	<i>Dardagna</i>	E c	<i>Farnes</i>	F e	<i>Frentani</i>	I e	<i>Guil</i>	A c
<i>Carbonaria Ostia</i>	G c	<i>Crano</i>	K b	<i>Colfiorito</i>	G d	<i>Dardagna</i>	E c	<i>Farnes</i>	F e	<i>Frentani</i>	I e	<i>Guil</i>	A c
<i>Carbonario, in monte</i>	H f	<i>Crano M.</i>	K b	<i>Colfiorito</i>	G d	<i>Dardagna</i>	E c	<i>Farnes</i>	F e	<i>Frentani</i>	I e	<i>Guil</i>	A c
<i>Carbonara</i>	G d	<i>Crano F.</i>	L i	<i>Colfiorito</i>	G d	<i>Dardagna</i>	E c	<i>Farnes</i>	F e	<i>Frentani</i>	I e	<i>Guil</i>	A c
<i>Carbonara M.</i>	L h	<i>Crano</i>	K b	<i>Colfiorito</i>	G d	<i>Dardagna</i>	E c	<i>Farnes</i>	F e	<i>Frentani</i>	I e	<i>Guil</i>	A c
<i>Carcare</i>	C c	<i>Crano</i>	K b	<i>Colfiorito</i>	G d	<i>Dardagna</i>	E c	<i>Farnes</i>	F e	<i>Frentani</i>	I e	<i>Guil</i>	A c
<i>Carcines F.</i>	G e	<i>Crano</i>	K b	<i>Colfiorito</i>	G d	<i>Dardagna</i>	E c	<i>Farnes</i>	F e	<i>Frentani</i>	I e	<i>Guil</i>	A c
<i>Carcine</i>	G e	<i>Crano</i>	K b	<i>Colfiorito</i>	G d	<i>Dardagna</i>	E c	<i>Farnes</i>	F e	<i>Frentani</i>	I e	<i>Guil</i>	A c
<i>Careti F.</i>	L i	<i>Crano</i>	K b	<i>Colfiorito</i>	G d	<i>Dardagna</i>	E c	<i>Farnes</i>	F e	<i>Frentani</i>	I e	<i>Guil</i>	A c
<i>Careto M.</i>	L h	<i>Crano</i>	K b	<i>Colfiorito</i>	G d	<i>Dardagna</i>	E c	<i>Farnes</i>	F e	<i>Frentani</i>	I e	<i>Guil</i>	A c
<i>Careto M.</i>	C c	<i>Crano</i>	K b	<i>Colfiorito</i>	G d	<i>Dardagna</i>	E c	<i>Farnes</i>	F e	<i>Frentani</i>	I e	<i>Guil</i>	A c
<i>Caria</i>	K i	<i>Crano</i>	K b	<i>Colfiorito</i>	G d	<i>Dardagna</i>	E c	<i>Farnes</i>	F e	<i>Frentani</i>	I e	<i>Guil</i>	A c
<i>Cariati</i>	L h	<i>Crano</i>	K b	<i>Colfiorito</i>	G d	<i>Dardagna</i>	E c	<i>Farnes</i>	F e	<i>Frentani</i>	I e	<i>Guil</i>	A c
<i>Cariacino</i>	G d	<i>Crano</i>	K b	<i>Colfiorito</i>	G d	<i>Dardagna</i>	E c	<i>Farnes</i>	F e	<i>Frentani</i>	I e	<i>Guil</i>	A c
<i>Cariacino</i>	N g	<i>Crano</i>	K b	<i>Colfiorito</i>	G d	<i>Dardagna</i>	E c	<i>Farnes</i>	F e	<i>Frentani</i>	I e	<i>Guil</i>	A c
<i>Cariacino</i>	N g	<i>Crano</i>	K b	<i>Colfiorito</i>	G d	<i>Dardagna</i>	E c	<i>Farnes</i>	F e	<i>Frentani</i>	I e	<i>Guil</i>	A c
<i>Cariacino</i>	N g	<i>Crano</i>	K b	<i>Colfiorito</i>	G d	<i>Dardagna</i>	E c	<i>Farnes</i>	F e	<i>Frentani</i>	I e	<i>Guil</i>	A c
<i>Cariacino</i>	N g	<i>Crano</i>	K b	<i>Colfiorito</i>	G d	<i>Dardagna</i>	E c	<i>Farnes</i>	F e	<i>Frentani</i>	I e	<i>Guil</i>	A c
<i>Cariacino</i>	N g	<i>Crano</i>	K b	<i>Colfiorito</i>	G d	<i>Dardagna</i>	E c	<i>Farnes</i>	F e	<i>Frentani</i>	I e	<i>Guil</i>	A c
<i>Cariacino</i>	N g	<i>Crano</i>	K b	<i>Colfiorito</i>	G d	<i>Dardagna</i>	E c	<i>Farnes</i>	F e	<i>Frentani</i>	I e	<i>Guil</i>	A c
<i>Cariacino</i>	N g	<i>Crano</i>	K b	<i>Colfiorito</i>	G d	<i>Dardagna</i>	E c	<i>Farnes</i>	F e	<i>Frentani</i>	I e	<i>Guil</i>	A c
<i>Cariacino</i>	N g	<i>Crano</i>	K b	<i>Colfiorito</i>	G d	<i>Dardagna</i>	E c	<i>Farnes</i>	F e	<i>Frentani</i>	I e	<i>Guil</i>	A c
<i>Cariacino</i>	N g	<i>Crano</i>	K b	<i>Colfiorito</i>	G d	<i>Dardagna</i>	E c	<i>Farnes</i>	F e	<i>Frentani</i>	I e	<i>Guil</i>	A c
<i>Cariacino</i>	N g	<i>Crano</i>	K b	<i>Colfiorito</i>	G d	<i>Dardagna</i>	E c	<i>Farnes</i>	F e	<i>Frentani</i>	I e	<i>Guil</i>	A c
<i>Cariacino</i>	N g	<i>Crano</i>	K b	<i>Colfiorito</i>	G d	<i>Dardagna</i>	E c	<i>Farnes</i>	F e	<i>Frentani</i>	I e	<i>Guil</i>	A c
<i>Cariacino</i>	N g	<i>Crano</i>	K b	<i>Colfiorito</i>	G d	<i>Dardagna</i>	E c	<i>Farnes</i>	F e	<i>Frentani</i>	I e	<i>Guil</i>	A c
<i>Cariacino</i>	N g	<i>Crano</i>	K b	<i>Colfiorito</i>	G d	<i>Dardagna</i>	E c	<i>Farnes</i>	F e	<i>Frentani</i>	I e	<i>Guil</i>	A c
<i>Cariacino</i>	N g	<i>Crano</i>	K b	<i>Colfiorito</i>	G d	<i>Dardagna</i>	E c	<i>Farnes</i>	F e	<i>Frentani</i>	I e	<i>Guil</i>	A c
<i>Cariacino</i>	N g	<i>Crano</i>	K b	<i>Colfiorito</i>	G d	<i>Dardagna</i>	E c	<i>Farnes</i>	F e	<i>Frentani</i>	I e	<i>Guil</i>	A c
<i>Cariacino</i>	N g	<i>Crano</i>	K b	<i>Colfiorito</i>	G d	<i>Dardagna</i>	E c	<i>Farnes</i>	F e	<i>Frentani</i>	I e	<i>Guil</i>	A c
<i>Cariacino</i>	N g	<i>Crano</i>	K b	<i>Colfiorito</i>	G d	<i>Dardagna</i>	E c	<i>Farnes</i>	F e	<i>Frentani</i>	I e	<i>Guil</i>	A c
<i>Cariacino</i>	N g	<i>Crano</i>	K b	<i>Colfiorito</i>	G d	<i>Dardagna</i>	E c	<i>Farnes</i>	F e	<i>Frentani</i>	I e	<i>Guil</i>	A c
<i>Cariacino</i>	N g	<i>Crano</i>	K b	<i>Colfiorito</i>	G d	<i>Dardagna</i>	E c	<i>Farnes</i>	F e	<i>Frentani</i>	I e	<i>Guil</i>	A c
<i>Cariacino</i>	N g	<i>Crano</i>	K b	<i>Colfiorito</i>	G d	<i>Dardagna</i>	E c	<i>Farnes</i>	F e	<i>Frentani</i>	I e	<i>Guil</i>	A c
<i>Cariacino</i>	N g	<i>Crano</i>	K b	<i>Colfiorito</i>	G d	<i>Dardagna</i>	E c	<i>Farnes</i>	F e	<i>Frentani</i>	I e	<i>Guil</i>	A c
<i>Cariacino</i>	N g	<i>Crano</i>	K b	<i>Colfiorito</i>	G d	<i>Dardagna</i>	E c	<i>Farnes</i>	F e	<i>Frentani</i>	I e	<i>Guil</i>	A c
<i>Cariacino</i>	N g	<i>Crano</i>	K b	<i>Colfiorito</i>	G d	<i>Dardagna</i>	E c	<i>Farnes</i>	F e	<i>Frentani</i>	I e	<i>Guil</i>	A c
<i>Cariacino</i>	N g	<i>Crano</i>	K b	<i>Colfiorito</i>	G d	<i>Dardagna</i>	E c	<i>Farnes</i>	F e	<i>Frentani</i>	I e	<i>Guil</i>	A c
<i>Cariacino</i>	N g	<i>Crano</i>	K b	<i>Colfiorito</i>	G d	<i>Dardagna</i>	E c	<i>Farnes</i>	F e	<i>Frentani</i>	I e	<i>Guil</i>	A c
<i>Cariacino</i>	N g	<i>Crano</i>	K b	<i>Colfiorito</i>	G d	<i>Dardagna</i>	E c	<i>Farnes</i>	F e	<i>Frentani</i>	I e	<i>Guil</i>	A c
<i>Cariacino</i>	N g	<i>Crano</i>	K b	<i>Colfiorito</i>	G d	<i>Dardagna</i>	E c	<i>Farnes</i>	F e	<i>Frentani</i>	I e	<i>Guil</i>	A c
<i>Cariacino</i>	N g	<i>Crano</i>	K b	<i>Colfiorito</i>	G d	<i>Dardagna</i>	E c	<i>Farnes</i>	F e	<i>Frentani</i>	I e	<i>Guil</i>	A c
<i>Cariacino</i>	N g	<i>Crano</i>	K b	<i>Colfiorito</i>	G d	<i>Dardagna</i>	E c	<i>Farnes</i>	F e	<i>Frentani</i>	I e	<i>Guil</i>	A c
<i>Cariacino</i>	N g	<i>Crano</i>	K b	<i>Colfiorito</i>	G d	<i>Dardagna</i>	E c	<i>Farnes</i>	F e	<i>Frentani</i>	I e	<i>Guil</i>	A c
<i>Cariacino</i>	N g	<i>Crano</i>	K b	<i>Colfiorito</i>	G d	<i>Dardagna</i>	E c	<i>Farnes</i>	F e	<i>Frentani</i>	I e	<i>Guil</i>	A c
<i>Cariacino</i>	N g	<i>Crano</i>	K b	<i>Colfiorito</i>	G d	<i>Dardagna</i>	E c	<i>Farnes</i>	F e	<i>Frentani</i>	I e	<i>Guil</i>	A c
<i>Cariacino</i>	N g	<i>Crano</i>	K b	<i>Colfiorito</i>	G d	<i>Dardagna</i>	E c	<i>Farnes</i>	F e	<i>Frentani</i>	I e	<i>Guil</i>	A c
<i>Cariacino</i>	N g	<i>Crano</i>	K b	<i>Colfiorito</i>	G d	<i>Dardagna</i>	E c	<i>Farnes</i>	F e	<i>Frentani</i>	I e	<i>Guil</i>	A c
<i>Cariacino</i>	N g	<i>Crano</i>	K b	<i>Colfiorito</i>	G d	<i>Dardagna</i>	E c	<i>Farnes</i>	F e	<i>Frentani</i>	I e	<i>Guil</i>	A c
<i>Cariacino</i>	N g	<i>Crano</i>	K b	<i>Colfiorito</i>	G d	<i>Dardagna</i>	E c	<i>Farnes</i>	F e	<i>Frentani</i>	I e	<i>Guil</i>	A c
<i>Cariacino</i>	N g	<i>Crano</i>	K b	<i>Colfiorito</i>	G d	<i>Dardagna</i>	E c	<i>Farnes</i>	F e	<i>Frentani</i>	I e	<i>Guil</i>	A c
<i>Cariacino</i>	N g	<i>Crano</i>	K b	<i>Colfiorito</i>	G d	<i>Dardagna</i>	E c	<i>Farnes</i>	F e	<i>Frentani</i>	I e	<i>Guil</i>	A c
<i>Cariacino</i>	N g	<i>Crano</i>	K b	<i>Colfiorito</i>	G d	<i>Dardagna</i>	E c	<i>Farnes</i>	F e	<i>Frentani</i>	I e	<i>Guil</i>	A c
<i>Cariacino</i>	N g	<i>Crano</i>	K b	<i>Colfiorito</i>	G d	<i>Dardagna</i>	E c	<i>Farnes</i>	F e	<i>Frentani</i>	I e	<i>Guil</i>	A c
<i>Cariacino</i>	N g	<i>Crano</i>	K b	<i>Colfiorito</i>	G d	<i>Dardagna</i>	E c	<i>Farnes</i>	F e	<i>Frentani</i>	I e	<i>Guil</i>	A c
<i>Cariacino</i>	N g	<i>Crano</i>	K b	<i>Colfiorito</i>	G d	<i>Dardagna</i>	E c	<i>Farnes</i>	F e	<i>Frentani</i>	I e	<i>Guil</i>	A c
<i>Cariacino</i>	N g	<i>Crano</i>	K b	<i>Colfiorito</i>	G d	<i>Dardagna</i>	E c	<i>Farnes</i>	F e	<i>Frentani</i>	I e	<i>Guil</i>	A c
<i>Cariacino</i>	N g	<i>Crano</i>	K b	<i>Colfiorito</i>	G d	<i>Dardagna</i>	E c	<i>Farnes</i>	F e	<i>Frentani</i>	I e	<i>Guil</i>	A c
<i>Cariacino</i>	N g	<i>Crano</i>	K b	<i>Colfiorito</i>	G d	<i>Dardagna</i>	E c	<i>Farnes</i>	F e	<i>Frentani</i>	I e	<i>Guil</i>	A c
<i>Cariacino</i>	N g	<i>Crano</i>	K b	<i>Colfiorito</i>	G d	<i>Dardagna</i>	E c	<i>Farnes</i>	F e	<i>Frentani</i>	I e	<i>Guil</i>	A c
<i>Cariacino</i>	N g	<i>Crano</i>	K b	<i>Colfiorito</i>	G d	<i>Dardagna</i>	E c	<i>Farnes</i>	F e	<i>Frentani</i>	I e	<i>Guil</i>	A c
<i>Cariacino</i>	N g	<i>Crano</i>	K b	<i>Colfiorito</i>	G d	<i>Dardagna</i>	E c	<i>Farnes</i>	F e	<			



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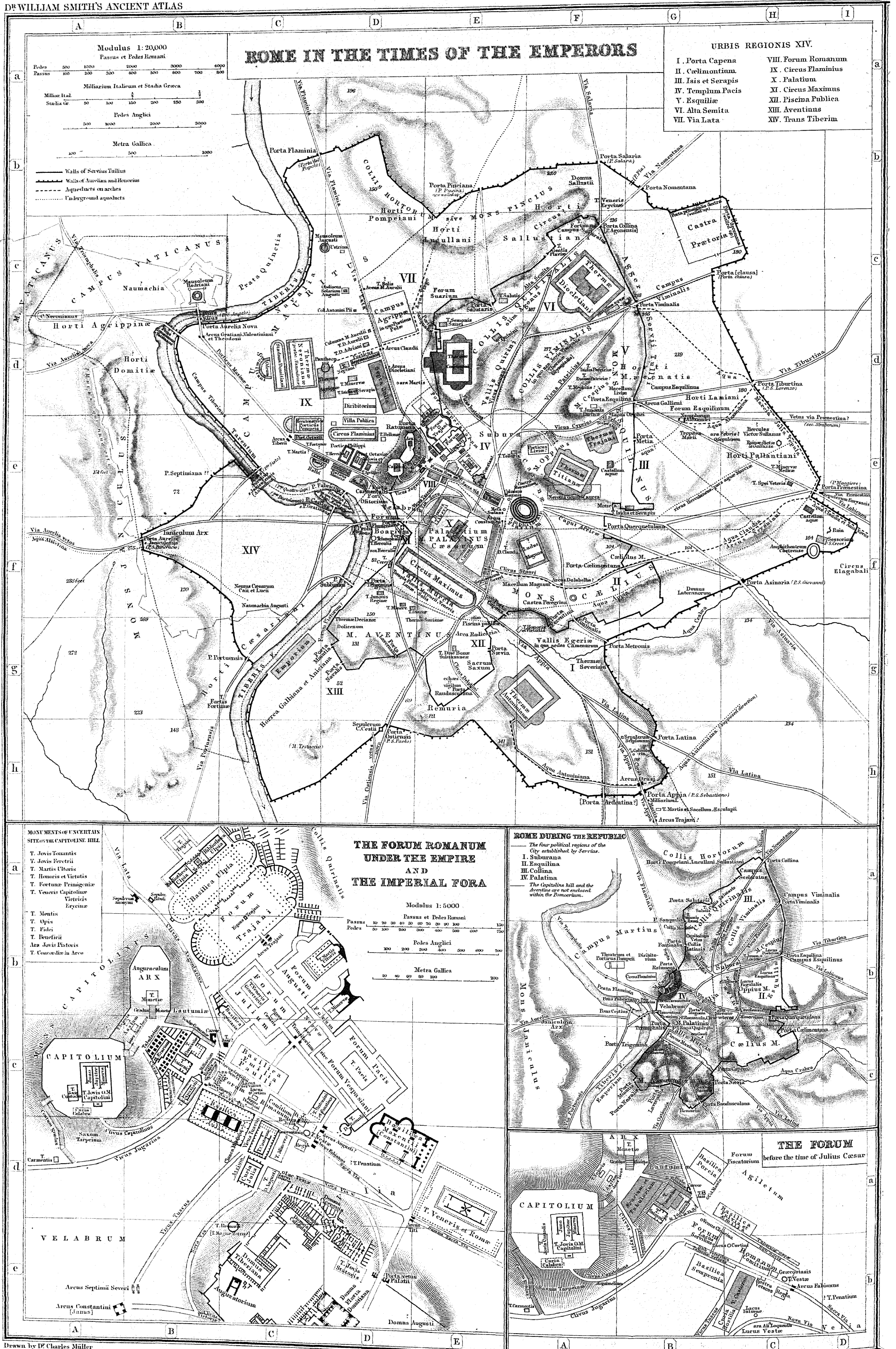
SICILIA (ON MAP 17).

Abacaeum	K i	Berno do C.	K i	Catria Aponiana	G k	Enonymos I.	K i	Himeia F.	I k	Maragano	H k	Notavecchio	I i
Abolla	K l	Buwo C.	H k	Cattagnone	I k	Entella	H k	Hippana	H k	Marclina	G i	Noto	K i
Acciae	I k	Bidis	I k	Cattolna	H k	Erbesus	H k	Hippus F.	I l	Margara	H k		
Accellus	G k	Bidis	K k	Cancana	I l	Erbesus	I k	Hummus F.	I l	Martino	H k		
Acesines F.	I k	Bingi	G k	Cancana P.	I l	Ercta M.	H i	Hybla Halcatas	K k	Martina I.	G i	Oanus F.	I i
Achates F.	G k	Biscari	I k	Cefala	H k	Etgetrum	I k	Hybla Geracea sive		Maro M.	H k	Obalas F.	K k
Act Reale	K k	Bissolo M.	I k	Cefalu	I i	Encodes	I i	Minor	I k	Marsala	G k	Omo Mito, P. dell'	H i
Acis F.	K k	Bivona	H k	Cena	H k	Ericusa	I i	Hybla Major	I k	Marsala F.	G k	Onobalas	I k
Adithus F.	G k	Bocca d'Entella	H k	Centon	I k	Eimeus F.	K l	Hyblaues F.	I k	Marsullo	I l	Onobalas F.	K k
Acum	K k	Boeo C.	G k	Centuripa	I k	Eiyce	I k	Hyecana	II i	Mazaneva P.	K l	Oethus F.	H i
Aque Dolce	I i	Borione I.	G k	Cephalocidium	I i	Eiyces F.	G k	Hypsas F.	G k	Mascali	K k	Orlando C.	I i
Acrae	I k	Bosco di Caronia	I k	Cerdra M.	G k	Eiyx	G i	Hypsas F.	H k	Maussolia F.	H k	Ortygia I.	K k
Acragas F.	H k	Bottaro	K i	Cerema M.	H k	Eiyx M.	G i			Mazara	G k	Osteodes I.	H i
Acrella	I k	Bracetto C.	I l	Cetania	H i					Mazanas F.	G k		
Acrista	H k	Bricummae	I k	Chalae	I k	Facelinus F.	K i	Iaeta	H k	Mazzara	G k		
Aderno	I k	Briema F.	I k	Chalcidicas M.	K i	Fano	I k	Iati	H i	Mazzaro R.	G k	Pachino	K i
Ad Olivam	G k	Brizzi, Li	I k	Chiananoute	I k	Faro, C. di	K i	Iato	H k	Mazzaro	I k	Pachynus Pr.	K l
Adrianon	H k	Bronte	I k	Chusa	H k	Faro, C. di	K i	Ietae	H k	Megara Hyblaea	K k	Pachynus Port.	K l
Adranum	I k	Bruca	K k	Chryssae T.	I k	Farugina M.	H k	Ietae	H k	Megaris Sinus	K k	Paeonia I.	G i
Egates Ie	G i	Bucina	G i	Chryssas F.	I k	Farugina	H k	Imachara (Sperlingi)	I k	Melas F.	K i	Palagonia	I k
Egithallus	G k	Bungro	H k	Chydias F.	I i	Farina	G k	Imachara (Imbucari)	I k	Menaeum	I k	Palamiti	H i
Egusa	G k	Buscachino	H k	Ciafughione P.	I l	Farina	G k	Imachara (Imbucari)	I k	Menfina	G k	Palorzo Adriano	H k
Egusa Ie	G i	Buscaglione	I l	Cimmina	H k	Fennae I.	H i	Imbucari	I k	Mesopotamum	I l	Paluzzo	I k
Eoli I.	I i	Buteca	I k	Cimmina	H k	Feto C	G k	Ima Portus	K l	Messana	K i	Palermo	H i
Eoli I.	K i			Circa C.	I l	Ficotto F.	I k	Inessa	I k	Messina	K i	Palice	I k
Eolae Insulae	I i			Citadella	I k	Filicudi	I i	Inicus	H k	Micragano	H k	Palcorum Lacus	I k
Eolae	I k	Cabala	H k	Cocameo L.	I k	Filicudi	H k	Inycaum	H k	Micragano M.	I k	Palma	H k
Eolae M.	I k	Caccamo	H k	Cocameus L.	I k	Fondro M.	I k	Ippia F.	I k	Milazzo	K i	Palma	K k
Agathyrnum	I l	Cacra Pr.	I l	Coccynum Pr	K k	Forgia	K k	Isburns F.	H k	Milazzo G.	K i	Palma R.	H k
Agosta	K k	Cacyparis F.	K l	Colle della Guadua	I k	Formiche, Le	G i	Itala	K i	Mineo	I k	Palo Porto	K l
Argentum	H k	Cacium	I k	Collesano	H k	Frascari	I l	Italeum	K i	Miranda	K l	Panarelli	K i
Agrinum	I k	Calacte	I i	Colombara	G i	Furidlo	G k			Mistretta	I k	Panara	K i
Aidone	I k	Calactina Regio	I k	Comiso	I l	Furidlo	I k			Mistretta	I k	Panormus	H i
Alaba F.	H k	Calabra	I k	Comitiana	H k					Monaldi F.	I k	Pantagias F.	K k
Alabon F.	K k	Calava C.	I i	Comitina	H k	Gabello	I k	Lanar F.	G k	Monte Chiaro	H k	Paropus	H k
Alaesa	I k	Callaris	I k	Conchea et Gonusa		Gagliano	I k	Lancara	H k	Mondallegro	H k	Patanna	G k
Alaesius F.	I k	Callina M.	H k	Paludes	K i	Gallina	I k	Laurio M.	I k	Mondragagnone	H k	Patthemcum	H i
Alcamo	G k	Calloniana	H k	Copina Latus	K k	Gallina	I k	Laurio M.	I k	Morgantina	I k	Partinico	H i
Alcantara F.	K k	Calltabellota	H k	Coiteone	H k	Galata	I k	Lentini	I k	Morgantina	H k	Passara Port.	K l
Alessandria	H k	Calltabellota F.	H k	Coconiana	H k	Galati	K i	Lentini	I k	Morre	I k	Passero C.	K l
Alessio C	K k	Calltabellota F.	H	Correnti I.	K l	Galati	K i	Leon	K k	Motyca	I l	Path	I i
Alga Grande, C. d'	I l	Calvisiana	I l	Cosumano M.	I k	Gallo, C. di	H i	Leontim	I k	Motycaus F.	I l	Palagonia Regio	I k
Alcata	H k	Camarara	I l	Chastus	H k	Gangi	I k	Levum	G k	Motyca	G k	Pellegio M.	H i
Alcudia	I i	Camauma	I l	Chastus M	H k	Gela	I k	Letanzo	G i	Motyum	H k	Pelorias Pr.	K i
Aluntum	I l	Camarina Palus	I l	Crimus F.	H k	Gelas F.	I k	Libycaum Mare	G k	Mucum M.	H k	Pelorus Pr.	K i
Amenanus F.	K k	Camicus	H k	Cummo	I l	Gelasium	I k	Liocula	I k	Mulini C.	K k	Pensola Magnusi	K k
Amestratus	I k	Camicus F.	H k	Cyamosorus F.	I k	Guicetta	K k	Lilybeum	G k	Muro di Carini	H i	Pergusa L.	H k
Anapo	K k	Cannamarata	H k	Cyclopus Scopuli	K k	Guare	K k	Lilybeum Pr.	G k	Musumeli	H k	Petliana	H k
Anapus F.	K k	Campi Geloi	I k	Cymbe	I l	Guma M.	I k	Iapara	I i	Myconius M.	K i	Petia	I k
Ancina	H k	Cancicudi	H k			Gonus M	H k	Iapara I.	I i	Myla F.	K k	Petralia	I k
Aphodisum	K k	Cancicudi	H k			Gonusa et Conchea		Iaparae Insulae	I i	Mythae	K i	Petralia F.	I k
Apolinus Aichegetae		Cancicudi	H k			Paludes	K i	Lipari I.	I i	Mythiatius	I k	Petrina	I k
Ara	K k	Cantello	I k	Dredahum	H k	Grammichile	I k	Lissa Buunca	K i			Pettineo	I k
Apollinis Libystini T.	I l	Cantara	K k	Damyrius F.	I k	Grande F.	I k	Lissus F.	I k			Phalacium Pr.	K i
Apollonia	I k	Capazzana	I k	Dason	K k	Grande F.	I k	Lolari M.	H k			Phalarum	I k
Aquae Alabodes	H k	Capitum	I k	Dattolo	K i	Granitula C.	G k	Lognina	K k	Nanni	I k	Philosophana	I k
Aquae Pintianae	G k	Capitonia	I k	Dela	H k	Gurnalunga	I k	Lognina	G k	Nanni M.	I k	Phintias	H k
Aragona	H k	Capuzza	I k	Diane Fons	I l			Longa I.	G k	Naro	H k	Phoenocodes	I i
Arena	G k	Capurina M.	H k	Didyme	K i			Longancum	H k	Naro F.	H k	Phoenocus Portus	K l
Argemnum Pr.	K k	Caraci	I k	Dritto	I i	Halcyae	G k	Longancum	H k	Naro	I i	Phoenocoussa	I i
Artemisium	K i	Caraci	H k	Dittaino	I k	Halycus F.	G k	Longancum	I k	Naulochus	K i	Phoenix	K k
Asaro	I k	Caraci	H k	Donna Lucato	I l	Helcon F.	H k	Longon Portus	K k	Naustathmus	K l	Phorbantia	G i
Asinanus F.	I l	Caraci M.	H k	Draygo	H k	Helorus	K l	Longona	I k	Naxus	K k	Piana	H k
Asinello	G i	Carpa	I k	Drepanum	G i	Heliouus F.	K l	Longum Pi.	K l	Nebrodes Montes	H k	Piazza	I k
Asnes F.	I k	Casibula	K l	Drepanum Pr.	K i	Henna	I k	Longurus Sinus	G k	Neetum	I l	Picmana	H k
Asinius F.	I k	Casmenao	I l			Heraclea Minoa	H k			Neptum T.	K i	Pietra Longa	H k
Ascorus	I k	Cast. Vetrano	G k			Heracleum Pi.	H k			Neptimius M.	K i	Pietraperzia	I k
Avola	K i	Castelbuono	I k	Echetla	I k	Herai Montes	I l			Niscemi	I k	Pirama	H k
		Castellamare	G i	Echeta	I k	Herem	I k	Macasoli	H k	Nisua	II i	Pispisella M.	I k
		Casti ogiovanni	I k	Egesta	G k	Herbita	I k	Macella	H k	Nisua	I k	Platani	I k
		Casti omovo	H k	Eiecthum	G k	Herculis I.	K i	Macellaro	H k	Nisuria	I k	Plomynum	K k
Banaria	H k	Castrocale	K i	Eiecthum	G k	Hicesia I.	G i	Macturum	I k	Nisus	I k	Pizzari	H k
Barda M.	G i	Catana	K k	Eiecthus F.	G k	Hiera I.	K i	Madrum	G k	Noae	K k	Pollina	I k
Basiluzzo	K i	Catania	K k	Eleutherus F.	H k	Himera	H k	Madrum M.	H k	Noara	K k	Porcari	K k
Bathys F.	H i	Catania	K k	Emporium	H k	Himeia F.	H k	Madrum M.	I k	Noame	I k	Porcari F.	I k
Bellia	G k	Catania	K k	Emporium	I k	Himera F.	H k	Manganaro	H k	Nonymna	I k	Pozallo	I i
Belligero	G k	Catania	K k	Emporium	I k								

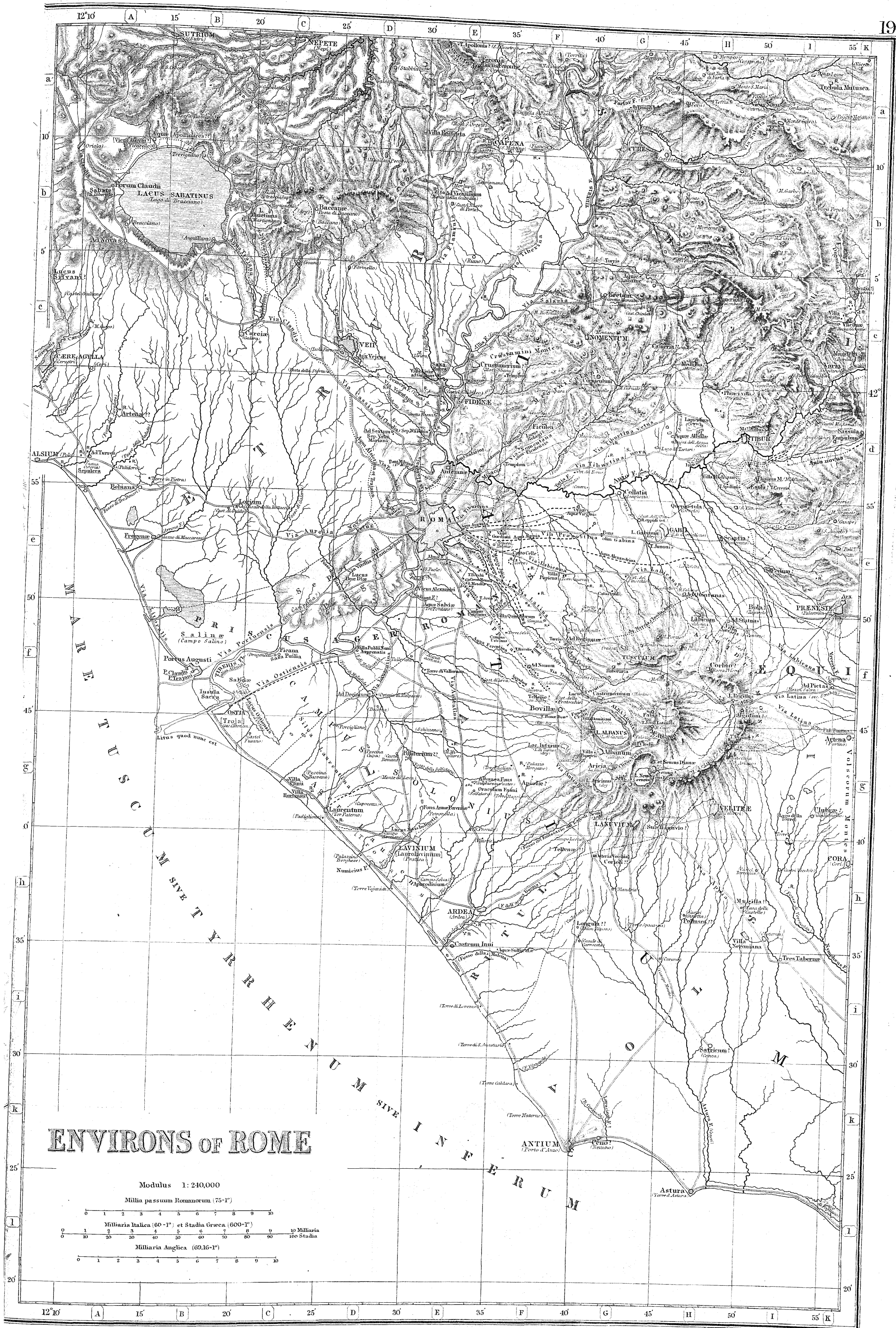
Prestus	II k	<i>Salso</i>	H k	Seamander	G k	Solus	H 1	Taurus M.	K k	Trajectus	K i	Ventre M.	I k
<i>Prizzi</i>	II k	<i>Salso</i>	I k	Schera	II k	<i>Sophiana</i>	I k	Taurus Pr.	K k	<i>Tranina</i>	I k	Venceis T.	G i
		<i>Salso F.</i>	I k	<i>Schiso, C. di</i>	K k	<i>Soprano C.</i>	I k	<i>Tellaro</i>	I 1	<i>Trapani</i>	G i	<i>Vernice I.</i>	G 1
<i>Rapusa</i>	I 1	<i>Sandrucca</i>	II k	<i>Scucca</i>	II k	<i>Sorlo M.</i>	G k	<i>Tenorio F.</i>	I k	Tricala	H k	Via Valeria	II k
<i>Rapusa R.</i>	I 1	<i>S. Agatha</i>	I 1	<i>Scurra M.</i>	H k	<i>Sorlo C.</i>	I k	<i>Tenorio C.</i>	G k	<i>Tricala M.</i>	H k	Via Valeria	II k
<i>Rapusa F.</i>	I k	<i>S. Biagio</i>	II k	<i>Scuti</i>	I 1	<i>Sortino</i>	G k	Tenias F.	K k	Trocala	H k	Villarosa	K i
<i>Romanica</i>	I k	<i>S. Carlo</i>	II k	<i>Scuti R.</i>	I 1	<i>Sostias F.</i>	I 1	<i>Termini</i>	H k	<i>Tripi</i>	K i	Vinducari P.	I k
<i>Rosso U.</i>	I 1	<i>S. Cattarina</i>	I k	<i>Scutia</i>	I k	<i>Spaccaforno</i>	I 1	<i>Termini Leonardo</i>	II k	Trogulorum Portus	K k	Vita	K 1
<i>Rudicchio</i>	I k	<i>S. Croce</i>	I 1	<i>Seyllaum</i>	K i	<i>Sperlinga</i>	I k	<i>Terranova</i>	I k	Trotulus	I k	Vito C.	G k
<i>Ruscipha C.</i>	I i	<i>S. Croce U.</i>	K k	<i>Secca P<sup>o</sup></i>	K k	<i>Stromboli</i>	K 1	<i>Terranova R.</i>	I k	<i>Tusa</i>	I k	Vittoria	G i
<i>Ruscipha C.</i>	K 1	<i>S. Filyppo d'Agio</i>	I k	<i>Segesta</i>	G k	<i>Stromboli</i>	K 1	Thapsus	K k	Tyndaris	K i	Vizzani	I 1
<i>Ruscipha C.</i>	II k	<i>S. Fratello</i>	I k	Segestanorum Em-	G i	Strongyle I.	K 1	Thermae	H k	Tyndaris Pr.	I i	Vulcani I.	I k
<i>Ruscipha F.</i>	I k	<i>S. Giuliano</i>	G i	porum	G k	Styella	K k	Thermae Selinuntiae	II k	Tyrhenum Mare	G i	Vulcani Insulae	I i
<i>Ruscipha F.</i>	K i	<i>S. Mauro</i>	I i	Selinus F.	G k	Symaethus F.	I k	Thermessa I.	I 1			Vulcano	I 1
<i>Ruscipha F.</i>	II k	<i>S. Mauro C.</i>	G k	<i>Sibillina P.</i>	G k	Symaethus F.	K k	Thorax M.	K 1	<i>Ulysses, P. d'</i>	I 1	Xiphonia	K k
<i>Ruscipha F.</i>	I k	<i>S. Margherita</i>	II k	<i>Siciliana</i>	II k	Synes	K 1	<i>Tiliana</i>	I 1	Ulyssis Portus	I 1	Xiphoniae Pr.	K k
<i>Ruscipha C.</i>	H k	<i>S. Maria di Monte</i>	I k	Siculum Pretum	K 1	Syracusae	K k	<i>Timethus F.</i>	I 1	Ulyssis Portus	K k	Xiphoniae Portus	K k
		<i>Vigano</i>	II k	Siculum Mare	K 1			<i>Timethus C.</i>	I k	Ulyssis Pr.	I 1	Xuthia Regio	I k
		<i>S. Maria di Tindari</i>	K 1	<i>Simeto</i>	I k			<i>Tisse</i>	I i	<i>Ustica</i>	H i		
<i>Solani</i>	G k	<i>S. Panchio</i>	G k	Simoes F.	G k	Tamaricium	K k	<i>Timethus F.</i>	H k			Zafarana C.	II i
<i>Solone</i>	I 1	<i>S. Stefano</i>	I k	<i>Solanto</i>	H 1	<i>Tuomina</i>	K k	<i>Torto</i>	I k	<i>Valguarnera</i>	I k	Zapputia F.	I 1
<i>Solito</i>	II k	<i>Solambri C.</i>	I 1	Soluntum	II 1	Tauromenium	K k	<i>Tralana</i>	I k				











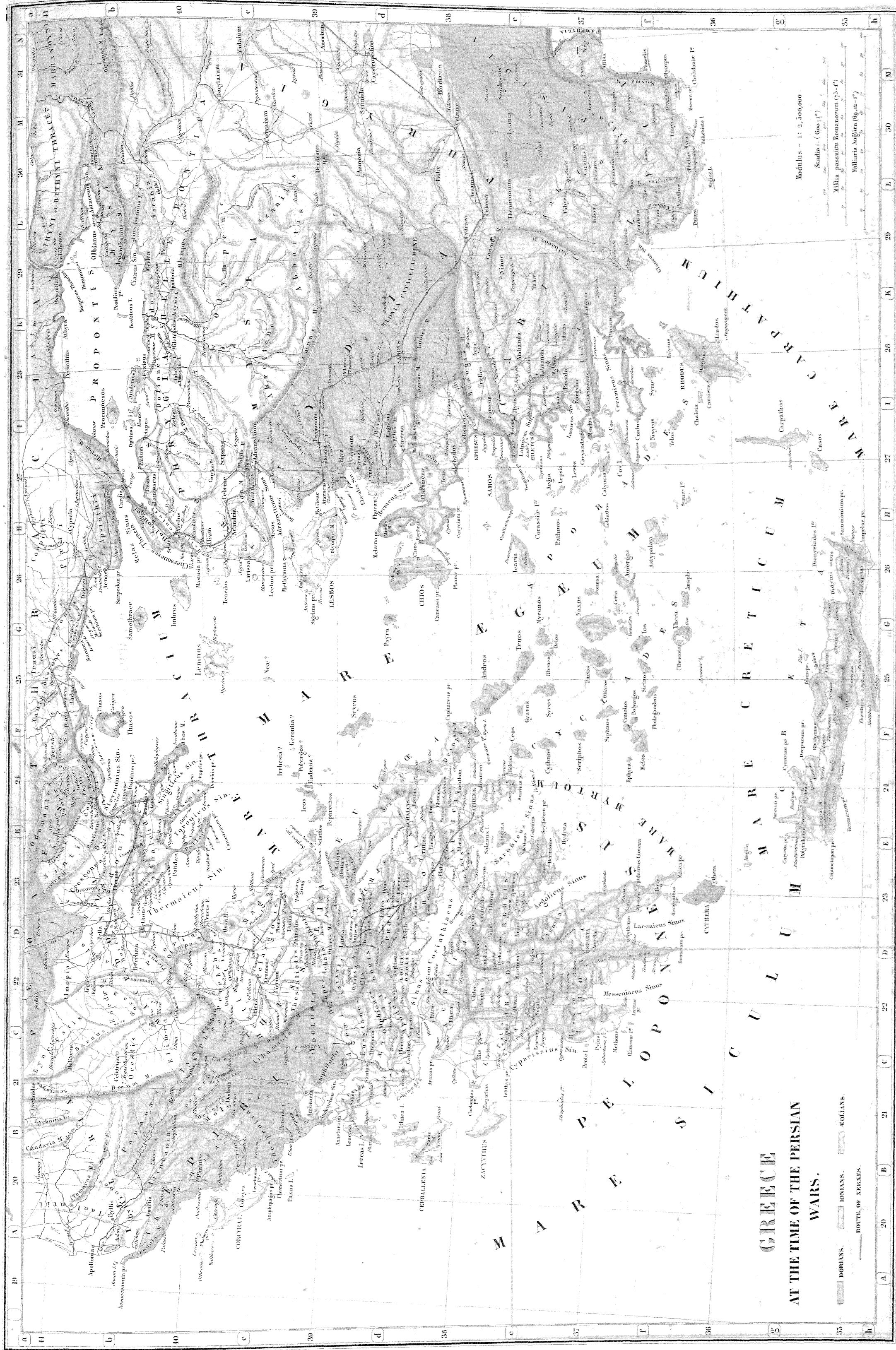










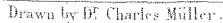


Drawn by J. Charles Royle. Engraved by S. Jacobs and J. Dalrymple.

John Murray, Albemarle street, London, 1872.

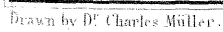








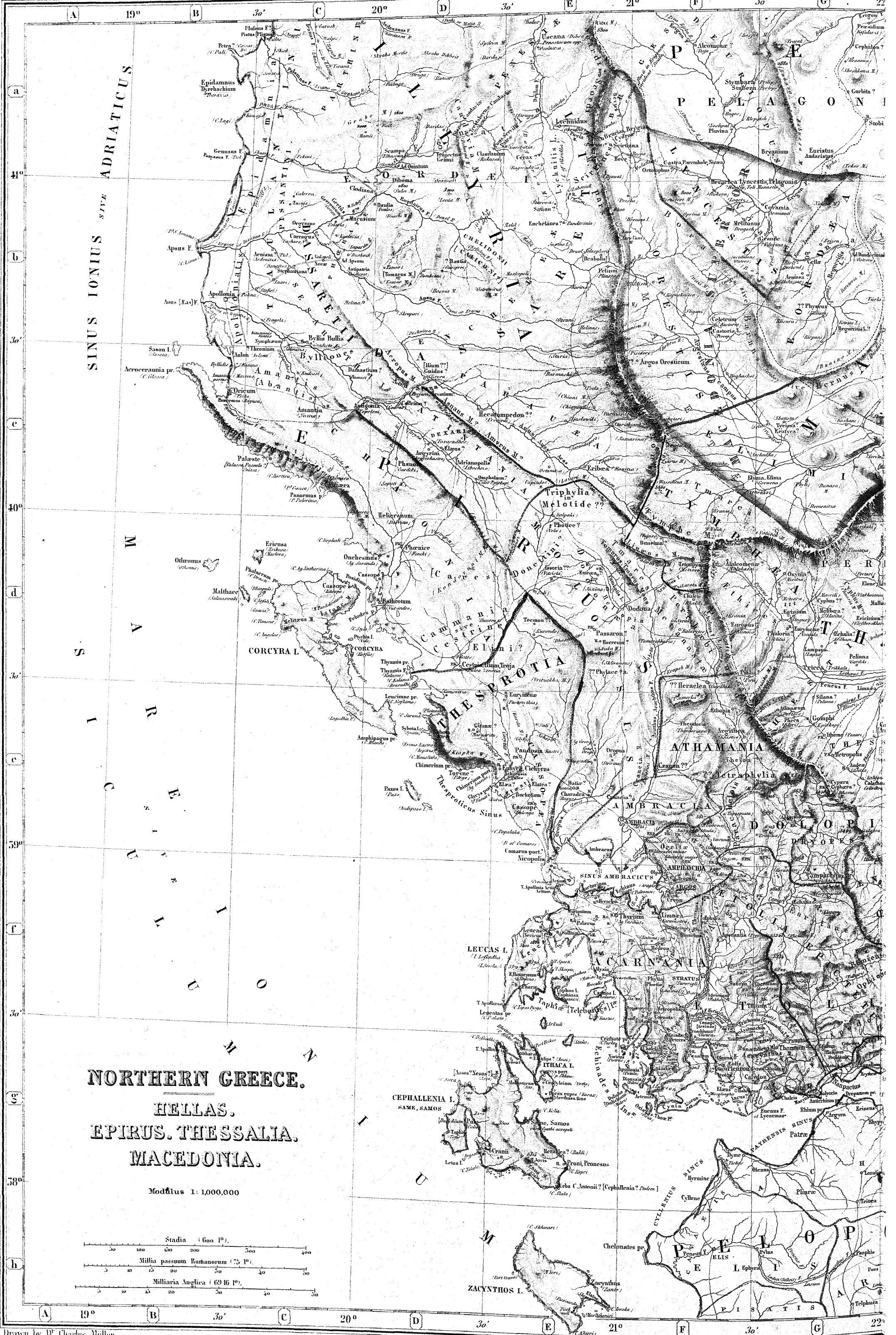




















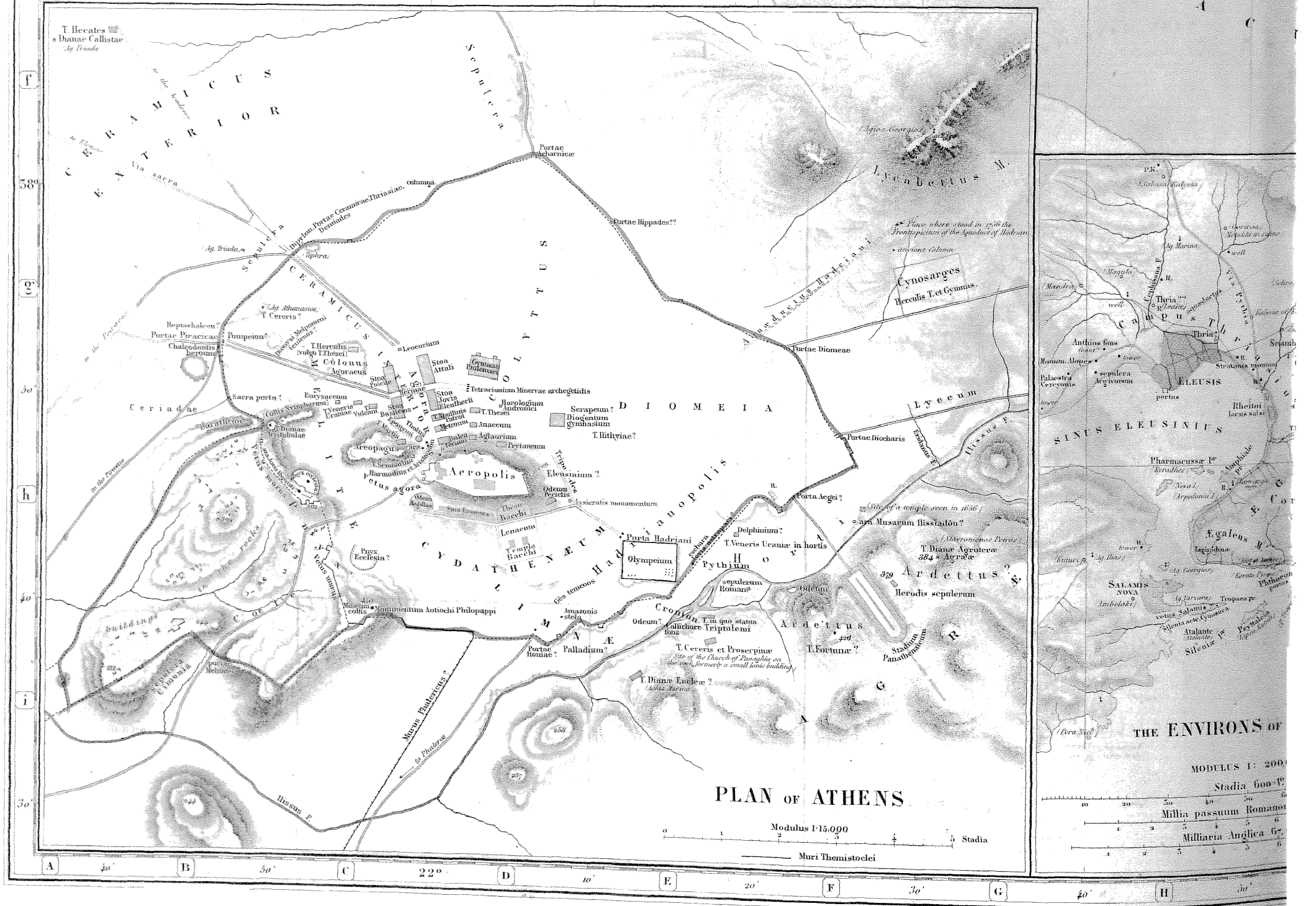
Abas	I	f	Ambracius Sinus	E	f	Armissa	G	b	Bora M.	F	b	Charax	H	d	Dartsh R.	C	a	Edonice	M	a
Abantis	I	c	Ambracius	E	e	Arpiza	D	b	Borborus	H	b	Chassia M.	G	d	Dassaretii	C	b	Edonus F.	M	a
Abdera	I	c	Ambrakia	G	f	Arsene	D	b	Borova	M	a	Chastia	L	g	Dassaretii	C	b	Eion	L	b
Acanthus Sinus	L	c	Ambrysus	I	g	Arsinoe	F	f	Bos Dagb	M	a	Cheladoni R.	D	b	Dati navale	M	b	Eiraka C.	L	e
Acanthus	L	c	Amitas F.	I	g	Arta	F	d	Bosma M.	D	b	Chelidonii	D	b	Datum	M	b	Eirak P.	L	e
Acarmania	E	f	Amora C.	K	e	Aria	F	e	Bota	N	b	Chelonates Pr.	E	h	Daulia	D	b	Eleas	L	e
Achaia	H	e	Ampelo C.	L	d	Artemisia C.	N	h	Bottica	H	b	Chersonesus Pr.	M	f	Daulis	I	f	Eleas	L	e
Achaia	H	e	Ampelus Pr.	L	d	Artemisium litus et			Bottica	K	c	Chondrus F.	I	b	Daulis	I	f	Eleas	L	e
Acharnae	L	g	Amphanas	H	f	prom.	K	e	Brasbi M.	D	b	Chimera	O	c	Deapolis	E	b	Eleas	F	g
Acharnae	H	e	Amphanseum	I	e	Artemita I.	F	g	Brasidhes C.	M	b	Chimera	O	c	Deapolis	E	b	Eleas	F	g
Acheron F.	F	d	Amphaxitis	I	a	Ascorus F.	H	c	Brasudhi L.	D	d	Chimerium Port.	D	e	Deapolis	L	g	Elaphon	M	g
Acheron F.	E	e	Amphiclea	I	f	Ascuris L.	H	d	Brauron	L	h	Chimerium Pr.	D	e	Deapolis	L	b	Elatae	E	e
Acherusia Palus	N	f	Amphipagus Pr.	O	e	Asnasus M.	D	c	Brea	I	c	Chionides	E	c	Delium	L	g	Elatae	I	f
Achilleum	N	b	Amphissia	H	f	Asopus F.	I	f	Brlessus M.	L	g	Cholomonda M.	E	c	Delphi	I	g	Elatae	H	d
Acontasma	F	f	Amphrysus F.	I	e	Asopus F.	I	e	Bromusius	L	b	Cichyrus	E	e	Delphi M.	L	f	Elatos M.	E	h
Acra	N	c	Ampilochia	F	f	Asopus F.	I	h	Brucias	E	a	Cicynethus	E	e	Delvino	D	d	Elbassan	D	a
Acroathos	K	g	Amydon	I	b	Aspalathia	E	f	Bryanium	D	c	Cierium	G	e	Demenitza	G	c	Elefthera I.	L	b
Acroepnium	K	g	Amyrus	I	d	Aspro	L	e	Brychion F.	K	e	Cirphis	I	g	Demetrias	I	e	Eleftherokhorio	G	d
Acrocerania Pr.	N	c	Amyrus F.	I	d	Aspro potamo	F	d	Bryges	E	a	Cirphis M.	I	g	Demetrias	I	e	Eleia C.	L	c
Acrothoi	M	c	Amyrus M.	D	c	Asso	L	c	Brygias	E	a	Cissus	I	b	Demetrias	I	e	Eleion	L	g
Acrothoum	M	c	Anactorium	E	f	Assa	L	c	Buchetum	E	e	Cissus M.	K	b	Demetrias	I	e	Eleus	L	h
Acte	E	f	Anagyri M.	F	b	Assera	L	c	Budorus F.	K	f	Citharoni M.	K	g	Demetrias	I	e	Eleutheria	L	g
Actium	E	f	Anagyris	L	h	Asso	L	c	Bugbaki M.	G	e	Citharoni M.	K	g	Demetrias	I	e	Elma	G	c
Actium Pr.	C	b	Ananum	I	c	Assos	D	g	Bulfo P.	M	g	Citharoni M.	K	g	Deribend	N	b	Elmia	G	c
Ad Apsum	I	b	Anaphlystus	L	c	Astacus	F	f	Bulfo P.	M	g	Citharoni M.	K	g	Deribend	N	b	Elmia	G	c
Ad Decimum	G	b	Anap F.	F	f	Asteris I.	E	g	Bulfo P.	M	g	Citharoni M.	K	g	Deribend	N	b	Elmia	G	c
Ad Duodecimum	D	a	Anaurus F.	I	e	Asterium	H	d	Bulfo P.	M	g	Citharoni M.	K	g	Deribend	N	b	Elmia	G	c
Ad Quntum	L	e	Anchoe	K	f	Asterotoko	N	b	Bulfo P.	M	g	Citharoni M.	K	g	Deribend	N	b	Elmia	G	c
Adelphi	D	c	Andaristus	G	a	Astraea C.	N	b	Bulfo P.	M	g	Citharoni M.	K	g	Deribend	N	b	Elmia	G	c
Adrianopolis	A	c	Andipaxo I.	D	e	Astraeum	K	a	Bulfo P.	M	g	Citharoni M.	K	g	Deribend	N	b	Elmia	G	c
Adriaticus Sinus	I	e	Andros	N	h	Asyla	M	a	Bulfo P.	M	g	Citharoni M.	K	g	Deribend	N	b	Elmia	G	c
Aeanum Pr.	B	b																		





Psychrus F.	L c	Sam C.	K o	Siris	K a	Strumitea	I a	Therma	I b	Trestabernæ Candavise D	a	Frasta	L b
Pteleum Pr.	K e	Sapæi	M b	Siropeones	K a	Strymon F.	K a	Thermaicus Sin.	I c	Troica	G d	Vritakha M.	E h
Pteleum	L c	Sapeon Stena	M b	Siris	L a	Stymonicus Sin.	L b	Thermopylæ	I f	Trichonis L.	F f	Vroma Port	E h
Ptycha I.	O d	Sarakiniko C.	L f	Sithonia	L c	Stuberæ	F a	Thermua	G f	Trichonium	F f	Vrysa	H e
Pardus	N b	Sarakino	N f	Svasta	F e	Stua a	M g	Thermum	G g	Tricorythus	L g	Vulgara M.	G e
Purea C.	O d	Sarandoporo	N f	Skandaie	M e	Stura	M g	Thespiæ	K g	Triphyllus	G d	Vulpi	G e
Purnea Bay	N b	Sarikitoban	N b	Skantzura	M e	Stylo C.	O d	Thesprotia	D e	Triphylla in Melotide	E c	Vurbiani	E c
Puala C.	O c	Sarlykoi	H e	Skhanar C.	E h	Stymbara	F a	Thesproticus Sinus	D e	Tripodiscus	K g	Vurgaris R.	G d
Pydna	I c	Saromous Sin.	K h	Skhano P.	E g	Stymphalus	H h	Thessalia	G d	Tripolis	H c	Vurvuri P.	L c
Pydna maritima	I c	Sarta	M c	Skiatho	K e	Sulena C.	K c	Thessalotis	G e	Tripotamo	L c	Vutholo Rock	M d
Pylene	E a	Saruna C.	D e	Skioni Bay	L d	Suli	E e	Thessalonica	I b	Triph. C.	N e	Vutzendro	D g
Pylon	E a	Saxxa	L a	Skiti	I d	Suli	E e	Thetidium	H e	Tristolis	K a	Vvada	H d
Pylos	H f	Saseno	B c	Sklatina	G d	Sulov M.	D b	Theudoria	F e	Tritæa	I f	Vythos	I c
Pyra M.	I e	Sason I.	B c	Skivaneus	E d	Sultanvta M.	K a	Thema	H e	Troja	E d	Vythos R.	H c
Pyrasus	I e	Sathon	E b	Skepelo	L e	Sunium	M h	Thiaki C.	N h	Trojak	G a		
Pyrgos	N b	Satiska	E a	Skopo	E h	Sunium Pr.	M h	Thisbe	I g	Tshairly Balkan	L a		
Pyrgos C.	N b	Satre	M b	Skopo M.	G c	Supli	I e	Thioe I <sup>a</sup>	F g	Tshamusi M.	E d	Walandoro	I a
Pyrgos C.	I e	Sauria	F f	Skopolo	L e	Survigli	F f	Thiopia	M h	Tshewzu Khan	H a	Walges	O a
Pyrrha	I e	Stok M.	E b	Skorpio I.	E f	Surrino L.	E b	Thiopia	L a	Tshingane Ruins	O a	Wardassia R.	D a
Pyrrha	I e	Scampa	D a	Skrapara	D b	Sybota I.	D e	Thiacium Mare	L d	Turko C.	E g	Wardhar	H a
Pyrrha Pr.	I e	Scandile	M e	Skumbi	D a	Sycnium	I d	Thiopia	K c	Turlo M.	G b	Waslaka	M b
Pythium	H c	Scapsa	I c	Skumbi F.	O a	Sykra	L c	Thiopia	L d	Tymphaæ	F c	Wasluta M.	F c
		Scapte Hyle	M b	Skyro-Pulo	M f	Syloes pedion	L b	Thiopia	L d	Tymphe M.	F c	Welitza	I a
		Scaidi M., pars	E a	Skyros	N f	Symbolon	M b	Thronium	O c	Tymphrestus M.	G f	Welitza	I a
		Scapheia	I f	Sligani	F b	Syrako	F d	Thronium	I f	Tyrida	O a	Welitza Planina	H a
		Schinussa	I g	Smila C.	I c	Sys F.	I c	Thuma	H d	Tyrrisa	G c	Witen M.	E a
		Sciathus	K e	Smnitza M.	L a	Sys P.	I g	Thurida C.	N h	Tyrrheni Pelasgi	M c	Witza M.	F b
		Sciathus I.	K e	Smolva M.	F c	Syvoia	D e	Thyamas F.	D d	Tzaglak	N a	Wjosa R.	B b
		Sciene	L d	Sogdyly Sa	N a			Thyamas Pr.	D d	Tzamas	H e	Wjosa R.	E c
		Scortiana	E a	Sokho	K b			Thyamus M.	F f	Tzarus M.	F f	Wjoutza R.	B b
		Scortones	E a	Solurum	E f			Thyrium	E f	Tzetra C.	M g	Wolewod	I b
		Scolus	K g	Sopari	N a			Thyrsus	M c	Tzikureta M.	F d		
		Scordi M., pars	E a	Sophades	G a			Tichium	G g	Tzamerka M.	F e		
		Scotussa	H e	Sopoti M.	D c			Tigana C.	N d	Tzurnato M.	F e		
		Scotussa	L b	Sosthenis	H f			Tikwesh	H a				
		Scorus	H b	Sozen C.	K e			Tilphossium	K g			Xanthe M.	N a
		Scydra	H b	Spalathra	K e			Timone C.	O d			Xanthi	N a
		Scyros I.	M f	Sparma	H f			Tirana	O a			Xanthi	N a
		Scyros I.	M f	Sparta	E f			Tisaeum M.	K e			Xeragi R.	H d
		Sedhes	K b	Sparta I.	H f			Tisaeum Pr.	K e			Xeris R.	H d
		Sedithano M.	F c	Spartolus	K c			Tisara	M b			Xeroludato	H c
		Selaphoro	E b	Sperchius	H f			Titanus M.	G e			Xeropot	

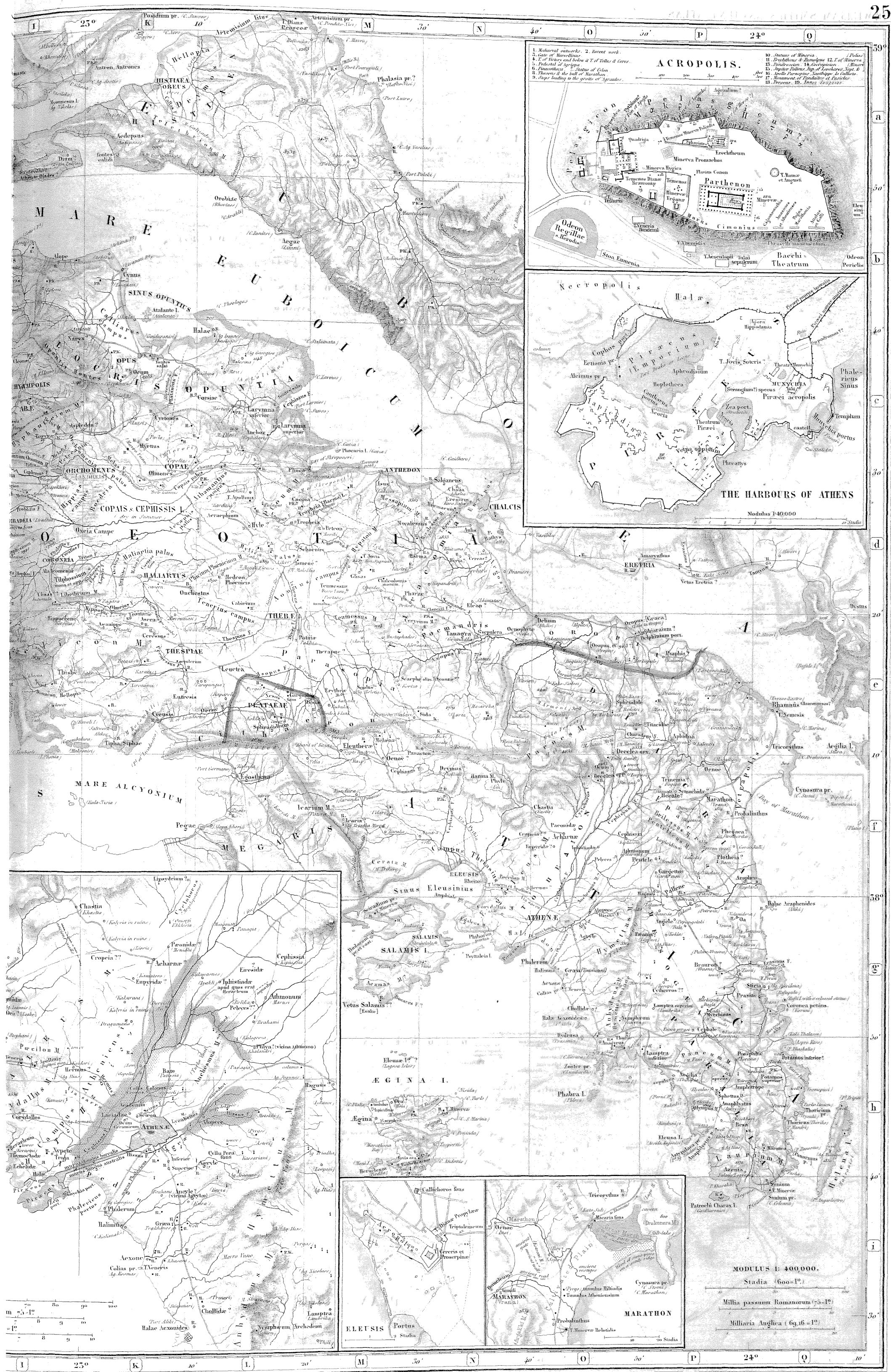
















CENTRAL GREECE.  
ATTICA. BOEOTIA. LOCRI. PHOCIS. DORIS. MALIS.

Abbreviations. C. Cape. F. Flumen. I. Insula. L. Lacus. M. Mons. P. Portus. Pr. Promontorium. R. River. T. Templum.

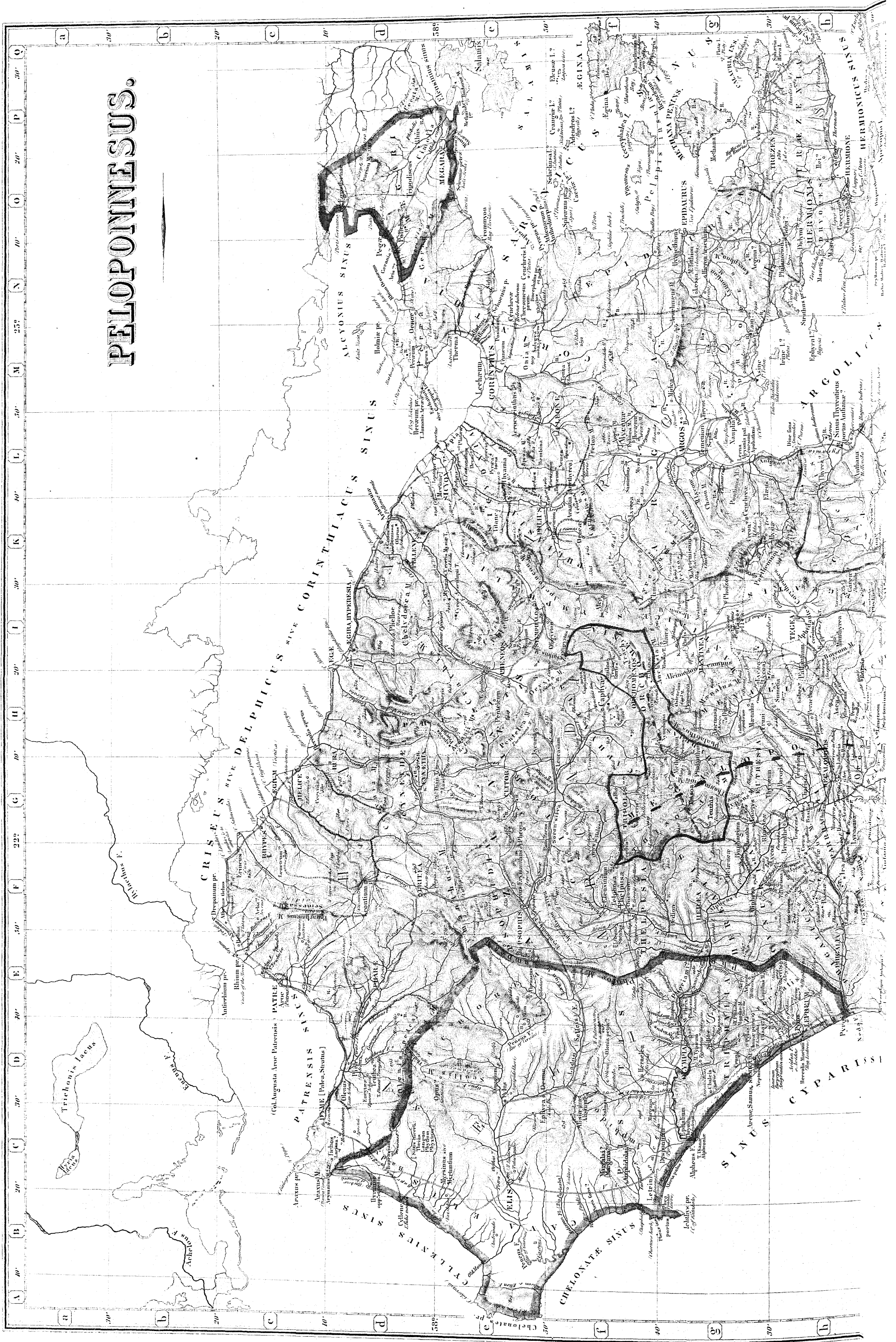
Abas	I c	Apollonia	C d	Cirphis M.	F d	Ennea pyrgoi	P g	Hygia Lutra	I a	Kisseli	E d	Maeronisi	Q i
Acamas M.	M g	Apostolia R.	F b	Cirra	F d	Epacria	P f	Hylaethus F.	F c	Kiveri M.	H e	Malandrinan	E d
Achaia Phthiotis	F a	Arakli C.	L b	Cissusa Fons	K d	Erannus	G d	Hyle	F c	Klappis	B a	Malasina	L c
Acharnæ	O f	Araphen	P f	Onthaeron	L e	Erasinus F.	P d	Hyle	L d	Klefto-Vuni	N d	Malacrus Sm.	G a
Achelous F.	M b	Argokhori	I d	Cleone	I c	Erasinus F.	Q g	Hylia Palus	L d	Klevoisari	M e	Malis	E b
Achmet Aga	I c	Aradus M.	B c	Chissas	I d	Eresum	N d	Hymettus M.	O g	Klisma	D c	Malva	H c
Acontium M.	K d	Argahki M.	P f	Cnemides	H b	Eretia	O d	Hymettus minor	O g	Klokova	A d	Managuli	O c
Acraephis Falus	L d	Argina	D d	Cnemides Pr.	H b	Eretia vetus	P d	Hypata	E a	Kloni	D a	Mandra	N f
Acræphium	G b	Argos	N d	Cnemis M.	H b	Erineus	F b	Hypaton M.	M d	Kluvinas Pt.	D d	Mandri P.	Q h
Acerunum M.	F b	Argyro	K a	Cnopia	L d	Erychus	G b	Hyphanteium M.	I c	Kokkini	N f	Manes R.	H b
Acyphas	K a	Arkitza	K b	Cnopus F.	L d	Erythrae	O d	Hypasulo Kotroni	F c	Kokkino C.	O d	Mantudon	M b
Aedepsus	K a	Arkitza Pt.	K b	Colias Pr.	O g	Erythrae	M e	Hyria	N d	Kokkino C.	L e	Marathia	A a
Aedippos	L b	Arkodari	O e	Colonna P.	Q i	Eteonus	N e	Hysia	L e	Kokla	P g	Marathia C.	O d
Aegae	N g	Armeni M.	P e	Copae	K d	Euboea	K a			Kokla	K c	Marathia Pt.	O d
Aegaleus M.	P h	Armeni	K d	Copais L.	K d	Euboeum Mare	I b			Kokla	H b	Marathon	P f
Aegilia	Q e	Arne	P h	Copais Palus	K d	Euboeus F.	A d			Kokla	B a	Marathon Bay of	Q f
Aegina I.	M h	Artemisium Igitus	L a	Corax M.	D b	Euenus F.	B b	Icaria	M f	Koriscutis	K e	Marathon Bay	M h
Aegina I.	B d	Artemisium Pr.	M a	Corinthiacus Sinus	D e	Euenus F.	O d	Icarium M.	L f	Koriscutis	P g	Marathon Bay	Q f
Aegium	L f	Artolina	O b	Coronea Pennus.	Q g	Eurypride	N f	Ithaca F.	O g	Koriscutis	N e	Marathon Bay	H d
Aegisthenæ	O a	Asera	K e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Aemania	H d	Asopus F.	F b	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Aeolides	A a	Asopus F.	F b	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Aetolia Epictetus	A c	Asopus F.	F b	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Aetolia Vetus	L c	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Aetolium Pr.	L c	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Aetolus	O g	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Aexone	D a	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Aga	K e	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Aganippe	A a	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Ag. Alcanos	B a	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Ag. Andreas	M a	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Ag. Anna	P h	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Ag. Dimotrios	B d	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Ag. Georgios	L c	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Ag. Georgios	P g	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Ag. Ilias	H a	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Ag. Ilias M.	P h	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Ag. Ilias M.	D a	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Ag. Joannes	P g	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Ag. Joannes	F d	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Ag. Joannes Sibiris	L c	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Ag. Joannes Theologos	H d	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Ag. Lukas	G a	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Ag. Marina	H a	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Ag. Meletios	M e	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Ag. Meletios	O e	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Ag. Mercurios	P f	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Ag. Nikolaos	P h	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Ag. Nikolaos Pt.	I a	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Ag. Nikolaos	G e	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Ag. Paskalos C.	D a	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Ag. Sostis C.	K a	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Ag. Sostis C.	Q g	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Ag. Spiridona	M f	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Ag. Triadha Mirini	H a	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Ag. Varvara	M a	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Ag. Vasilius C.	H c	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Ag. Vlasios	H a	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Agamand	F c	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Agarant	O g	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Agar	A a	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Agar	O g	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Agar	I b	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Agar	I a	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Alalcomenae	I d	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Alato-nisi	I e	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Alcyonum Mare	I f	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Aleo Khori	L f	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Alkes	P h	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Alki Pt.	Q d	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Aliveri	Q e	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Aliveri C.	Q e	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Almyropotamos, Bay of	H a	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Alope	I b	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Alope	O g	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Alopece	G b	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Alpenus	O d	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Amarynthus	M g	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Ambelaki	H e	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Ambelaki-nisi	A b	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Ambra	H d	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Ambrysus	N f	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Amphana	O e	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Amphiale Pr.	G c	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Amphiarium	G b	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Amphictonium	F c	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Amphissa	P h	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Amphitrope	O h	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Anagyris	P h	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Anaphlystus	P h	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Anaphlystus P.	P h	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Anapysos	O g	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Anchesmus M.	L c	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Anchoe	H b	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Agdera	N h	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Andonis C.	I d	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Andris	F e	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Andromakhi C.	G d	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Anemoria	Q i	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Angarlestro Pt.	P g	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Angele	O g	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Anhydrys M.	D d	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Ano Palaeozari	P e	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Ano Suli	G c	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Ano Suvala	M d	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Anthon	G b	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Anthela	F a	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Anticyra	G d	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Anticyra	B e	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Antirrhium Pr.	K a	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Antron	K a	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Antrones	L d	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Aonius Campus	P e	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Aphidna	B o	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Apodoti	G c	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Marathon Bay	Q f
Apollinis T.	L d	Asopos F.	N e	Coronea	I d	Eurypride	N f	Iphistade	O f	Koriscutis	M e	Mar	

Nikias C.	E d	Pamphias	A d	Phoenicis	L d	Rheitor	N f	Spilios C.	H a	Thronii Portus	H b	Velanide	Q g
Nikis	E d	Panacton	M e	Phoenicium M.	L d	Rhegus	H b	Stalantia C.	L c	Thronium	H b	Velanide-24	P g
Nisida	N h	Panemum M.	P h	Phoenix F.	F b	Rhegus R.	K c	Stomadi	P f	Thurium M.	H d	Velandria C.	H e
Nostimo	B a	Panellonum M.	M h	Rhonia I.	I f	Rhizona	N d	Stavro C.	L c	Thymus	F d	Veli	I c
Nymphæum	O g	Pani M.	P h	Phuicium M.	G b	Rhiza Pr	B e	Stavron M.	M h	Thiphossa Fons	K d	Velita	H e
		Panopæus	H d	Phuthoron Pont.	N g	Rhium Molyceium Pt.	B e	Stavros C.	K a	Thiphsuum Mons et		Velukhi M.	B a
		Panomo P.	Q h	Phyle	N i	Rhodos Klaua	M e	Stiri	H d	Opp.	I d	Velukhoro M.	D c
Oa	P g	Panormus P.	Q h	Pigadi	K e	Rhoduntia	G b	Stiria	P g	Tipha	K e	Velutna	B d
Ocalius F.	K d	Papanyphiki	L g	Pigadi	P g	Rhobius	L b	Stomberika	P f	Titacidae	P e	Veneris T.	O g
Oca	M h	Paparrusi	B a	Pindus	F b	Rhobius	B d	Stoma C.	Q f	Tithorea	H c	Veneris et Apollinis T.	N d
Oeanthia	F d	Paralia	P g	Pindus F.	F b	Rhobius	H b	Stavroto M.	O g	Tithronium	G b	Venikhora	E d
Oechalia	B a	Paralia	F a	Pirecus	N g	Rhobius		Stringalako Potamos	M b	Tolophon	D d	Verori M.	K c
Oeneon	D d	Paralygia L.	M d	Pitserni	P f	Rhobius		Stromi	E b	Torcedor	N g	Vicentio M.	H e
Oenon	N e	Parapotamii	H c	Pisirota	C a	Rhobius		Stura	Q e	Topolia	F c	Vicentio	G b
Oenoe	M f	Parapompe	L e	Ploka C.	M h	Sabatna	A c	Stylia	B c	Topolus	K c	Vicentio R.	D a
Oenoe	P f	Parasopia	L e	Plataene	L e	Sagmatia Mon.	M d	Stylis	D d	Trachmi	E a	Via Anopaea	F b
Oenophytæ	N e	Parasopu	F b	Platani	L e	Salamis	M g	Stylis	G a	Trachis	F b	Via Pythia	N f
Oerof F.	L e	Parlaia	I d	Platania R.	H c	Salamis I.	M g	Styrus	H d	Trachis	H d	Via Siera	N g
Oeta M.	C b	Parnassus M.	F e	Platanus F.	B c	Salamis Velus	M g	Sulua	E c	Trachones	O g	Via Schiste	H d
Oetæa	D b	Parus M.	N f	Platanus	H c	Salgameus	N d	Sulum P.	F c	Trago Vium	I a	Vidam	E d
Oeum	K c	Parus M.	I I	Platanus F.	B c	Salamis	F c	Sunali M.	G d	Trachlia C.	G e	Vigla M.	D d
Oeum	O f	Parus P.	Q h	Platia I	Q f	Salamis	O e	Sunum	Q i	Trachun M.	C c	Vilari	M f
Oimeus F.	K d	Parus M.	M f	Pleusius F.	F d	S. Maria C.	N h	Sunum Pr.	Q i	Trelo Joannas	K d	Vilia	M f
Olmeones	K d	Patriocli	P i	Pleusius	E d	S. Maria C.	M f	Sybanum	O e	Treloani	F d	Vilia	P o
Olme	F d	Patriocli Charax I.	P i	Pocillon M.	N f	Saromata M.	F b	Sylua	E a	Trichonis L.	A c	Vilias	Q h
Olympus M.	P h	Pedeia	K c	Pocmandris	N e	Scauphaia	N d	Synta	M d	Tricorythus	Q e	Vitruvius	E d
Onchestus	C b	Pegae	G c	Pocmandris	N e	Scapheia	N d			Trileri M	M f	Vicisti	N e
Ophionenes	I c	Pelesania	I c	Polyandron	F c	Scapheia	M e			Trichorpha M.	D d	Vlocho Vium	D c
Opuntia Montes	K b	Pelesces	O f	Pondilo-Nisi C.	I d	Schoenus F.	G b	Talhi	L e	Trinitia	P f	Vrakhoi, L. of	A c
Opuntius Sin.	K c	Pelhi Pt.	M a	Papri Is.	P h	Schoenus	M d	Talhati	I b	Triptiti Pt.	Q h	Vrana	P f
Opus	F e	Pelhi Pt.	C c	Portus	M d	Scorbus	M g	Tanabulo C.	I e	Triptura C.	F d	Vranes	I d
Opus Pr.	I e	Pelhi Pt.	E d	Potius	M d	Scorbus Pr.	M e	Tanagra	N e	Triptura I.	D d	Vrana	P g
Orchomeia Palus	I d	Pelhi Pt.	O f	Potius	K a	Scorbus	D a	Tanagra	N e	Triton F	I d	Vranos Pt.	I I
Orchomeus	K a	Pentile	N h	Potamus inferior	Q h	Scorbus	A a	Taphiasus M.	A d	Triton M.	C c	Vranos Pt.	Q h
Ora	K a	Pentile	P f	Potamus superior	Q h	Scorbus	P f	Taladra	G b	Triton regio	I I	Vranos Pt.	I e
Oreus	L b	Penti M.	Q g	Potamus	C d	Scorbus	D d	Tarphe	C h	Trophia	L d	Vrua	P g
Orobæa	O e	Penti M.	K	Potamus	L e	Scorbus	D b	Taspeta M.	N h	Trophia L.	L d	Vrysski Pt.	P g
Oropia	O e	Pentia	M h	Prasa	Q g	Sclia	N e	Tatari	K e	Trophonium	I d	Vrysski Pt.	P g
Oropus	O e	Pentia	K e	Prasina	P g	Sclia	E c	Tatari font.	O f	Trophonium	I d	Vrysski Pt.	P g
Oros	M h	Petion	M d	Prasini	O h	Sclia	B a	Tatari font.	O f	Trophonium	I d	Vrysski Pt.	P g
Oisomum M.	I c	Petion	M d	Prasini	O h	Sclia	B a	Tatari font.	O f	Trophonium	I d	Vrysski Pt.	P g
Oithoneum M.	H d	Petion	M d	Prasini	O h	Sclia	B a	Tatari font.	O f	Trophonium	I d	Vrysski Pt.	P g
Oithoneum M.	I d	Petion	M d	Prasini	O h	Sclia	B a	Tatari font.	O f	Trophonium	I d	Vrysski Pt.	P g
Ora M.	O b	Petion	M d	Prasini	O h	Sclia	B a	Tatari font.	O f	Trophonium	I d	Vrysski Pt.	P g
Ora M.	O b	Petion	M d	Prasini	O h	Sclia	B a	Tatari font.	O f	Trophonium	I d	Vrysski Pt.	P g
Ora M.	O b	Petion	M d	Prasini	O h	Sclia	B a	Tatari font.	O f	Trophonium	I d	Vrysski Pt.	P g
Ora M.	O b	Petion	M d	Prasini	O h	Sclia	B a	Tatari font.	O f	Trophonium	I d	Vrysski Pt.	P g
Ora M.	O b	Petion	M d	Prasini	O h	Sclia	B a	Tatari font.	O f	Trophonium	I d	Vrysski Pt.	P g
Ora M.	O b	Petion	M d	Prasini	O h	Sclia	B a	Tatari font.	O f	Trophonium	I d	Vrysski Pt.	P g
Ora M.	O b	Petion	M d	Prasini	O h	Sclia	B a	Tatari font.	O f	Trophonium	I d	Vrysski Pt.	P g
Ora M.	O b	Petion	M d	Prasini	O h	Sclia	B a	Tatari font.	O f	Trophonium	I d	Vrysski Pt.	P g
Ora M.	O b	Petion	M d	Prasini	O h	Sclia	B a	Tatari font.	O f	Trophonium	I d	Vrysski Pt.	P g
Ora M.	O b	Petion	M d	Prasini	O h	Sclia	B a	Tatari font.	O f	Trophonium	I d	Vrysski Pt.	P g
Ora M.	O b	Petion	M d	Prasini	O h	Sclia	B a	Tatari font.	O f	Trophonium	I d	Vrysski Pt.	P g
Ora M.	O b	Petion	M d	Prasini	O h	Sclia	B a	Tatari font.	O f	Trophonium	I d	Vrysski Pt.	P g
Ora M.	O b	Petion	M d	Prasini	O h	Sclia	B a	Tatari font.	O f	Trophonium	I d	Vrysski Pt.	P g
Ora M.	O b	Petion	M d	Prasini	O h	Sclia	B a	Tatari font.	O f	Trophonium	I d	Vrysski Pt.	P g
Ora M.	O b	Petion	M d	Prasini	O h	Sclia	B a	Tatari font.	O f	Trophonium	I d	Vrysski Pt.	P g
Ora M.	O b	Petion	M d	Prasini	O h	Sclia	B a	Tatari font.	O f	Trophonium	I d	Vrysski Pt.	P g
Ora M.	O b	Petion	M d	Prasini	O h	Sclia	B a	Tatari font.	O f	Trophonium	I d	Vrysski Pt.	P g
Ora M.	O b	Petion	M d	Prasini	O h	Sclia	B a	Tatari font.	O f	Trophonium	I d	Vrysski Pt.	P g
Ora M.	O b	Petion	M d	Prasini	O h	Sclia	B a	Tatari font.	O f	Trophonium	I d	Vrysski Pt.	P g
Ora M.	O b	Petion	M d	Prasini	O h	Sclia	B a	Tatari font.	O f	Trophonium	I d	Vrysski Pt.	P g
Ora M.	O b	Petion	M d	Prasini	O h	Sclia	B a	Tatari font.	O f	Trophonium	I d	Vrysski Pt.	P g
Ora M.	O b	Petion	M d	Prasini	O h	Sclia	B a	Tatari font.	O f	Trophonium	I d	Vrysski Pt.	P g
Ora M.	O b	Petion	M d	Prasini	O h	Sclia	B a	Tatari font.	O f	Trophonium	I d	Vrysski Pt.	P g
Ora M.	O b	Petion	M d	Prasini	O h	Sclia	B a	Tatari font.	O f	Trophonium	I d	Vrysski Pt.	P g
Ora M.	O b	Petion	M d	Prasini	O h	Sclia	B a	Tatari font.	O f	Trophonium	I d	Vrysski Pt.	P g
Ora M.	O b	Petion	M d	Prasini	O h	Sclia	B a	Tatari font.	O f	Trophonium	I d	Vrysski Pt.	P g
Ora M.	O b	Petion	M d	Prasini	O h	Sclia	B a	Tatari font.	O f	Trophonium	I d	Vrysski Pt.	P g
Ora M.	O b	Petion	M d	Prasini	O h	Sclia	B a	Tatari font.	O f	Trophonium	I d	Vrysski Pt.	P g
Ora M.	O b	Petion	M d	Prasini	O h	Sclia	B a	Tatari font.	O f	Trophonium	I d	Vrysski Pt.	P g
Ora M.	O b	Petion	M d	Prasini	O h	Sclia	B a	Tatari font.	O f	Trophonium	I d	Vrysski Pt.	P g
Ora M.	O b	Petion	M d	Prasini	O h	Sclia	B a	Tatari font.	O f	Trophonium	I d	Vrysski Pt.	P g
Ora M.	O b	Petion	M d	Prasini	O h	Sclia	B a	Tatari font.	O f	Trophonium	I d	Vrysski Pt.	P g
Ora M.	O b	Petion	M d	Prasini	O h	Sclia	B a	Tatari font.	O f	Trophonium	I d	Vrysski Pt.	P g
Ora M.	O b	Petion	M d	Prasini	O h	Sclia	B a	Tatari font.	O f	Trophonium			





# PELOPONNESUS.

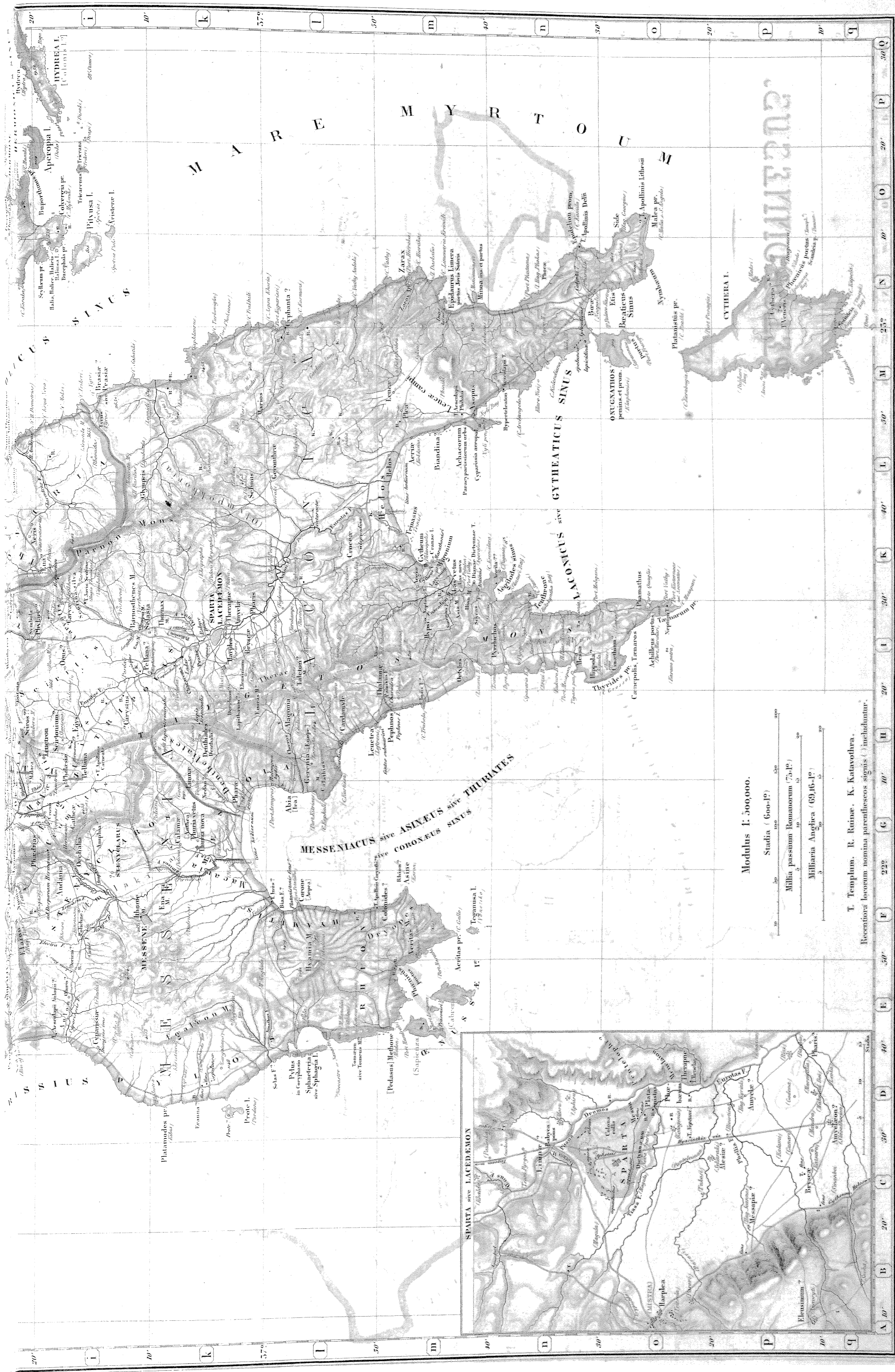












Modulus 1:500,000.

Stadia (600-12)

Milia passuum Romanorum (75-150)

Millaria Anglica (69-135)

T. Templum. R. Ruar. K. Katavothra.

Recentiora locorum nomina parentescos signis ( ) includuntur.

<i>Lycuria</i>	H o	<i>Minerva Sospitæ T.</i>	H h	<i>Ostracina M.</i>	I g	<i>Phonika</i>	L f	<i>Rhito</i>	M f	<i>Spadi C.</i>	Q h	<i>Tomeon M.</i>	E l
<i>Lygubasta</i>	E k	<i>Minotika</i>	I n	<i>Ovo</i>	N q	<i>Phonami</i>	E g	<i>Rhium pr.</i>	E c	<i>Spantilo</i>	M g	<i>Tomeus M.</i>	E l
<i>Lygodino M.</i>	E l	<i>Minia</i>	P c			<i>Phrixa</i>	E g	<i>Rhizomys.</i>	E c	<i>Sparta</i>	O f	<i>Trachili C.</i>	O f
<i>Lykovuno</i>	K l	<i>Minos ins. et portus</i>	N m			<i>Phyxus</i>	L g	<i>Rhodus M.</i>	P g	<i>Spasartio B.</i>	I n	<i>Trachy M.</i>	O f
<i>Lymax F.</i>	F h	<i>Minyous F.</i>	D h	<i>Paeos</i>	F o	<i>Phila M.</i>	L o	<i>Rhus</i>	P d	<i>Spazaria</i>	O i	<i>Trago</i>	O f
<i>Lympiada</i>	L i	<i>Mistru</i>	E k	<i>Paganica C.</i>	K n	<i>Phylarum</i>	P h	<i>Rhytes</i>	G c	<i>Sphazia Pulo</i>	N i	<i>Tragos F.</i>	H f
<i>Lyreea</i>	K f	<i>Mitolpis</i>	I d	<i>Palaeocastro M.</i>	D f	<i>Phytama Port</i>	N n	<i>Rigi C.</i>	Q i	<i>Sphaeria I.</i>	D l	<i>Trachela C.</i>	H m
<i>Lyroceum M.</i>	I f	<i>Modon</i>	E m	<i>Palaeocastro M.</i>	F h	<i>Phylace</i>	I d	<i>Romanoz R.</i>	E k	<i>Sphaeria I.</i>	P h	<i>Trachali C.</i>	N k
		<i>Molathi</i>	O f	<i>Paleo chora</i>	P f	<i>Phytum</i>	C i	<i>Ruphia</i>	F g	<i>Sphagia I.</i>	D l	<i>Trapezoma M.</i>	H f
		<i>Monemvasia</i>	N m	<i>Paleo Kastri P.</i>	N o	<i>Phyxium</i>	H g	<i>Rusio</i>	G d	<i>Spiraeum pr.</i>	O f	<i>Trapezoni</i>	I l
<i>Macareos</i>	G h	<i>Moni</i>	P f	<i>Paleo Kastro ysypha</i>	K k	<i>Piana</i>	N f	<i>Ruso M.</i>	I i	<i>Spm C.</i>	O f	<i>Trapezus</i>	G h
<i>Macara</i>	F k	<i>Mophitia</i>	E h	<i>Palaeopolis</i>	O c	<i>Piadha</i>	N f			<i>Spiru M.</i>	L e	<i>Tretion M.</i>	L f
<i>Macrostus</i>	E h	<i>Morea, Castle of the</i>	E c	<i>Palaeopolis</i>	M d	<i>Pidua</i>	N f			<i>Slaktorou</i>	P f	<i>Tricaranon</i>	L f
<i>Madara M.</i>	M k	<i>Mouri M.</i>	D d	<i>Palaeo Veno</i>	N h	<i>Piera fons</i>	B f			<i>Stavri C.</i>	P i	<i>Tricaranon M.</i>	L e
<i>Madura M.</i>	G g	<i>Mundria</i>	E g	<i>Palaeo Zui C.</i>	N g	<i>Pierus F.</i>	D d			<i>Steno C.</i>	M d	<i>Trichonius lacus</i>	O c
<i>Menalia</i>	H g	<i>Muria lac.</i>	C o	<i>Palamedion M.</i>	L g	<i>Puro</i>	D d			<i>Stenoclaros</i>	P i	<i>Tridarian T.</i>	E c
<i>Menalus</i>	H g	<i>Musoh C.</i>	O h	<i>Palea</i>	O c	<i>Purata</i>	F k			<i>Stenoclarus</i>	F i	<i>Tricaria</i>	G h
<i>Menalus M.</i>	I g	<i>Myceus</i>	L f	<i>Pulchri Bay</i>	M p	<i>Purus F.</i>	D d			<i>Stenoclarus</i>	F i	<i>Tricaria M.</i>	O f
<i>Myglia M.</i>	E k	<i>Myllaon F.</i>	F h	<i>Palisios regio</i>	H h	<i>Pis</i>	D g			<i>St. Thomas</i>	O f	<i>Tricaria M.</i>	O f
<i>Myglia M.</i>	G f	<i>Myllaon F.</i>	H g	<i>Pallantium</i>	I i	<i>Pisat</i>	C f			<i>S. Joannis</i>	O f	<i>Tricaria M.</i>	O f
<i>Miki</i>	K d	<i>Myllonas C.</i>	O i	<i>Pelidori R.</i>	B f	<i>Pitonesos</i>	O i			<i>S. Nikolaus M.</i>	E l	<i>Tricaria M.</i>	O f
<i>Maira</i>	I g	<i>Myrsinus sive Myrtum</i>	C e	<i>Pamisos F.</i>	F k	<i>Pityusa I.</i>	O f			<i>S. Nikolaus M.</i>	E l	<i>Tricaria M.</i>	O f
<i>Makhera</i>	F e	<i>Myrtoum mare</i>	O k	<i>Pamisia F.</i>	H m	<i>Platae I.</i>	P g			<i>S. Nikolaus M.</i>	E l	<i>Tricaria M.</i>	O f
<i>Makri C.</i>	M i	<i>Myssum</i>	I e	<i>Panachaicum M.</i>	F c	<i>Platades pr.</i>	L e			<i>S. Nikolaus M.</i>	E l	<i>Tricaria M.</i>	O f
<i>Makri Plagi</i>	N d	<i>Mysa</i>	L f	<i>Panaga</i>	I i	<i>Platamod</i>	D k			<i>S. Nikolaus M.</i>	E l	<i>Tricaria M.</i>	O f
<i>Makronisi</i>	M g			<i>Panaga Port</i>	M o	<i>Platamod</i>	D k			<i>S. Nikolaus M.</i>	E l	<i>Tricaria M.</i>	O f
<i>Makysia</i>	H h			<i>Panhellenuum M.</i>	P f	<i>Platamod</i>	D k			<i>S. Nikolaus M.</i>	E l	<i>Tricaria M.</i>	O f
<i>Malca</i>	H h	<i>Naliphus F.</i>	F h	<i>Panormus P.</i>	E c	<i>Platamod</i>	D k			<i>S. Nikolaus M.</i>	E l	<i>Tricaria M.</i>	O f
<i>Malcaat</i>	G h	<i>Nasi</i>	G f	<i>Papa C.</i>	C o	<i>Platamod</i>	D k			<i>S. Nikolaus M.</i>	E l	<i>Tricaria M.</i>	O f
<i>Malca pr.</i>	O o	<i>Nasi</i>	H f	<i>Papades</i>	C o	<i>Platamod</i>	D k			<i>S. Nikolaus M.</i>	E l	<i>Tricaria M.</i>	O f
<i>Malero</i>	K g	<i>Nasta</i>	F f	<i>Paradisi</i>	K e	<i>Platamod</i>	D k			<i>S. Nikolaus M.</i>	E l	<i>Tricaria M.</i>	O f
<i>Malvo M.</i>	H k	<i>Nauplia</i>	L g	<i>Parabasiu</i>	G h	<i>Platamod</i>	D k			<i>S. Nikolaus M.</i>	E l	<i>Tricaria M.</i>	O f
<i>Malva C.</i>	O o	<i>Navplia</i>	L g	<i>Paradisi</i>	I i	<i>Platamod</i>							

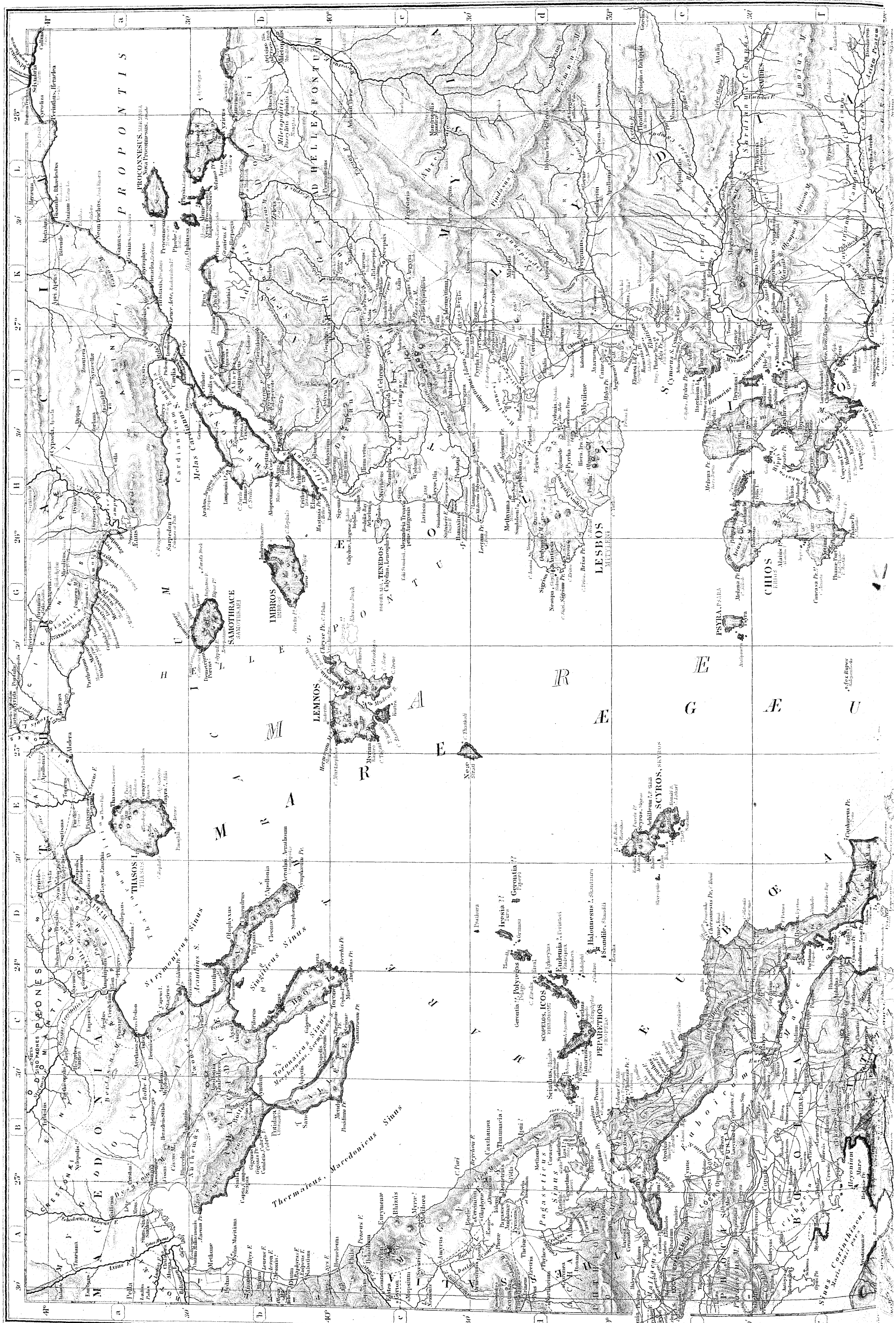


PELOPONNESUS.

Abbreviations B. Bay. C. Cap. F. Flumen I. Insula L. Lacus. M. Mons. P. Portus. Pal. Palus. Pr. Promontorium. R. River. Sp. (Spitz) Peak. T. Templum.

Abia	G l	Apollinus Corynathi T.	F 1	Buprasium	C d	Cruni	H g	Babcea M.	L f	Hermionis	N h	Klisura	F i
Acacesium	G h	Apollinus Delu T.	N n	Bupiasius F.	C d	Cyllene	B d	Euenus F.	D b	Hecaya	N o	Klisura	I i
Ace	G h	Apollinus Lathesia T.	O o	Bura	G d	Cyllene M.	I o	Eumenidum T.	L o	Hiera I	P h	Kokkino	L m
Acheorum Parac-	L m	Apostoli	O d			Cyllenus sinus	B o	Euoras M.	H k	Hierata C.	N m	Kokora	F g
panissorum urbs	D d	Atachneus M.	M g			Cynæthra	G d	Eupagium	D o	Hieriki Port	N m	Kokosa	G o
Achana	E i	Aræthyrea	K f	Cabrera	E m	Cynæthra	G d	Eurota fontes	H h	Hippola	I n	Kokaki M.	O g
Achana fons	B b	Aranus	K m	Cecæo I <sup>m</sup>	O f	Cynæthra	G d	Eurotas F.	H i	Holmæ pr.	M d	Kokora M.	M m
Achelous F.	D d	Arakliova	K i	Cenepolis	I o	Cynortou M.	N g	Eurotas F.	H i	Hophites F.	I k	Kolokythia Bay	I n
Achelous F.	F g	Arantia	K f	Cesari	K o	Cynura	E h	Eurotas F.	K l	Hyamia M.	F l	Konstantini	F i
Acheion F.	E g	Aravikia M.	I n	Calamæ	G k	Cyparisseis F.	E i	Eurydeum antrum	D h	Hyamitis	F l	Koraka C.	N h
Achilleus port.	I o	Araxus M.	C c	Calathius M.	G l	Cyparissia Aciop.	L m	Eurytomæ T.	F h	Hydra	P h	Korona	F m
Acidas F.	D h	Araxus pr.	C c	Calauria ms.	P g	Cyparissus	E i	Eurytæo	D d	Hydrea	P h	Koroni	N g
Acidon F.	D h	Arba	F c	Calliphi M.	F e	Cyparissus sinus	C g	Eutæa	H h	Hydrea I.	P i	Koipyli M.	K d
Acæa M.	L f	Archangelo C.	M n	Callistus sepulcrum	H g	Cyphanta	N l	Eutresia	G g	Hykethus F.	F b	Kosmas	L k
Acrae	L m	Aiene	D g	Caphyæ	H f	Cyros Esculapn T.	I o			Hylicus F.	P g	Kotiki lac.	B o
Acritas M.	F m	Aiene	E h	Caphyæta petra	H f	Cythera	N p			Hypana	E g	Kraudi	N h
Acritas pr.	F m	Argæthæ	G f	Caphyatis	H f	Cythera I.	N p	Franco Porto	N o	Hyperesia	I d	Kravari	I h
Acocornthus	M e	Argia	K f	Cardamyle	H l	Cytherus F.	D g	Frango Port	M o	Hypereteleaton	M n	Kremaste	D f
Acioea	D d	Argia M.	L f	Carnasum	G i			Francovyria	H h	Hyp-i	I m	Kremasti	M l
Ad Desponem Her-	G i	Argolicus sinus	L h	Carneates M.	K f	Dactylus	E g			Hypsa	M h	Krenudara C.	K m
meum	P f	Argolis	K e	Caryæ	I f	Dahon	E g	Gaidaro-pmctes potamos	G c	Hypsi	P f	Krimia C.	N m
Adendros I.	O h	Argon Campus	I g	Caryæ	I i	Damala	P h	Gaidaro Yuni	M l	Hypsus M.	G g	Kristena	D g
Ades M.	I d	Argos	L g	Caryatis	I i	Dantia	K f	Galata	F f	Hysia lacus	C a	Kriamiri C.	Q h
Æge	E k	Argyra	E c	Carystus	H i	Daphia	I k	Galatiki	N o	Hyrmaue opp.	C d	Kritina M.	N o
Ægaleon M.	K m	Avolazi M.	I m	Catheates F.	G i	Dara	P g	Gallo C.	F m	prom.	C d	Krya Nera C.	L i
Æge	K n	Aus F.	G k	Caucus F.	D d	Darditza M.	P h	Garatos F.	I h	Hymethion	N g	Kalenova M.	I m
Ægila	K n	Aris	N d	Caus	F f	Daseo	G h	Gareo	I h	Hysæ	K g	Kalyria B.	I n
Æglodes sinus	K n	Aristeræ I.	O i	Ceciophalea I.	O f	Daslata	M g	Gargathano	D k			Kalendhana C.	N n
Ægina	N g	Aristociatis tumulus	I f	Celadas F.	F h	Daslatho I.	N m	Gastuni	B e	Iapis F.	P d	Kalogli	D f
Ægina	P f	Aristonauto	K d	Celæo	K f	Dava	H g	Gastuni R.	B e	Iaidanes F.	C f	Kamanti	E f
Ægina I.	I d	Arkadia	E i	Celenders	P g	Dekhoni	F e	Gathæo	G i	Iaidani pratum	C f	Kumasta	I o
Ægina	M d	Armenades M.	I f	Celossa M.	K f	Delphicus sinus	F b	Gatos	I d	seculum	D h	Kunos	I o
Ægirus	G c	Arnygyros port.	G l	Conchiae	K g	Demouca	M n	Gatun M.	K e	seculum	D h	Kunipeli, Harbour of	C d
Ægium	O d	Arno M.	N g	Conchiae	M e	Dendia	L g	Genesion	L g	Icaion M.	O d	Kurkula M.	N l
Ægosthenæ	H i	Arudiko	I l	Conchreus I.	N e	Denthali	H k	Geraha	N d	Iolthys pr.	B g	Kurmazi C.	N l
Ægys	G i	Aroani M <sup>s</sup>	H e	Cephissus F.	K d	Denthelates	G k	Gerama	N d	Ilei	O h	Kutissi C.	H l
Ægyptis	D h	Aroanius F.	G e	Cerata M.	P d	Denthades	H k	Gerama M.	N d	Ihon M.	I m	Kutra M.	E h
Æpasius campus	F l	Aroanius F.	E c	Cerastium M.	F h	Dero	L e	Gerama M.	E i	Inachus F.	K g	Kutokara	C f
Æpea	E g	Arsen F.	F f	Cerieris Mysic T.	I o	Derihon	I k	Gerama	H l	Inas lacus	N m	Kutzonati	L o
Æpy	E g	Artemision M.	K g	Cerieris Thermaise T.	O h	Desponæ T.	G h	Gerama	O d	Inas T.	F l	Kut-zopoti	L f
Æsculapii Hieron	N g	Artzi B	I n	Cerieris in Palude T.	G h	Dia I.	Q h	Gerama	F e	Inas T.	H m	Kut-zopoti	O h
Æsculapi T.	F f	Arymnus M.	C d	Cerieris et Apollinus T.	F f	Diagon F.	E g	Geramut-um	I e	Ionæum antrum	D h	Kyrtoria	I l
Æsculapi T.	M n	Asea	H h	Cerygia	G c	Dialopto	H d	Geramut-um	L l	Ira	F h	Kyparissi Port	M l
Æsculapi Anlonu T.	E i	Asia M.	I m	Ceynia	G d	Dialopto R.	H o	Geramut-um	A e	Ira	G l	Kyra	O f
Æsculapi Philolai T.	M m	Asinaeus sinus	G l	Ceyntes F.	G d	Diano T.	G o	Glaucus F.	E c	Iri	I i	Kyrtaki	D k
Ægeranos	K m	Asine	F m	Chaa	D g	Diano T.	H f	Glympeis	L i	Irne I.	M h		
Ægina M.	I l	Asine	M g	Chagæo petrae	D g	Diano Alpheonæ T.	C g	Gonoa	K d	Isari	E d	Lacedæmon	I k
Ægropidokhori	D e	Asonatos port.	I o	Chadasmeno M.	H l	Diano Dictynna T.	K m	Gonoessa	K d	Isthmus	M o	Lachas F.	I g
Ægropos	L l	Asopos	M m	Chalcis	D g	Diano Nanydia T.	D d	Gorgopis lac.	M d	Ithome M.	F i	Laconica	H o
Ægropos	F d	Asopos F.	K f	Chalcis	D g	Diano Pyronæ T.	I e	Gorgylus F.	I i			Lacomus sinus	K n
Ægropos	C g	Asopos F.	L e	Chalcis	K g	Diano	F l	Gorgylus F.	G g			Ladro sepulcr.	I k
Ægropos	D g	Aspis I.	N e	Chalcis	H m	Dido	O h	Gorgylus F.	G g	Jovis ara	P f	Ladocia	G h
Ægropos	K g	Aspis Khoria C.	N l	Chalcis	F i	Dido	O h	Gorgylus F.	F d	Jovis T.	F h	Ladon F.	D f
Ægropos	H d	Aspro M.	M n	Chalcis	K g	Dido	G g	Gorgylus F.	D d	Jovis T.	I g	Ladon F.	E g
Ægropos	I c	Aspro M.	O h	Chalcis	L g	Dido	L h	Gorgylus F.	G c	Jovis Scotinae T.	I i	Ladon F.	F e
Ægropos	H l	Aspro M.	M d	Chalcis	L l	Dido	E i	Gorgylus F.	K g	Jovis Soteris port.	N m	Ladon fons	H f
Ægropos	K l	Aspro M.	E e	Chalcis	E c	Dido	E e	Gorgylus F.	K n	Junonis Actæo T.	M d	Ladon fons	I o
Ægropos	H g	Aspro M.	L h	Chalcis	G h	Dido	H g	Gorgylus F.	K m			Ladon fons	P f
Ægropos	L g	Aspro M.	H h	Chalcis	H e	Dido	G f	Gorgylus F.	K m			Ladon fons	M m
Ægropos	M d	Aspro M.	N f	Chalcis	P g	Dido	P i	Gorgylus F.	K m			Ladon fons	F f
Ægropos	I f	Aspro M.	F c	Chalcis	A f	Dido	O i	Gorgylus F.	K m			Ladon fons	I m
Ægropos	F g	Aspro M.	N h	Chalcis	I d	Dido	I h	Gorgylus F.	K m			Ladon fons	E f
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Ægropos	H g	Aspro M.	N h	Chalcis	L g	Dido	N p	Gorgylus F.	K m			Ladon fons	K l
Ægropos	C g	Aspro M.	N p	Chalcis	A e	Dido	F o	Gorgylus F.	K m			Ladon fons	G f
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Ægropos	E e	Aspro M.	L h	Chalcis	H e	Dido	F b	Gorgylus F.	K m			Ladon fons	O d
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Ægropos	D f	Aspro M.	N p	Chalcis	I d	Dido	I h	Gorgylus F.	K m			Ladon fons	D e
Ægropos	D f	Aspro M.	M p	Chalcis	L h	Dido	K d	Gorgylus F.	K m			Ladon fons	I i
Ægropos	E e	Aspro M.	E e	Chalcis	N e	Dido	E i	Gorgylus F.	K m			Ladon fons	O d
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Ægropos	C g	Aspro M.	N p	Chalcis	P g	Dido	F l	Gorgylus F.	K m			Ladon fons	H c
Ægropos	F g	Aspro M.	N p	Chalcis	A f	Dido	O i	Gorgylus F.	K m			Ladon fons	D e
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Ægropos	D f	Aspro M.	M p	Chalcis	L h	Dido	K d	Gorgylus F.	K m			Ladon fons	O d
Ægropos	E e	Aspro M.	E e	Chalcis	N e	Dido	E i	Gorgylus F.	K m			Ladon fons	C d
Ægropos	H g	Aspro M.	N h	Chalcis	M f	Dido	G f	Gorgylus F.	K m			Ladon fons	H c
Ægropos	C g	Aspro M.	N p	Chalcis	L g	Dido	N p	Gorgylus F.	K m			Ladon fons	D e
Ægropos	F g	Aspro M.	N p	Chalcis	A e	Dido	F o	Gorgylus F.	K m			Ladon fons	I i
Ægropos	D f	Aspro M.	M p	Chalcis	H l	Dido	P i	Gorgylus F.	K m			Ladon fons	O d
Ægropos	E e	Aspro M.	E e	Chalcis	E c	Dido	P i	Gorgylus F.	K m			Ladon fons	C d
Ægropos	H g	Aspro M.	N h	Chalcis	H e	Dido	F b	Gorgylus F.	K m			Ladon fons	H c
Ægropos	C g	Aspro M.	N p	Chalcis	P g	Dido	F l	Gorgylus F.	K m			Ladon fons	D e
Ægropos	F g	Aspro M.	N p	Chalcis	A f	Dido	O i	Gorgylus F.	K m			Ladon fons	I i
Ægropos	D f	Aspro M.	M p	Chalcis	I d	Dido	I h	Gorgylus F.	K m			Ladon fons	O d
Ægropos	D f	Aspro M.	M p	Chalcis	L h	Dido	K d	Gorgylus F.	K m			Ladon fons	C d
Ægropos	E e	Aspro M.	E e	Chalcis	N e	Dido	E i	Gorgylus F.	K m			Ladon fons	H c
Ægropos	H g	Aspro M.	N h	Chalcis	M f	Dido	G f	Gorgylus F.	K m			Ladon fons	D e
Ægropos	C g	Aspro M.	N p	Chalcis	L g	Dido	N p	Gorgylus F.	K m			Ladon fons	I i
Ægropos	F g	Aspro M.	N p	Chalcis	A e	Dido	F o	Gorgylus F.	K m			Ladon fons	O d
Ægropos	D f	Aspro M.	M p	Chalcis	H l	Dido	P i	Gorgylus F.	K m			Ladon fons	C d
Ægropos	E e	Aspro M.	E e	Chalcis	E c	Dido	P i	Gorgylus F.	K m			Ladon fons	H c
Ægropos	H g	Aspro M.	N h	Chalcis	H e	Dido	F b	Gorgylus F.	K m			Ladon fons	D e
Ægropos	C g	Aspro M.	N p	Chalcis	P g	Dido	F l	Gorgylus F.	K m			Ladon fons	I i
Ægropos	F g	Aspro M.	N p	Chalcis	A f	Dido	O i	Gorgylus F.	K m			Ladon fons	O d
Ægropos	D f	Aspro M.	M p	Chalcis	I d	Dido	I h	Gorgylus F.	K m			Ladon fons	C d
Ægropos	D f	Aspro M.	M p	Chalcis	L h	Dido	K d	Gorgylus F.	K m			Ladon fons	H c
Ægropos	E e	Aspro M.	E e	Chalcis	N e	Dido	E i	Gorgylus F.	K m			Ladon fons	D e
Ægropos	H g	Aspro M.	N h	Chalcis	M f	Dido	G f	Gorgylus F.	K m			Ladon fons	I i
Ægropos	C g	Aspro M.	N p	Chalcis	L g	Dido	N p	Gorgylus F.	K m			Ladon fons	O d
Ægropos	F g	Aspro M.	N p	Chalcis	A e	Dido	F o	Gorgylus F.	K m			Ladon fons	C d
Ægropos	D f	Aspro M.	M p	Chalcis	H l	Dido	P i	Gorgylus F.	K m			Ladon fons	H c
Ægropos	E e	Aspro M.	E e	Chalcis	E c	Dido	P i	Gorgylus F.	K m			Ladon fons	D e
Ægropos	H g	Aspro M.	N h	Chalcis	H e	Dido	F b	Gorgylus F.	K m			Ladon fons	I i
Ægropos	C g	Aspro M.	N p	Chalcis	P g	Dido	F l	Gorgylus F.	K m			Ladon fons	O d
Ægropos	F g	Aspro M.	N p	Chalcis	A f	Dido	O i	Gorgylus F.	K m			Ladon fons	C d
Ægropos	D f	Aspro M.	M p	Chalcis	I d	Dido	I h	Gorgylus F.	K m			Ladon fons	H c
Ægropos	D f	Aspro M.	M p	Chalcis	L h	Dido	K d	Gorgylus F.	K m			Ladon fons	D e
Ægropos	E e	Aspro M.	E e	Chalcis	N e	Dido	E i	Gorgylus F.	K m			Ladon fons	I i
Ægropos	H g	Aspro M.	N h	Chalcis	M f	Dido	G f	Gorgylus F.	K m			Ladon fons	O d
Ægropos	C g	Aspro M.	N p	Chalcis	L g	Dido	N p	Gorgylus F.	K m			Ladon fons	C d
Ægropos	F g	Aspro M.	N p	Chalcis	A e	Dido	F o	Gorgylus F.	K m			Ladon fons	H c
Ægropos	D f	Aspro M.	M p</										

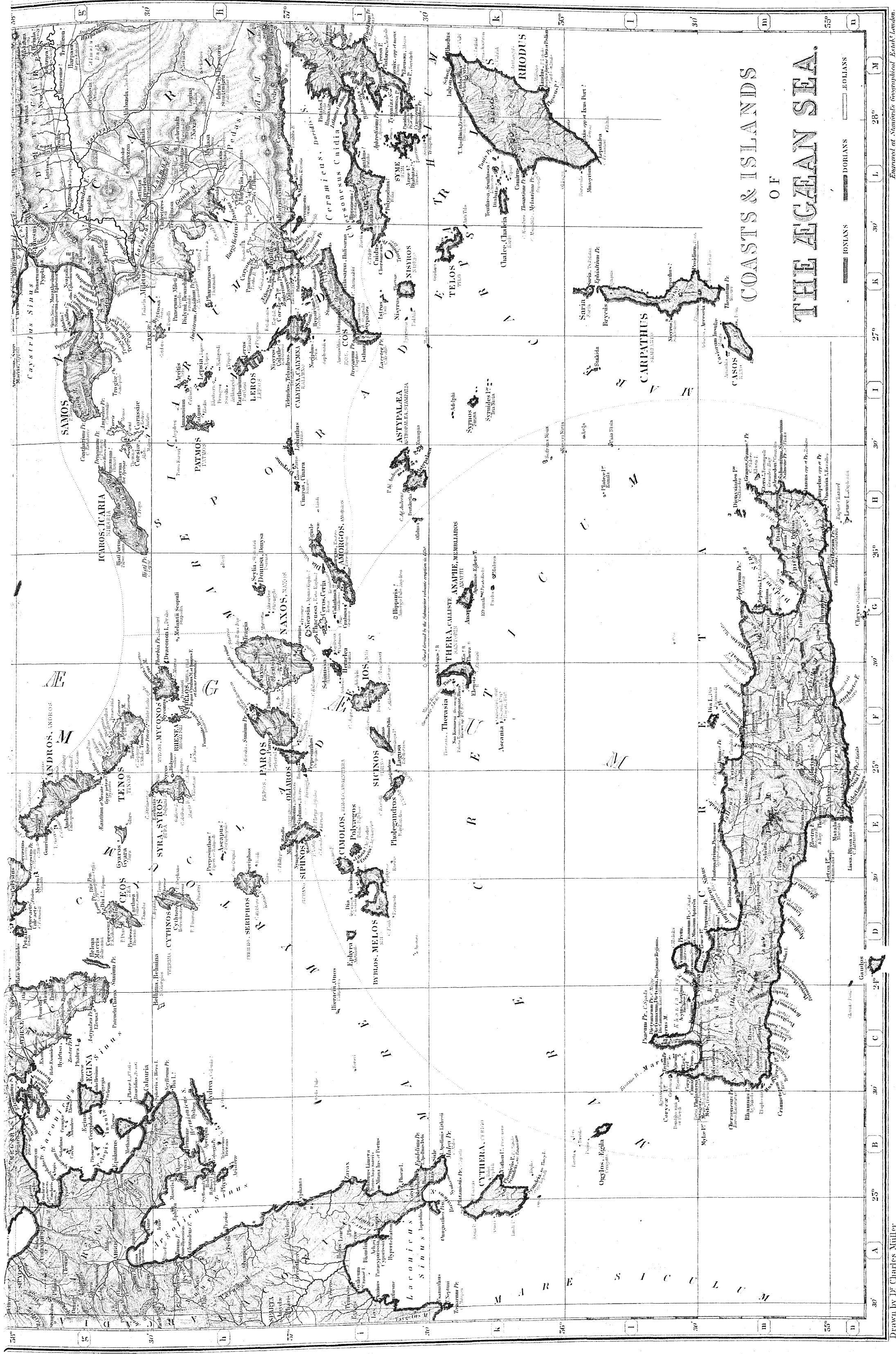












Approved at the Admiralty, London.

John Murray, Albemarle Street, London.

[illegible]



F. Flumen. I. Insula L. Lacus. M. Mons. Opp. Oppidum. P. Portus (*Port*). Pal. Palus. Pr. Promontorium. R. River. S. Sinus. T. Templum.

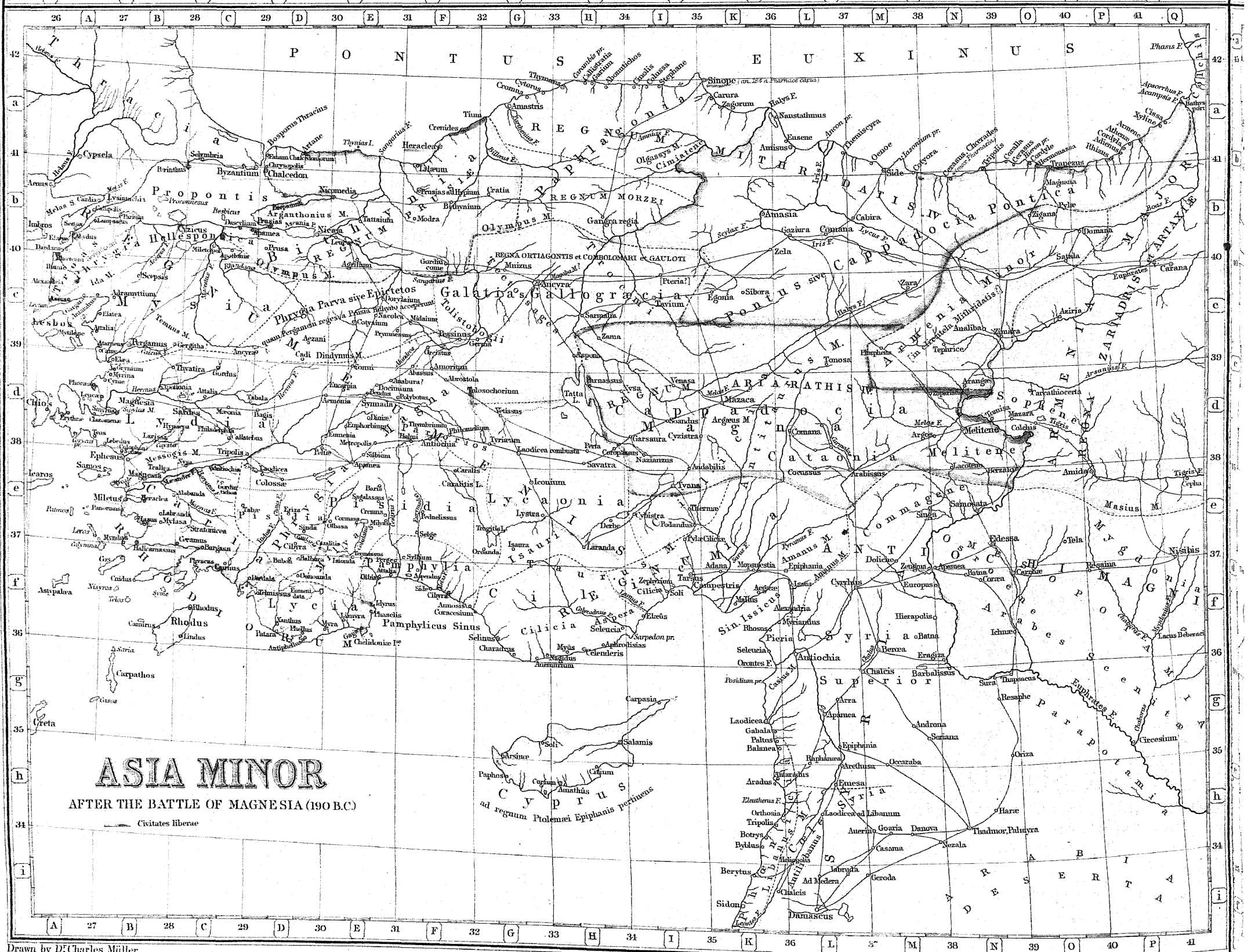
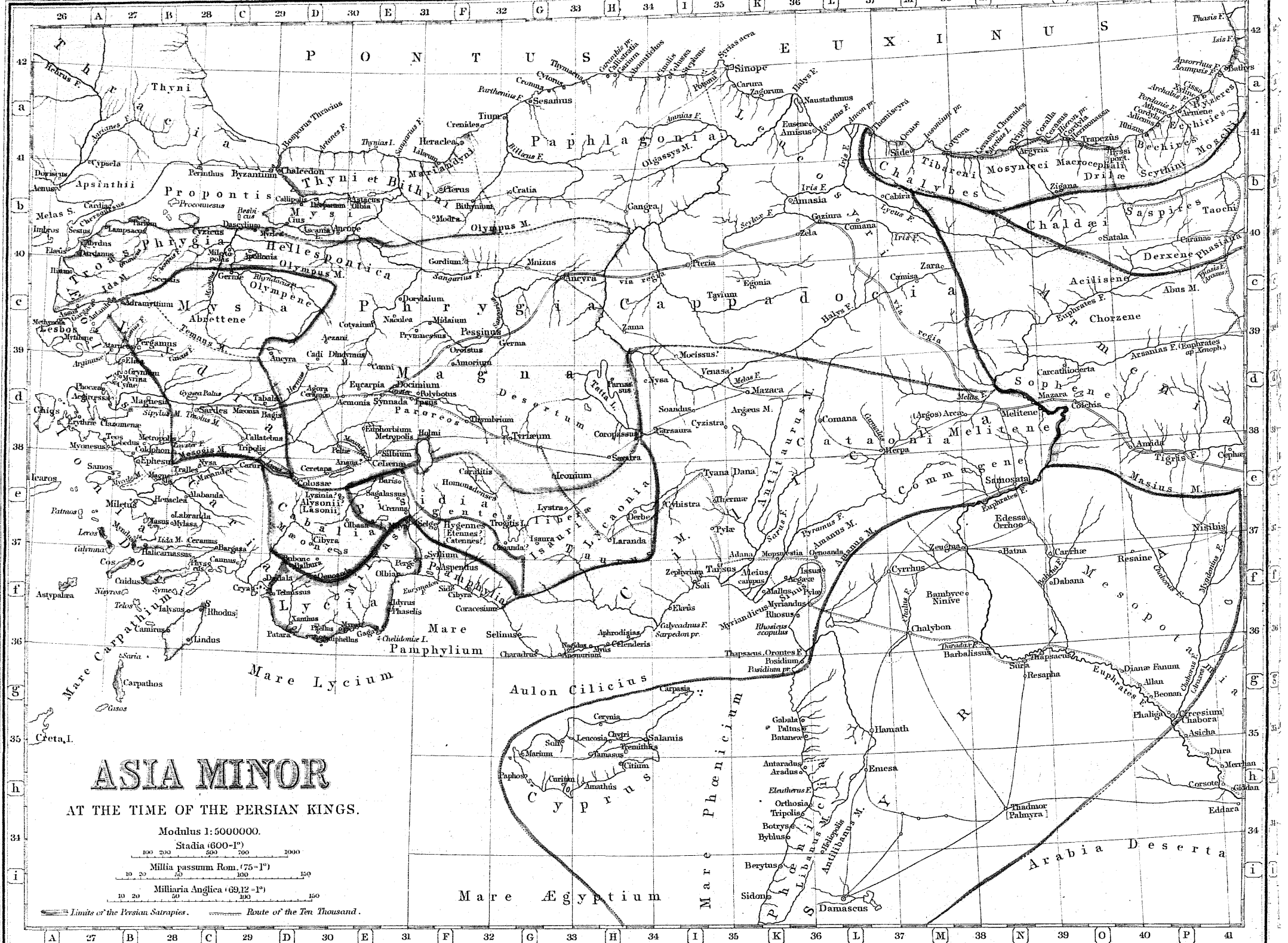
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## iv

COASTS AND ISLANDS OF THE BALTIC SEA										COASTS AND ISLANDS OF THE BALTIC SEA									
SWEDEN					FINLAND					RUSSIA					ESTONIA				
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Mahalish	M b	Olympus	I c	Patmos I.	I h	Planedhi	D d	Rhenea	F h	Sigeum	H c	Tallæus M.	E m
Martzeophilus C.	C m	Olympus M.	H d	Patmos I.	I h	Planitia	F d	Rhesus F.	F h	Sigia	H c	Tamæus C.	D g
Musagoræ I <sup>a</sup>	C m	Olympus M.	K f	Patroclus Charax	O g	Platæa	B f	Rhizos	I b	Sigidi	M b	Tamulari Dagh	K e
Musatah	G h	Olynthiacus	B b	Pæz C.	H a	Platæa	C m	Rhoeca	C m	Sigri	G d	Tamynæ	D f
Mutsona C.	C f	Olynthus	B b	Pæzmadæ	M k	Platæa R.	C m	Rhodius F.	H b	Sigri C.	G d	Tamynæ	C f
Mycaleus	K g	Omalò Plain	C m	Pæzmadæ	D i	Platæa R.	C m	Rhodius F.	K c	Sigri I.	G d	Tanais F.	A h
Myceat M.	A f	Omarkoi	F m	Pæzmadæ C.	D g	Platæa I.	C m	Rhodius F.	C m	Sigrium Pr.	G d	Tantulis	L e
Myceat	A f	Omphalius Campus	F m	Pæzmadæ I.	E n	Platæa I <sup>a</sup>	C m	Rhodius	M k	Sigrius P.	G d	Ta Palatia	K l
Mycon	F h	Onchestus F.	A c	Pæzmadæ I.	E n	Platæa Træ	I e	Rhodius	M k	Sigrius F.	H b	Tarand	L h
Myconus	F h	Onia M.	A g	Pæzmadæ	L h	Platæa	O g	Rhoetum	H c	Sikno I.	F i	Tarphæ	A e
Mygdonia	A a	Ononisia	H m	Pæzmadæ	L h	Platæa	O g	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	F i	Tarphæ	C m
Mykon	F m	Onos	B e	Pæzmadæ	H c	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	B e	Sikno I.	M a	Tarsus F.	L c
Myko I <sup>a</sup>	B m	Onos	C i	Pæzmadæ	L h	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	K g	Sikno I.	H c	Tarsus F.	L e
Myntum Pr.	L k	Onugnathos Pen	A k	Pæzmadæ	M k	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	F m	Sikno I.	A a	Tarsus F.	A a
Myntum	L k	Ophidi	B k	Pæzmadæ	B f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	D m	Sikno I.	J g	Tarsus F.	H f
Myntum	B m	Ophissia	K a	Pæzmadæ	I h	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	D m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	A a
Myntum	E m	Ophrynum	H b	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	L a	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	H f
Myntum	K h	Opuntia	B e	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	F m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	A a
Myntum	A e	Opuntius S.	B e	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	E a	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	H f
Myntum Opp.	I f	Opus	B e	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	A a
Myntum Plom.	I f	Opus Pr.	A f	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	H f
Myntum	A c	Orak	L i	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	A a
Myntum	C a	Orchomennus	A e	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	H f
Myntum	F c	Ordyminus M.	G d	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	A a
Myntum	K e	Orda	B e	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	H f
Myntum	K a	Oreus	B e	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	A a
Myntum	I e	Orgas Regio	I c	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	H f
Myntum	B d	Orkhova	H a	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	A a
Myntum	H c	Orisus	M b	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	H f
Myntum	E g	Orismum	A d	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	A a
Myntum	B i	Ormenum	A d	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	H f
Myntum	K c	Orobæ	B e	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	A a
Myntum	L d	Oromedon M.	K i	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	H f
Myntum	I d	Oropus	C f	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	A a
Myntum	I d	Ortalja	M g	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	H f
Myntum	K g	Ortakor	G a	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	A a
Myntum	L d	Orthagoria	G a	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	H f
Myntum	L d	Orthagoria	G a	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	A a
Myntum	L d	Orthosia	M g	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	H f
Myntum	L d	Osmdia	D m	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	A a
Myntum	K i	Ossa M.	A c	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	H f
Myntum	A d	Otesakdere	K a	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	A a
Myntum	K g	Othys M.	A d	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	H f
Myntum	B e	Ouvreo-Kalest	I f	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	A a
Myntum	M g	Oro	B k	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	H f
Myntum	A f	Oro	G l	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	A a
Myntum	F h	Oxia I.	E n	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	H f
Myntum	I e			Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	A a
Myntum	B l	Pactolus F.	M e	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	H f
Myntum	L h	Pactys M.	K g	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	A a
Myntum	F h	Pactye	I a	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	H f
Myntum	G h	Pæon	H b	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	A a
Myntum	G h	Pæones	C a	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	H f
Myntum	G m	Pæomea	C b	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	A a
Myntum	A e	Pæonium	E g	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	H f
Myntum	E c	Pæus	I b	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	A a
Myntum	H c	Pæsus F.	I b	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	H f
Myntum	D a	Pæti	H a	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	A a
Myntum	K g	Pægasæ	A d	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	H f
Myntum	C b	Pægasetius S.	A d	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	A a
Myntum	M h	Pægus M.	K f	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	H f
Myntum	L b	Pækhia	K i	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	A a
Myntum	B e	Pælcemyndus	K h	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	H f
Myntum	A g	Pælcemyndus	K i	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	A a
Myntum	L i	Pælcemyndus	K i	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	H f
Myntum	K a	Pælcemyndus	K i	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	A a
Myntum	K e	Pælcemyndus	K i	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	H f
Myntum	K e	Pælcemyndus	K i	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	A a
Myntum	K e	Pælcemyndus	K i	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	H f
Myntum	K e	Pælcemyndus	K i	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	A a
Myntum	K e	Pælcemyndus	K i	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	H f
Myntum	K e	Pælcemyndus	K i	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	A a
Myntum	K e	Pælcemyndus	K i	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	H f
Myntum	K e	Pælcemyndus	K i	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	A a
Myntum	K e	Pælcemyndus	K i	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	H f
Myntum	K e	Pælcemyndus	K i	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	A a
Myntum	K e	Pælcemyndus	K i	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	H f
Myntum	K e	Pælcemyndus	K i	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	A a
Myntum	K e	Pælcemyndus	K i	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	H f
Myntum	K e	Pælcemyndus	K i	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	A a
Myntum	K e	Pælcemyndus	K i	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	H f
Myntum	K e	Pælcemyndus	K i	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	A a
Myntum	K e	Pælcemyndus	K i	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	H f
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Myntum	K e	Pælcemyndus	K i	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	A a
Myntum	K e	Pælcemyndus	K i	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	H f
Myntum	K e	Pælcemyndus	K i	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	A a
Myntum	K e	Pælcemyndus	K i	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	H f
Myntum	K e	Pælcemyndus	K i	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	A a
Myntum	K e	Pælcemyndus	K i	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	H f
Myntum	K e	Pælcemyndus	K i	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	A a
Myntum	K e	Pælcemyndus	K i	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	H f
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Myntum	K e	Pælcemyndus	K i	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F.	H f
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Myntum	K e	Pælcemyndus	K i	Pæzmadæ	K f	Platæa	E e	Rhoetum	C m	Sikno I.	C b	Tarsus F	











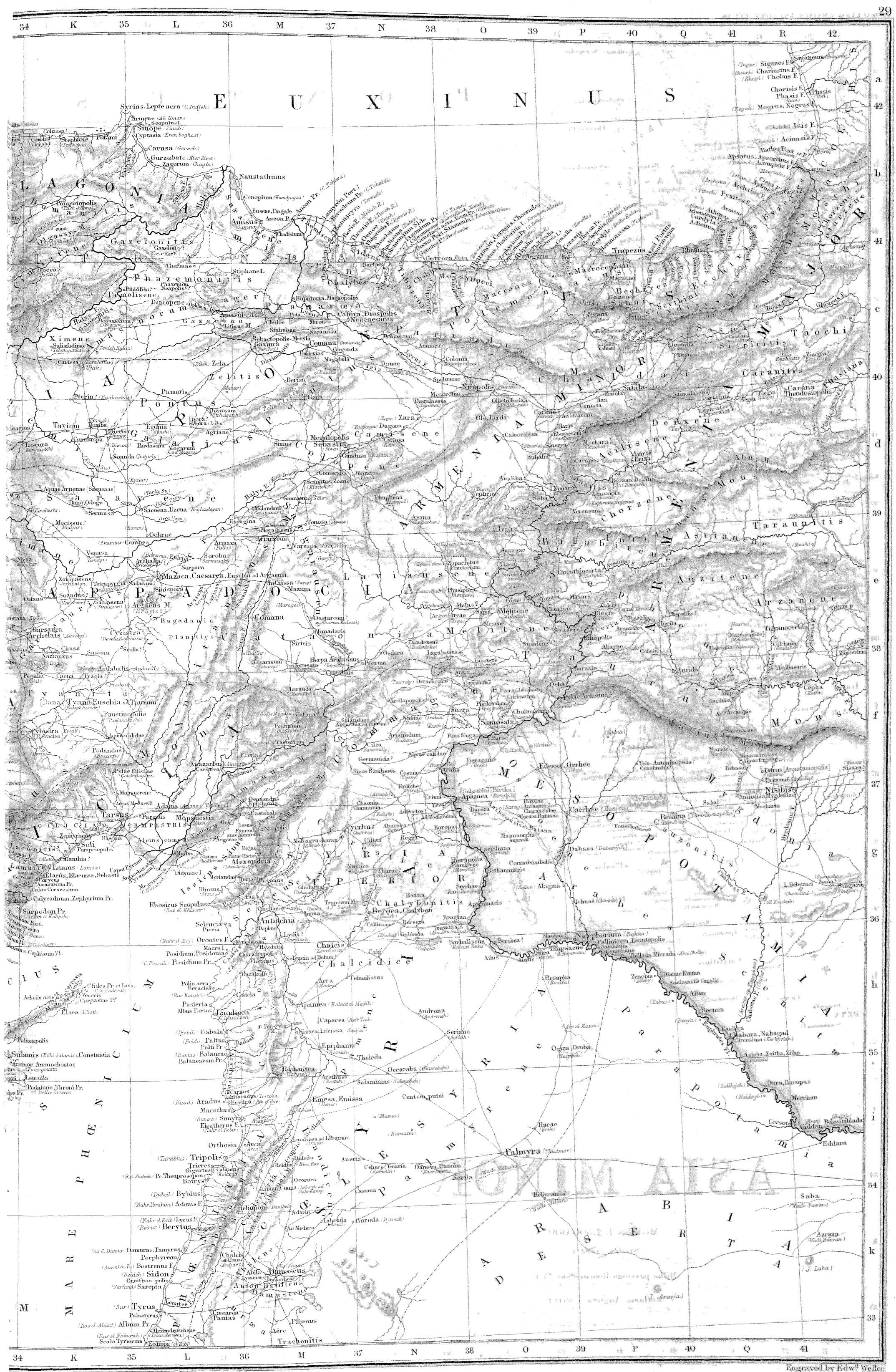
















## ASIA MINOR.

Abbreviations C Cape. D. Dagh (mountain). F. Flumen. I Insula. L Lacus M Mons. P. Portus, Port. Pr. Promontorium. R River S. Sinus. T. Templum.

Abaitis	D d	Alexandria	A d	Apsothrus F.	R b	Atabyrus M.	O g	Bugol Dagh	Q d	Carasene	C d	Chorzene	R b
Abarara	N g	Alexandria	H h	Aquae Arvenae	K d	Atalis	O h	Bunga	Q h	Cabanum	O f	Chorzum	E f
Abarne	P e	Alexandria	L g	Aquae calidae	K f	Atarneus	B d	Byradik	O f	Cacathocerta	P e	Chosra	O f
Abarnis	B e	Alexandroschene	L k	Aquae calidae	N f	Atelebusa I.	F g	Bygeh	D e	Candamyle	A e	Chosra	I d
Abasilla	M d	Alhassus	I d	Aquae frigidae	Q f	Athenae	Q b	Buta	O f	Canda	B e	Chotana L.	R a
Abassus	G e	Aliber-koi	I f	Arabab	N f	Athenarum Pr.	Q b	Bisanthe	O f	Caresus F.	C d	Chouit	E f
Abia	F d	Alinda	O f	Arabes Scenitae	O g	Athus	O h	Bismil	C e	Cargaeas Fr.	I i	Chous F.	E f
Abila Lysaniae	M k	Alshin	P e	Arabia deserta	O k	Atana	Q b	Bystan	Q f	Caria	C f	Chryse	A d
Abilene	L k	Allah Dagh	H g	Arabissus	M e	Atana R.	Q c	Bithyni	F e	Carissa	K e	Chrysopolis	E b
Abonu teichos	I b	Allan	Q h	Arak	O e	Atlan	H e	Bithynia	E b	Caristria	C b	Chrysorhoas	M k
Abrettene	C d	Alma D.	M g	Araca	O f	Atlan Su	F e	Bithynia	E b	Carmalas F.	M e	Chymbane	P h
Abrostola	G e	Alone	C e	Arachorum	L h	Attala	B d	Bithynias	G c	Carmylessus	E g	Churna	M e
Abu Chelly	Q h	Aloni	C e	Aradus	L i	Attalia	D e	Bithynium	G c	Carnus	L i	Chusa	K e
Abus M.	B c	Alopocconesus	B c	Arak D.	O f	Attalia	F g	Bizya	C b	Carpsia	K h	Chytri	I h
Abydus	C f	Altar D.	I b	Arana	N d	Attuda	D f	Blaene	I b	Carpsiae Tac	K h	Cica	O e
Academis	F g	Altenus	F d	Arangae	O e	Audan	F d	Blanco C.	H i	Carpathium Mare	B h	Cianus Sin.	D e
Acalissus	H h	Alyattus monum.	C e	Arapius	B e	Aueria	M i	Blandus	N d	Carpathos	C h	Cibotus	P e
Acamas M.	G h	Alybe D.	E e	Arasaxa	L e	Augae	G g	Blandus	D d	Carthae	P g	Cibyra	G g
Acamas Pr.	E b	Alydda	O d	Araxes	E g	Aulac	K g	Blandus	E e	Carsatis	O d	Cibyra magna	E f
Acampsis F.	C g	Alydya-ova	I i	Araxes F.	R d	Aulacu teichos	C a	Blandus	B b	Carus F.	M g	Cibyatis	E f
Acanthus	B d	Amanides Pylae	L g	Arca	O d	Aulon Basilheus	L k	Boas F.	R c	Carus vicus	H e	Cierus	G c
Acharaca	C f	Amanus M.	M g	Arca	M i	Aulon Cileus	H h	Bocarus F.	H i	Carusa	L b	Cilbianus campus	D o
Acheon acto	K h	Amanus M.	M g	Arca	M i	Auresis	G g	Boghashai	K e	Caryanda	C f	Cica	N f
Acherusias acra	G b	Amasenorum ager	K c	Arcae	O e	Aureli, Arcus M.	K f	Boghashayon	L d	Casima	N i	Cilicia	I l
Achilleum	B e	Amasia	L c	Arcaeiapis	Q f	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Acilene	P d	Amastria	H b	Arcesia	B h	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Acinacis F.	R b	Amastria	H b	Arcenthas F.	M g	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Acitoriziacum	I d	Amathus	I i	Archabis F.	Q b	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Acmona	E e	Ameletum	N b	Archalla	L e	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Acritas Pr.	E e	Amida	Q f	Archava	Q b	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Ad Dracones	P d	Amisene	L b	Archelaus	K e	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Ad Medera	M k	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Ad Sertus	N g	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Ad Tigrius	Q f	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Ad Zochandum	N g	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Adabazar	F c	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Adae	B e	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Adala	D e	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Adalia	F g	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Adana	L f	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Adana	L f	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Adarin	M k	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Adarian	O f	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Adenus	Q b	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Adienus F.	Q b	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Adipte	Q f	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Adonis F.	L i	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Adiamythenus Sin.	B d	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Adramythum	C d	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Adriastia	C c	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Adrenas R.	E d	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Adriam	D c	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Adrianopolis	H c	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Adrianutherae	C d	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Aedesa F.	E g	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Aegae	C e	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Aegaeae	L g	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Aegae	Q d	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Aegialos	H b	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Aegirus	B d	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Aegyptium Mare	G k	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Aenia	C d	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Aenius F.	C d	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Aenus	A c	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Aepea	H h	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Aere	M k	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Aezani	E d	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Aezantia	E d	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Afium kara hissar	F e	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Afrin	M g	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Agach	H d	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Agamia	B d	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Agathopoli	D a	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Agelan	E f	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Aghar hissar	E e	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Aglasan	F e	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Agora Ceramon	E e	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Agriane	L d	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Agrianes F.	B b	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Agrianes F.	O b	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Agrium	F c	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Agryma	C d	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Agathol	F e	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Aidin	C f	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Am Abu Galgal	N g	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Am el Hye	M i	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Am el Kaum	O h	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Ame Gol	E c	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Ame Gol	E e	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Antab	N f	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Antarba	L f	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Antarba	F d	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Antitauris M.	N g	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Antitauris M.	C e	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Antoninopolis	L a	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Antzefene	F f	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Aous	I h	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Aous M.	K e	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Apamea	I e	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Apamea	G e	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Apamea	K e	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Apamea	G b	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Apamea	P b	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Apamea	G e	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Apamea	G e	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Apamea	H c	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Apamea	D c	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Apamea	E g	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Apamea	C c	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Apamea	B c	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Apamea	D f	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Apamea	I g	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Apamea	I h	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Apamea	C d	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Apamea	C d	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k	Bolat	D d	Casius M.	L h	Cilicia	I l
Apamea	C d	Amisus	M b	Archelapopolis	N i	Aureli, Arcus M.	K k						



Cratia Flaviopolis	H c	Donanitis	K b	Gabula	L h	Heraclea	C c	Kali Kioi	E c	Lamus F.	I g	Megarsus	L g
Cremna	F f	Donuz R.	M f	Gabbula	M f	Heraclea	C f	Kalya Seai	H f	Lamyron Port.	M b	Megisto	E g
Crenides	G b	Dona	K d	Gagone	F g	Heraclea	D f	Kahris	N g	Laodicea	D f	Majacirre	Q f
Crenius	I c	Doranum	L d	Gagone	M c	Heraclea	K f	Katabunar	N g	Laodicea	L h	Majacirre	Q f
Cressa	D g	Doriscus	F d	Galabatha	P h	Heraclea	L h	Kandiba	F c	Laodicea ad Libanum	M i	Melabrum	H h
Cretu	B h	Dorylaeum	F d	Galatia	H d	Heraclea Pontica	G b	Kamus	G d	Laodicea combusta	H e	Melaena	C d
Cretopolis	F f	Dracanum Pr.	B f	Galatensis M.	G c	Heracleum Pr.	M b	Kaduat Balis	N h	Laodicea	M i	Melaena acra	A e
Crommyon Pr.	H h	Draco	E c	Galatensis Pontus	L d	Heracleum	O f	Kadaat el Medik	M h	Lapethus	H h	Melaena acra	B e
Cromna	H b	Drecon M.	B e	Gallus F.	F c	Heracles T.	F c	Kalamur	L i	Laranda	M f	Melaena acra	E b
Cuni Pr.	I g	Drecon Pr.	B g	Gambium	C d	Hermi camp.	C e	Kaloliano	D e	Larissa	B d	Melanippe	F g
Crya	D g	Drepanum	E g	Gangra	I c	Hermionassa	P b	Kalopotamo	Q c	Larissa	B e	Melanthias F.	N c
Cunissa	H i	Drepanum Pr.	H i	Gangra	C c	Hermus F.	C e	Kant	O b	Larissa	C e	Melas F.	O e
Cunias Pr.	H i	Druzipara	C b	Ganos	C c	Hermus F.	E e	Kanpal	N d	Larissa	L e	Melas F.	O e
Cunium	E g	Dshindur	M g	Gardabusa	F g	Hera	M e	Kantara	O f	Larissa	M h	Melas Sinus	A c
Cyaneae Iae	E g	Dum	Q i	Gardjunis	P d	Hiera coma	D f	Kapukoi	I d	Larnaca	I i	Meleagru charax	M g
Cybalista	K f	Durden D.	M f	Gargara	B d	Hierapolis	E f	Kaya Bambedj	N g	Laseora	K d	Melen	F c
Cydnus F.	K g	Durgud	H b	Gargara	I b	Hierapolis	N g	Kaya Bonvon	D b	Latakieh	L h	Melet R.	N c
Cydoma	K d	Durda Jilisi	H b	Garmma	I d	Hierocopia	H i	Kaya Burun	E b	Latakieh	F c	Melish R.	N b
Cymaeus S.	C e	Dusae ad Olympum	G c	Garsaura	K e	Hieron Pr.	D g	Kaya Mayura	I d	Latimicus S.	C f	Melitene	N e
Cyme	C e	Dusdje bazur	G c	Garsauritis	K e	Hieron Pr.	F g	Kaya Su	M g	Latmus M.	C f	Melitene	O e
Cynossema Pr.	C e	Dyine	B e	Gatta G.	I i	Hieron Pr.	P b	Kaya Su Frat	P d	Laviansene	N e	Melitus	N g
Cynasid	B e			Gaur D.	R e	Hierus F.	G c	Karabab	M g	Leada	E c	Memnonis vicus	O c
Cypriae Iae	F g			Gaur Kulesi	E g	Hierus F.	N f	Karabazar	I c	Lebedus	B e	Menduria	D d
Cyprus	J i			Gauaena	M d	Hierus F.	Q e	Karabaz	H e	Lebithus	B g	Mersah	N f
Cypselia	B e			Gauzomits	P g	Hippi I.	B e	Karagol-khau	F c	Lebithus	M i	Mersah	N f
Cyrtasia	L b			Gazaca	L b	Hippophoras F.	F e	Karagol-khau	K c	Lectum Pr.	A d	Merrhan	R i
Cyrtosico	M g			Gazaca	L b	Hippophoras F.	E e	Karagol-khau	E f	Lectum Pr.	F c	Mersah	K a
Cyrtus	N g			Gazolonitis	K b	Hippus F.	F e	Karagol-khau	I f	Lectum Pr.	H c	Mesate Pr.	B e
Cyrtus F.	C e			Gazura	M e	Hippus F.	G c	Karagol-khau	G f	Lectum Pr.	L k	Mesene	O e
Cystu campus	H b			Gedec-sus	F g	Holmi	G e	Karatach	I g	Leontes F.	P h	Mesopotamia	O f
Cyrtus	C e			Gedec-sus	F g	Holmi	I g	Karatach C.	L g	Leontopolis	C h	Mesopotamia	N c
Cyzicus	K e			Gedec-sus	F g	Homonada	G f	Karagol-khau	I d	Lepethymnus M.	B d	Mesora D.	R c
				Gedec-sus	F g	Homonadenses	G f	Karagol-khau	K b	Lepethymnus M.	B f	Messogis M.	C f
				Gedec-sus	F g	Horus	L d	Karagol-khau	P e	Lepethymnus M.	L a	Mesyla	M c
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	I o	Karagol-khau	N i	Leros	B f	Methymna	A d
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	F c	Lesbos	A e	Metia	O e
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	I h	Leuca	B e	Metropolis	C e
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	N i	Leuca	F c	Metropolis	F d
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	P e	Leuca I.	B d	Metropolis	F e
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	H d	Leuca acto	C c	Metroum	G b
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	N i	Leucollia	K h	Mezara	P e
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	F e	Leucopagos	D g	Midnum	F d
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	I b	Leucocia	I h	Midnum	D b
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	I c	Leucotheum Pr.	G g	Miletopolis	D c
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	M i	Labanum Mons	L i	Miletopolis L.	C c
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	F b	Labanum	B i	Miletus	O f
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	M h	Labanum	M i	Milia	G c
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	R a	Labanum	E c	Milia	F f
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	R f	Labanum	E c	Milia	F f
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	N d	Labanum	C f	Milia	F f
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	D e	Labanum	F b	Milia	B e
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	C e	Labanum	G b	Milia	M g
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	M h	Labanum	I i	Milia	M g
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	O b	Labanum	B e	Milia	H d
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	O b	Labanum	F g	Milia	G d
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	P b	Labanum	F g	Milia	M c
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	H c	Labanum	D g	Milia	L g
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	G f	Labanum	C c	Milia	C h
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	G f	Labanum	K g	Milia	H c
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	H a	Labanum	L k	Milia	P d
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	E b	Labanum	L c	Milia	K d
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	Q h	Labanum	D g	Milia	G c
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	E c	Labanum	H f	Milia	L d
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	G f	Labanum	M b	Milia	R a
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	F f	Labanum	E g	Milia	H g
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	O c	Labanum	D h	Milia	D e
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	E b	Labanum	C e	Milia	K f
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	R a	Labanum	G b	Milia	L g
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	M e	Labanum	H i	Milia	F e
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	O e	Labanum	L k	Milia	D d
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	M d	Labanum	M c	Milia	I d
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	I g	Labanum	N c	Milia	F g
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	G b	Labanum	C e	Milia	D f
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	G b	Labanum	C e	Milia	R b
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	K f	Labanum	F g	Moschi	C c
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	D d	Labanum	B e	Moschi Montes	R c
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	N g	Labanum	E f	Moschi Montes	P e
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	K b	Labanum	H f	Moschi Montes	O e
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	L b	Labanum		Moschi Montes	I g
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	K d	Labanum		Moschi Montes	P d
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	G e	Labanum		Moschi Montes	D c
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	K e	Labanum		Moschi Montes	K d
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	H c	Labanum		Moschi Montes	D f
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	D f	Labanum		Moschi Montes	G d
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	N f	Labanum		Moschi Montes	H c
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	R a	Labanum		Moschi Montes	P d
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	C b	Labanum		Moschi Montes	R d
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	I b	Labanum		Moschi Montes	E d
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	H g	Labanum		Moschi Montes	P e
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	B c	Labanum		Moschi Montes	F g
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	O e	Labanum		Moschi Montes	L g
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	O d	Labanum		Moschi Montes	C c
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	C c	Labanum		Moschi Montes	R g
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	I f	Labanum		Moschi Montes	Q f
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	D b	Labanum		Moschi Montes	R g
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	Q c	Labanum		Moschi Montes	I g
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	G f	Labanum		Moschi Montes	O g
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	P b	Labanum		Moschi Montes	C f
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	I h	Labanum		Moschi Montes	B e
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	E e	Labanum		Moschi Montes	F g
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	H e	Labanum		Moschi Montes	L g
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	D f	Labanum		Moschi Montes	C c
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	N f	Labanum		Moschi Montes	R c
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	Q e	Labanum		Moschi Montes	P e
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	R a	Labanum		Moschi Montes	O e
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	C b	Labanum		Moschi Montes	I g
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	I b	Labanum		Moschi Montes	P d
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	H g	Labanum		Moschi Montes	R d
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	B c	Labanum		Moschi Montes	E d
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	O e	Labanum		Moschi Montes	P e
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	O d	Labanum		Moschi Montes	F g
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	C c	Labanum		Moschi Montes	L g
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	I f	Labanum		Moschi Montes	C c
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	D b	Labanum		Moschi Montes	R g
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	Q c	Labanum		Moschi Montes	Q f
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	G f	Labanum		Moschi Montes	O g
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	P b	Labanum		Moschi Montes	C f
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	I h	Labanum		Moschi Montes	B e
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	E e	Labanum		Moschi Montes	F g
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	H e	Labanum		Moschi Montes	L g
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	D f	Labanum		Moschi Montes	C c
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	N f	Labanum		Moschi Montes	R c
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	Q e	Labanum		Moschi Montes	P e
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	R a	Labanum		Moschi Montes	O e
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	C b	Labanum		Moschi Montes	I g
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	I b	Labanum		Moschi Montes	P d
				Gedec-sus	F g	Hyllas F.	C e	Karagol-khau	H g	Labanum		Moschi Montes	R d
		</											

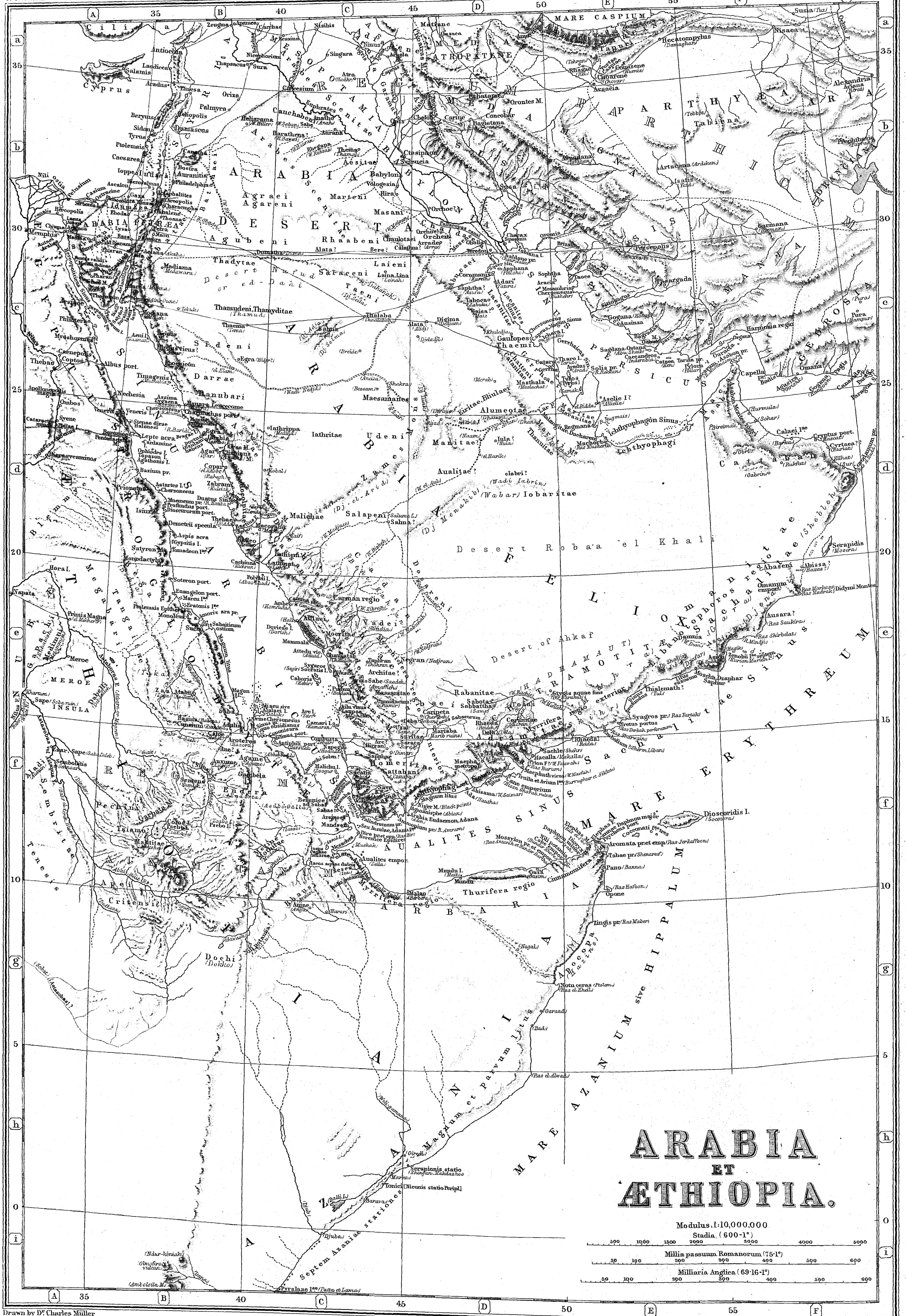
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D<sup>r</sup> WILLIAM SMITH'S ANCIENT ATLAS







Prepared by Col. H. Yale, C.B.  
Street, London, 1874.

Engraved by Edw. Waller.





ARABIA ET ÆTHIOPIA.

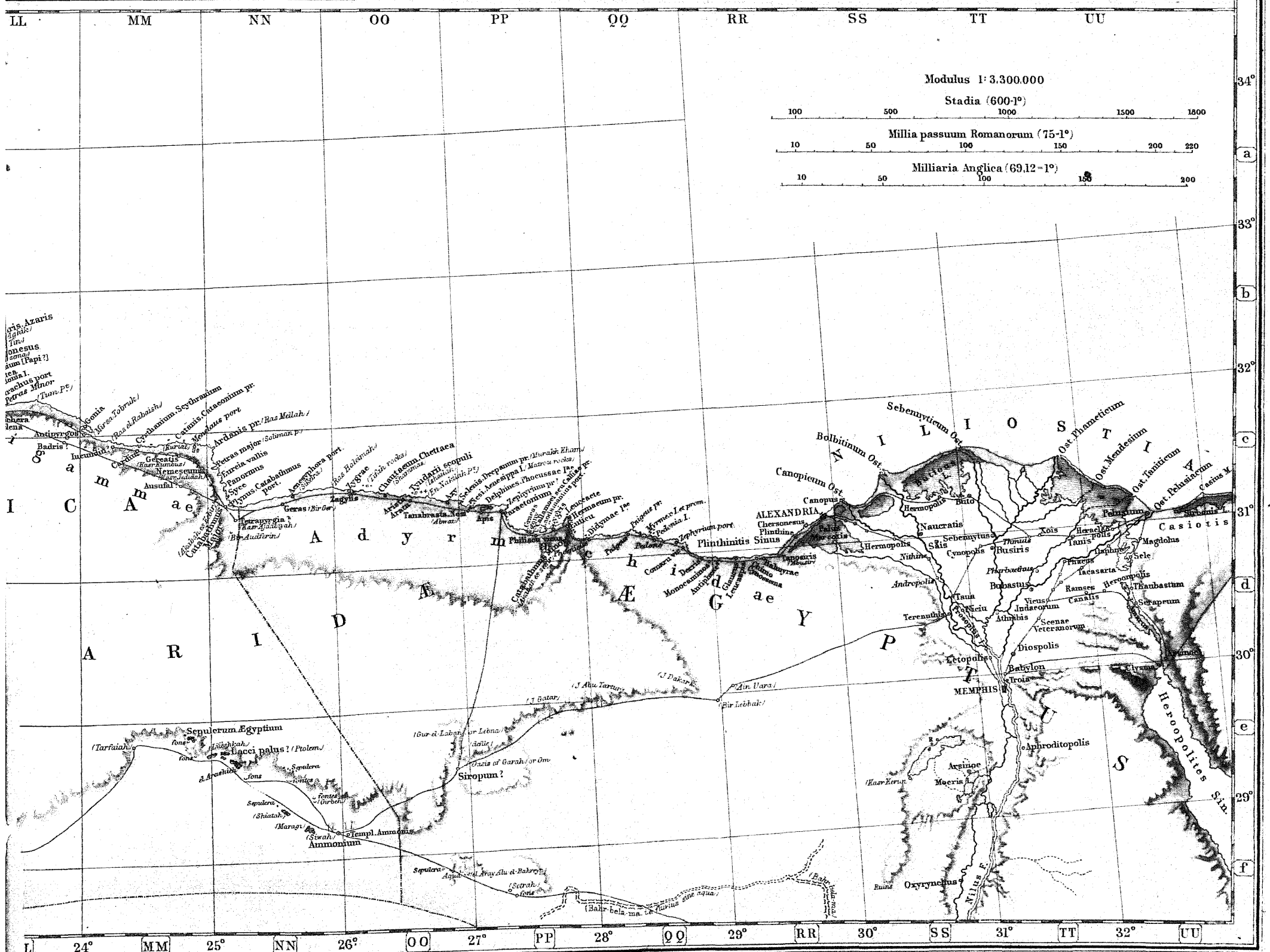
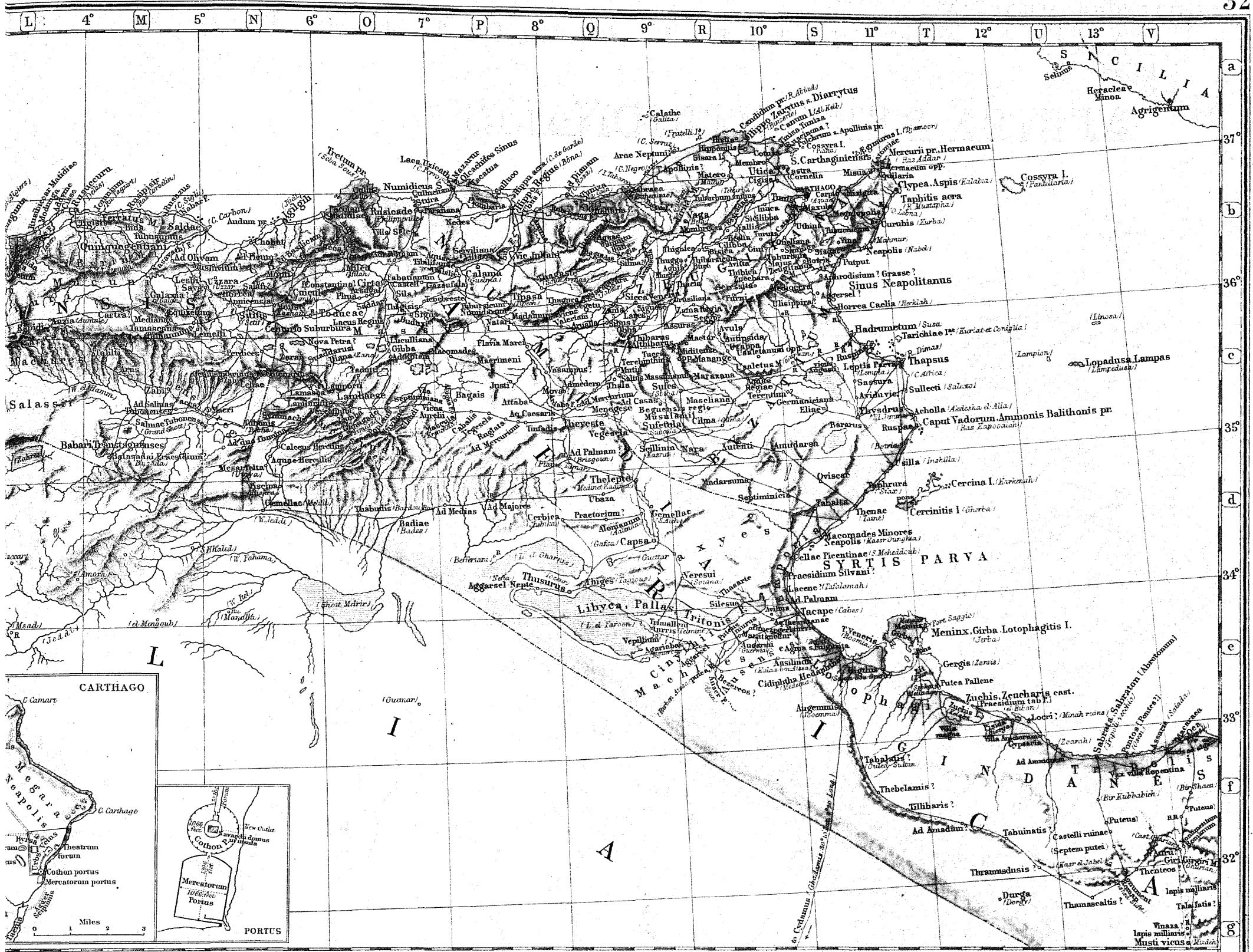
<i>Aarid</i>	D d	Astartes I.	D d	Catanitao	D c	Dumatha	B c	<i>Iepoluna</i>	E b	<i>Mesbatiot</i>	D c	Phoenicia	B b
<i>Abai</i>	B f	Astasobas F.	A f,	Catana	D c	<i>Dzifer</i>	E o	Isidis	A c	Mesopotamia	B a	Phoenicon	A c
<i>Abaseni</i>	F e	<i>Asubo Galla</i>		<i>Cattaba</i>	C f	<i>Dzaphar</i>	E o	Isidis Potamia	C f	<i>Mithamach</i>	A c	Phoenicon	B c
<i>Abhebbad L.</i>	C f	<i>Asuja</i>		Cattabani	C f			Isimz M.	B d	Minaci	C e	Physcus	C b
<i>Abisama</i>	D f	<i>Asyr</i>		Cattabani	F d			Isura	B c	Mozai	C e	Polytiti I.	E c
<i>Abissa</i>	F e	Atalmo	B e	Cauchabeni	B b					<i>Myslat</i>	B f	Polytiti I.	B e
<i>Abou-Laud</i>	B e	<i>Atbara R.</i>	B e	Centus	B d	Eboda	A b			<i>Myslat</i>	B f	Posidium	A c
<i>Abu Ali</i>	D c	Atra	C a	Chabinus M.	B d	Ecbatana	D b			Mnemeum Pr.	B d	Primus Magna	A o
<i>Abu Shanb</i>	E c	Atiopateno	D a	Chaboras	C a	Egra	B c			Mocritao	C e	Prion F.	D f
<i>Abucae</i>	D c	Attadu vic.	C e	Chaldaea	D b	Egra	B d	Jabri	D d	Modiana	B o	Prionotus M.	B d
<i>Abunud R.</i>	B d	<i>Attud</i>	C e	Chaldone Pr.	D c	Egtao	D c	Jambaa	B d	Monotus M.	B o	Prionotus M.	D f
<i>Acannae</i>	Daphnon	Aturia	C a	Chalon	D b	<i>Eisan</i>	D f	<i>Jambo</i>	B d	Profundus Port.	B d	Prophtasia	G b
major	E f	Aualitao	C f	<i>Chamar</i>	C e	<i>cl Elam</i>	B c	Jasso	C f	<i>Molha</i>	B c	Psychus Port.	E f
<i>Accipitrum I.</i>	C f	Aualitao	D d	Characmoba	B b	Elephas F.	E f	Jathippa	C d	Monoleus L.	B d	Pycho L.	B f
Ad Dianam	A c	Aualites emp.	C f	Charax	D b	Elephas M.	E f	Jathitao	C d	Monochylus M.	B d	Ptolomus	B o
Ada	D f	Aualites sinus	C f	<i>Charibh</i>	D e	Ehsari	C e	Jathitao	C d	Monochylus M.	B d	Ptolomus	B o
Adana	D f	Aue	B f	Charmuthas Port.	B b	Elusa	A b	Joppe	A b	Moscha	E o	Ptolomus Epitheras	B o
Adanu I <sup>e</sup>	C f	Aurana	C b	Charmutitao	D e	Embolium	E e	Julaea	A b	<i>Mosra</i>	F d	Pura	G c
Adari	D c	Auranitis	B b	Chatteni	D c	Emesa	B b	Jula	D d	Mosylon Pr. & Em-		Pura	G c
<i>Aden</i>	D f	Ausara	F e	<i>Chaulas</i>	C e	Endera	B f			por.	D f	Pylora	E c
Adiabeno	C a	Ausanza	E c	Chaulatae	C e	<i>Endera</i>	B f			Mothitao	C f	Pylora	E c
Adramitao	D e	Autaei Arabes	A c	Chaulotaei	C b	Eratonis I <sup>e</sup>	B e			<i>Mubato</i>	C f	Pylora	E c
Adulis	B e	Auxumo	B f	<i>Chaur Holle</i>	D c	Erythraeum Mare	E f			Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Aegyptus	A b	Auxumitanum reg-		Chersonesus	B d	Esani	D f	<i>Komoran</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Aelana	B c	num	B f	Chersonesus	D c	Esar	A f	<i>Komoran</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Aelaniticus S.	A c	Avium I.	D f	Chourene	E a	Etymander	G b	<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Aeni I.	B c	<i>Azum</i>	B f	Choaspes F.	D b	Eungelon Port.	B o	<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Aesitae	C b	<i>Az-Taule</i>	B e	Choatras M.	D a	Eulais	D b	<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
<i>Æthiopia</i>	A d	Azania	C i	<i>Choleis</i>	B d	Euphiates	C b	<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Agame	B f	Azania stations		<i>Chor Barka</i>	B e			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Agame	B f	(Septem)	C i	<i>Chocor</i>	E a			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Agar	B d	Azanium Mare	D h	<i>Churuit</i>	F d			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Agareni	B b			<i>Cilicia</i>	A a			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Agasira	F c			Cinaedocolpitao	B d	<i>Farrak</i>	G b	<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Agathonis I.	B d			Cinnamomifera regio	D f	<i>Fatira</i>	D c	<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Agmanispho	D f			Circesium	C a			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Agrai	B b	Babylon	C b	Climax M.	C e			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Agubeni	D e	Babylonia	C b	Clyma	A b			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
<i>Akhaf, Desert of</i>	B e	<i>Bad</i>	D g	Cobe emp.	D f			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Aila	A c	Badeo	B d	Cocconati I <sup>e</sup>	E f			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Aila vicus	C e	Badi	F c	Coloe L.	B f			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
<i>Ain Saba</i>	B e	Baetius F.	B d	Combusta	C f			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
<i>Aine Oune</i>	B c	Bagistana	D b	Comisene	E a			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
<i>Akoba</i>	B c	Bagradas	E c	Concobar	D b			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Aladi	A f	Bahar	B d	Cononisara	C f			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Alalaei I.	C e	<i>Bahr el Abiad</i>	A f	Copar el Khobt	B d			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Alata	C b	<i>Bahr el Azeih</i>	A f	Coptos	A c			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Alata	C c	<i>Bahr el Gash</i>	B f	Corantae	D e			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
<i>Alavin</i>	A f	<i>Balti L.</i>	C h	Corius F.	F c			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Albus port.	A c	<i>Bampur</i>	G c	Corodamum Pr.	F d			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Alexandria	G b	<i>Baura</i>	E f	Coronanis	D c			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Aliaen I.	C e	Banubani	B c	Critensi	B g			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
<i>Alidj</i>	D c	Barathena	B b	Cryptus Port.	F d			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Alitae	C e	<i>Barava</i>	C h	Ctesiphon	C b			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Alumeotae	D c	Barbaria	C f	Cuneum	B e			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
<i>Amalfi</i>	C e	<i>Baridi R.</i>	B d	Cyprus	A b			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Amardi	E a	<i>Barha</i>	F d	Cyrtaea	F d			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Amardus F.	D a	<i>Basana</i>	B e					<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Amari Lacus	A b	<i>Basana</i>	B e					<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
<i>Amolotia M.</i>	B i	Batanaci	B b					<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Amhe	C o	<i>Baze</i>	F e					<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Ammonum Pr.	C f	Bazum Pr.	B d	Dabelli	A e			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Amoris aia Pr.	B e	<i>Beda</i>	B d	Dachueni	E d			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
<i>Amram R.</i>	D f	<i>Beda</i>	B e	<i>rd-Dahi</i>	B c			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Anah	C b	Bega	B d	<i>Dalul</i>	C o			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Anatho	C b	<i>Bedana</i>	C e	<i>Danaghna</i>	E a			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Aneza	C c	Belchias	B a	Damascus	B b			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
<i>Anya</i>	C g	<i>Beni Harb</i>	B d	Damnina	E e			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Anno	C g	<i>Beni Kaktan</i>	C d	<i>Dana</i>	B i			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
<i>Antar</i>	C f	Bere	C b	<i>Danabul</i>	C f			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Antiochi Solen	C f	Berenice	A d	Daphnon minor	D f			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Antiochia	A a	Berenice ad Sabas	C f	Daraba	E c			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Antiphili Port.	C f	Berenice Epidures	C f	Darais	B c			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Apamea	B a	Berytus	A b	Dariae	C e			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Apei	B f	<i>Bessara</i>	C c	Deba	C d			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Apocopa	D g	<i>el Bidda</i>	E c	Debae	C d			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Apollonopolis magna	A a	<i>el Bidda</i>	E c	<i>Dchaleh</i>	A e			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Apphana	D c	<i>el Bidda</i>	E c	<i>Dchaleh</i>	A e			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Arabes Scenitao	B b	<i>el Bidda</i>	E c	<i>Dchaleh</i>	A e			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Arabes Scenitao	C a	<i>el Bidda</i>	E c	<i>Dchaleh</i>	A e			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Arabia Budaemon	D f	<i>el Bidda</i>	E c	<i>Dchaleh</i>	A e			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Arabia Deseta	B b	<i>el Bidda</i>	E c	<i>Dchaleh</i>	A e			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Arabia Felix	C c	<i>el Bidda</i>	E c	<i>Dchaleh</i>	A e			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Arabia Petraea	A b	<i>el Bidda</i>	E c	<i>Dchaleh</i>	A e			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Arabicus sinus	A c	<i>el Bidda</i>	E c	<i>Dchaleh</i>	A e			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Aracia	D c	<i>el Bidda</i>	E c	<i>Dchaleh</i>	A e			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
<i>Arad</i>	E c	<i>el Bidda</i>	E c	<i>Dchaleh</i>	A e			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Aradus	A b	<i>el Bidda</i>	E c	<i>Dchaleh</i>	A e			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Aradus	E c	<i>el Bidda</i>	E c	<i>Dchaleh</i>	A e			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Aiaxes F.	E c	<i>el Bidda</i>	E c	<i>Dchaleh</i>	A e			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Arbela	C a	<i>el Bidda</i>	E c	<i>Dchaleh</i>	A e			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Arc	C f	<i>el Bidda</i>	E c	<i>Dchaleh</i>	A e			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Architae	C e	<i>el Bidda</i>	E c	<i>Dchaleh</i>	A e			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
<i>Ardekun</i>	F b	<i>el Bidda</i>	E c	<i>Dchaleh</i>	A e			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Aro I.	C e	<i>el Bidda</i>	E c	<i>Dchaleh</i>	A e			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Arsopolis	B b	<i>el Bidda</i>	E c	<i>Dchaleh</i>	A e			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Ana	F b	<i>el Bidda</i>	E c	<i>Dchaleh</i>	A e			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Anana	G b	<i>el Bidda</i>	E c	<i>Dchaleh</i>	A e			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Aromata Pr. and Emp.	E f	<i>el Bidda</i>	E c	<i>Dchaleh</i>	A e			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
<i>Aroos</i>	C g	<i>el Bidda</i>	E c	<i>Dchaleh</i>	A e			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Aioteres	B f	<i>el Bidda</i>	E c	<i>Dchaleh</i>	A e			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
<i>Arva</i>	D b	<i>el Bidda</i>	E c	<i>Dchaleh</i>	A e			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Arrado	D b	<i>el Bidda</i>	E c	<i>Dchaleh</i>	A e			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Arsacia	E b	<i>el Bidda</i>	E c	<i>Dchaleh</i>	A e			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Arsae	B d	<i>el Bidda</i>	E c	<i>Dchaleh</i>	A e			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Arsi	C e	<i>el Bidda</i>	E c	<i>Dchaleh</i>	A e			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Arsinoe	A c	<i>el Bidda</i>	E c	<i>Dchaleh</i>	A e			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Arsinoe	C c	<i>el Bidda</i>	E c	<i>Dchaleh</i>	A e			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Arsinoe	C f	<i>el Bidda</i>	E c	<i>Dchaleh</i>	A e			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Artacana	E b	<i>el Bidda</i>	E c	<i>Dchaleh</i>	A e			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Asabi	F d	<i>el Bidda</i>	E c	<i>Dchaleh</i>	A e			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Asabon Montes mgti	F c	<i>el Bidda</i>	E c	<i>Dchaleh</i>	A e			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Asabon Pr.	F c	<i>el Bidda</i>	E c	<i>Dchaleh</i>	A e			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Ascalon	A b	<i>el Bidda</i>	E c	<i>Dchaleh</i>	A e			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Asceitao	E e	<i>el Bidda</i>	E c	<i>Dchaleh</i>	A e			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Ascho I.	E e	<i>el Bidda</i>	E c	<i>Dchaleh</i>	A e			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Asch	E e	<i>el Bidda</i>	E c	<i>Dchaleh</i>	A e			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Aspadana	E b	<i>el Bidda</i>	E c	<i>Dchaleh</i>	A e			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
Aspis acra	B d	<i>el Bidda</i>	E c	<i>Dchaleh</i>	A e			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C f	Pylora	E c
<i>Aspid L.</i>	C f	<i>el Bidda</i>	E c	<i>Dchaleh</i>	A e			<i>Kor</i>	C e	Mubato	C		



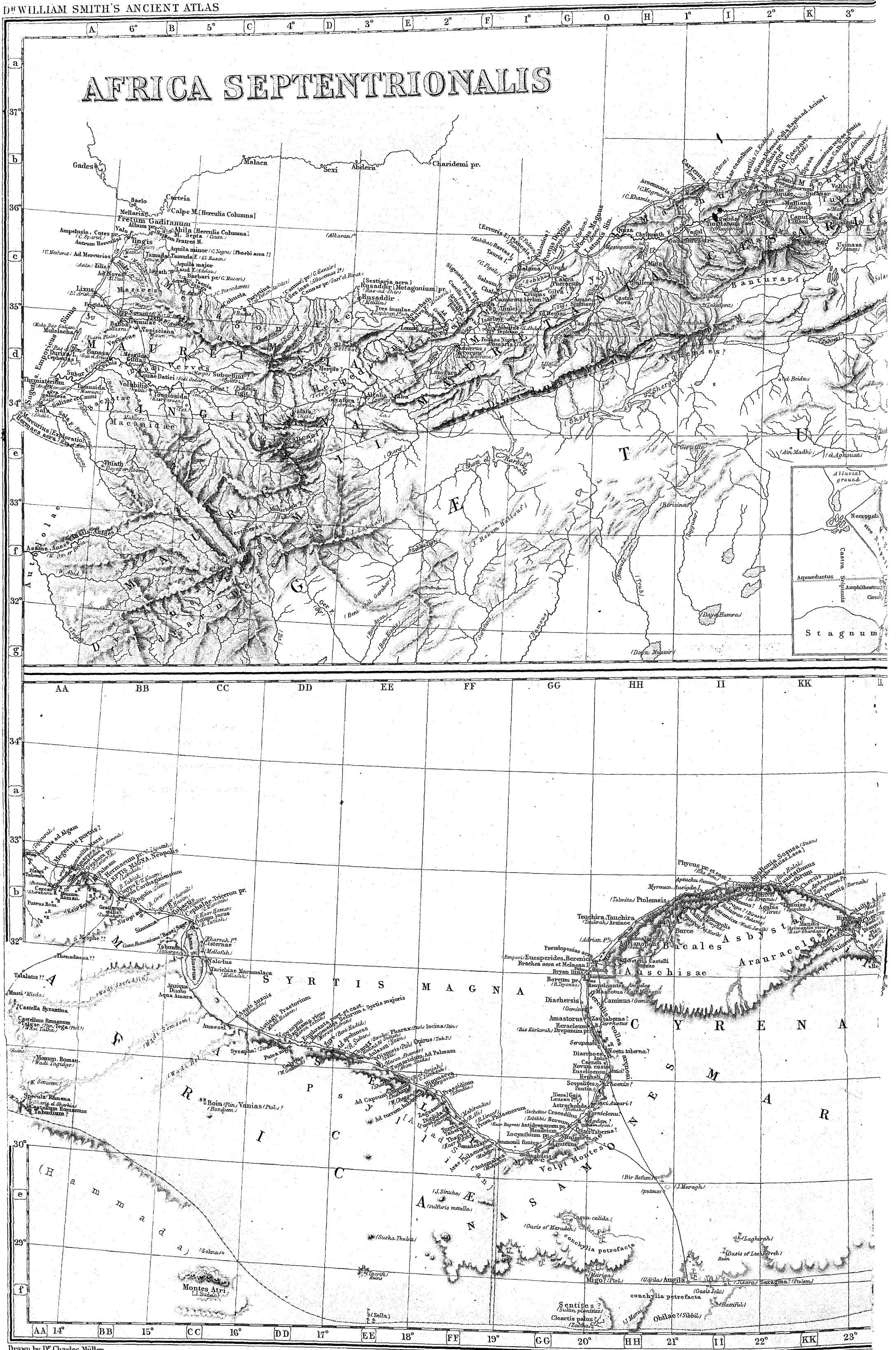












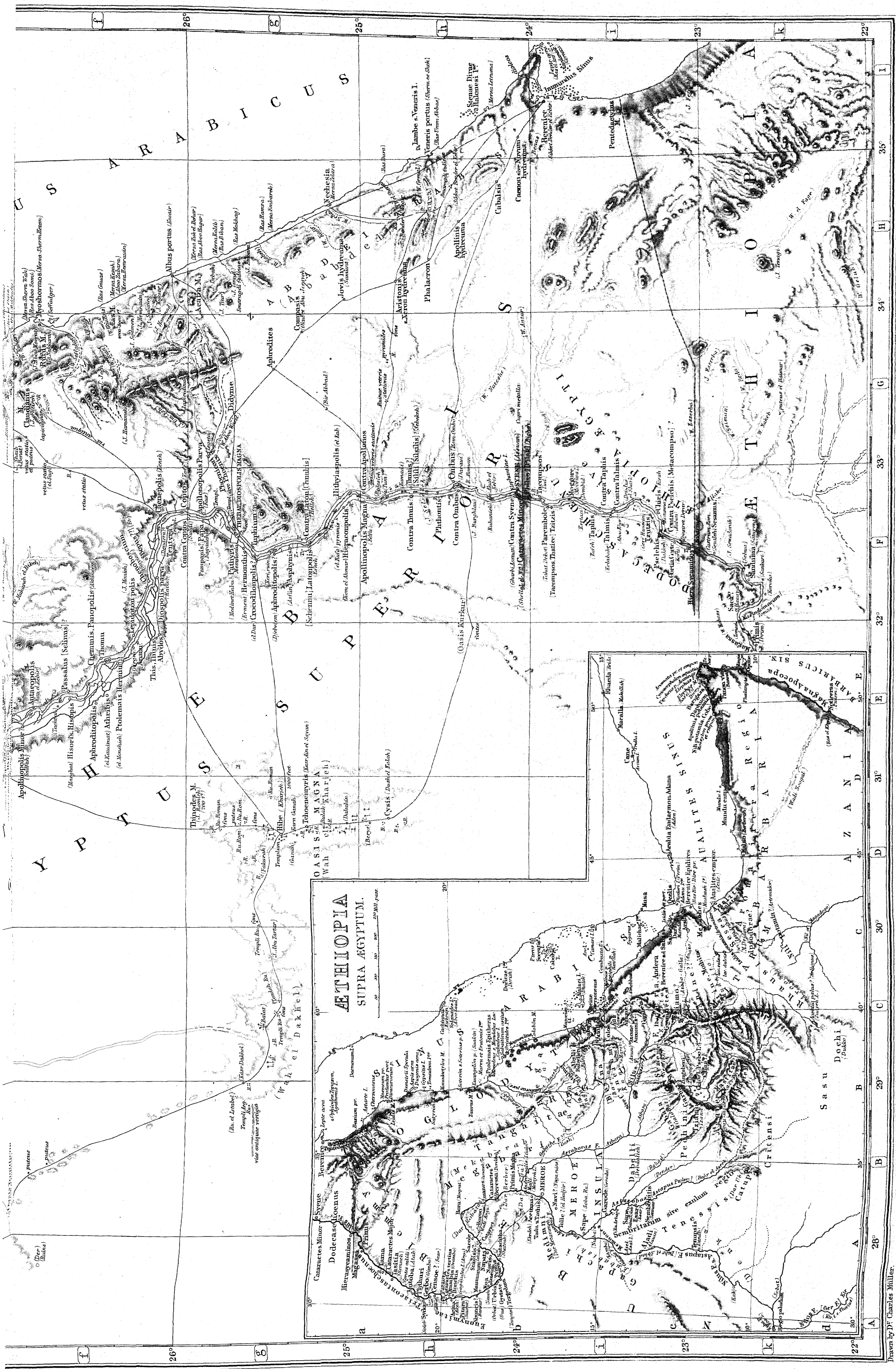








Mucuni	L b	Pedoma I.	QQ c	Ras Mellah	NN b	Serah	PP f	Tagious	Q d	Timegad	O c	Vicus Arimantis	KK b
Alchalar	FF d	Pelusiaceum Ost.	UU c	Ras Mustapha	F b	Sex Insulae	D c	Tane	S d	Timezegeri Turris	R e	Vicus Augusti	S c
Miklar	AA d	Pelunium	UU c	Ras Sem	II a	Sexi	D b	Tanora	AA b	Tinica	F c	Vicus Aueh	O c
Alia Boo Sallam	AA d	Penapolis	HH b	Ras Sulfun	EE c	Sfax	S d	Taholent	I c	Tinri Ausari	HH d	Vicus Avidu	S c
Mulawia	A c	Pion de Vektz, el	C c	Ras Tabach	BB b	Sham	OO c	Talalatis	U g	Tinfadis	P c	Vicus Cauali	HH b
Mulelach	A d	Pedices	C c	Ras Tahat	CC b	Sham fah	EE d	Talalatis	AA c	Tingus	B c	Vicus Comaru	QQ d
Mulelach	B c	Pedocordes C.	C c	Ras Tahat	CC b	Sheikh Abdeli	G c	Talalatis	AA c	Tingitatum Cast.	I b	Vicus Juidaerum	TT d
Muluchath F.	D e	Petrus Major	NN c	Ras Teyonas	GG c	Sheikh Khalel	M d	Talalatis	AA c	Timodiris	GG d	Vicus Julani	P b
Mulid	D e	Petrus Minor	LL b	Ras el Hamrah	BB b	Sheikh Meheddoub	S d	Tamannuna	L b	Tinuzza	S a	Vicus Musta	U g
Murid, h Kham	PP c	Phacus	TT d	Rhinia	HH b	Shella	A e	Tamaractum	L b	Tipasa	K b	Vicus Philiscu	PP c
Musluvium	M b	Phaen	KK b	Ris	D d	Shershara	AA b	Tamaractum	EE c	Tipasa	P b	Vicus Sacazama	DD c
Musti	Q b	Phameticum Ost.	TT c	Roomu	S e	Shutak	NN e	Tamaractum	B b	Tipeh	P b	Vicus Valeriani	Q b
Musti	AA c	Pharax	EE c	Rosa C.	Q b	Shutak	EE d	Tamascana	M b	Tirnanadi	K b	Villa Anciorum	T f
Musulmii	Q c	Pharbaethus	TT d	Rubricatus F.	Q b	Shutak	EE d	Tamuda	B c	Titalita Port	CC b	Villa Magna	TA e
Mutia	Q c	Pharbaethus	TT d	Rugula	P c	Shutak	EE d	Tamuda F.	B c	Tlemens	G d	Villa Marsi	AA b
Myrmex I.	HH b	Philaenorum Arae	FF d	Rusaddir	E c	Shott el Rarbi	G d	Tamugade	O c	Toclosida	B d	Villa Sele	O b
Myrmex I. et Prom.	QQ c	Philaenorum Prom.	FF d	Rusaddir Pr.	E c	Shott Melriv	N d	Tamugade	A d	Toducac	O b	Vina	S b
		Philippae	PP c	Rusaddir	M b	Siagut	II f	Tanabasta	OO c	Tolmista	HH b	Vopiscana	U g
		Phocussae Iae.	PP c	Rusaddir	M b	Siagut	II f	Tanabasta	OO c	Tolmista	HH b		B d
		Phoebi Acra	PP c	Rusaddir	M b	Siagut	II f	Tanabasta	OO c	Tolmista	HH b		
		Phoenicis	HH d	Rusaddir	M b	Siagut	II f	Tanabasta	OO c	Tolmista	HH b		
		Phua	O b	Rusaddir	M b	Siagut	II f	Tanabasta	OO c	Tolmista	HH b		
		Phycus Pr. et Cast.	II a	Rusaddir	M b	Siagut	II f	Tanabasta	OO c	Tolmista	HH b		
		Plana	S a	Rusaddir	M b	Siagut	II f	Tanabasta	OO c	Tolmista	HH b		
		Piscina	N d	Rusaddir	M b	Siagut	II f	Tanabasta	OO c	Tolmista	HH b		
		Pisida	T e	Rusaddir	M b	Siagut	II f	Tanabasta	OO c	Tolmista	HH b		
		Pithus	GG b	Rusaddir	M b	Siagut	II f	Tanabasta	OO c	Tolmista	HH b		
		Plaine Tamar	P c	Rusaddir	M b	Siagut	II f	Tanabasta	OO c	Tolmista	HH b		
		Plana	P c	Rusaddir	M b	Siagut	II f	Tanabasta	OO c	Tolmista	HH b		
		Planesia	F c	Rusaddir	M b	Siagut	II f	Tanabasta	OO c	Tolmista	HH b		
		Platea I.	LL b	Rusaddir	M b	Siagut	II f	Tanabasta	OO c	Tolmista	HH b		
		Plinthine	RR c	Rusaddir	M b	Siagut	II f	Tanabasta	OO c	Tolmista	HH b		
		Plinthinitas Sinus	QQ c	Rusaddir	M b	Siagut	II f	Tanabasta	OO c	Tolmista	HH b		
		Plumbana	P b	Rusaddir	M b	Siagut	II f	Tanabasta	OO c	Tolmista	HH b		
		Plunus Port.	NN c	Rusaddir	M b	Siagut	II f	Tanabasta	OO c	Tolmista	HH b		
		Pingeus	QQ c	Rusaddir	M b	Siagut	II f	Tanabasta	OO c	Tolmista	HH b		
		Pingeus Pr.	QQ c	Rusaddir	M b	Siagut	II f	Tanabasta	OO c	Tolmista	HH b		
		Pomara	F d	Rusaddir	M b	Siagut	II f	Tanabasta	OO c	Tolmista	HH b		
		Pons	S e	Rusaddir	M b	Siagut	II f	Tanabasta	OO c	Tolmista	HH b		
		Pontes	U e	Rusaddir	M b	Siagut	II f	Tanabasta	OO c	Tolmista	HH b		
		Pontia	GG d	Rusaddir	M b	Siagut	II f	Tanabasta	OO c	Tolmista	HH b		
		Pontos	U f	Rusaddir	M b	Siagut	II f	Tanabasta	OO c	Tolmista	HH b		
		Popletus	O c	Rusaddir	M b	Siagut	II f	Tanabasta	OO c	Tolmista	HH b		
		Popletus F.	E c	Rusaddir	M b	Siagut	II f	Tanabasta	OO c	Tolmista	HH b		
		Port Saggio	T e	Rusaddir	M b	Siagut	II f	Tanabasta	OO c	Tolmista	HH b		
		Portus Divinus	G c	Rusaddir	M b	Siagut	II f	Tanabasta	OO c	Tolmista	HH b		
		Portus Magnus	G c	Rusaddir	M b	Siagut	II f	Tanabasta	OO c	Tolmista	HH b		
		Praesidium	T e	Rusaddir	M b	Siagut	II f	Tanabasta	OO c	Tolmista	HH b		
		Praesidium	FF d	Rusaddir	M b	Siagut	II f	Tanabasta	OO c	Tolmista	HH b		
		Praesidium Salvani	R d	Rusaddir	M b	Siagut	II f	Tanabasta	OO c	Tolmista	HH b		
		Praetorium	Q d	Rusaddir	M b	Siagut	II f	Tanabasta	OO c	Tolmista	HH b		
		Prisci Taberna	GG d	Rusaddir	M b	Siagut	II f	Tanabasta	OO c	Tolmista	HH b		
		Prosopitis I.	SS d	Rusaddir	M b	Siagut	II f	Tanabasta	OO c	Tolmista	HH b		
		Pseudopenias Acra	GG b	Rusaddir	M b	Siagut	II f	Tanabasta	OO c	Tolmista	HH b		
		Psyll	DD d	Rusaddir	M b	Siagut	II f	Tanabasta	OO c	Tolmista	HH b		
		Ptolemais	HH b	Rusaddir	M b	Siagut	II f	Tanabasta	OO c	Tolmista	HH b		
		Pulchrum Pr.	S a	Rusaddir	M b	Siagut	II f	Tanabasta	OO c	Tolmista	HH b		
		Putea Pallene	T e	Rusaddir	M b	Siagut	II f	Tanabasta	OO c	Tolmista	HH b		
		Puteus	R e	Rusaddir	M b	Siagut	II f	Tanabasta	OO c	Tolmista	HH b		
		Putput	S b	Rusaddir	M b	Siagut	II f	Tanabasta	OO c	Tolmista	HH b		
Obba	Q c												
Obilae	HH f												
Oculus Marinus	M c												
Oea	V f												
Oenoladon F.	AA b												
Oisporis	EE c												
Oleacutes Sm.	P a												
Om, Oasis of	PP e												
Onellaba	Q b												
Onellana	S b												
Opirus	EE c												
Oppidum Norvum	B c												
Oppidum Norvum	I b												
Oran	G c												
Orir R.	BB b												
Orleansville	I b												
Osesi	U f												
Ouled-Sultan	S f												
Oviscae	S d												
Oxyrynchus	SS f												
Pacciana Matidise	O b												
Palurur	KK b												
Palurur F.	KK b												
Pallas P.	Q d												
Panormus	NN c												
Pantellaria	U b												
Papi	LL b												
Paratetionum	PP c												
Paratiana	O b												
Paratina	C c												
Pedone	QQ c												
Nabar F.	M b												
Nabel	T e												
Naim	EE c												
Naladus	CC c												
Namous	G g												
Nara	R c												
Naraggara	Q b												
Nasamones	FF e												
Nasavath F.	M b												
Naneratis	SS c												
Naustathmus	KK b												
Neapolis	S b												
Neapolis	S d												
Neapolis	BB b												
Neapolitanus Sinus	S b												
Neccor	D d												
Nectiberes	C f												
Nedes	P b												
Nefta	P d												
Negro C.	C c												
Negro C.	Q a												
Nemesium	MM c												
Nemours	E c												
Nesi	OO c												
Nesi I.	PP c												
Niciu	SS d												
Niger F.	F c												
Nihosia	SS c												
Nilus F.	SS f												
Nithine	SS d												
Nivirga Tab.	BB b												
Noctu Taberna	HH c												
Nova Petra	N c												
Numerus Syrorum	F d												
Numbia	P b												
Nunudicus S.	O a												
Obba	Q c												
Obilae	HH f												
Oculus Marinus	M c												
Oea	V f												
Oenoladon F.	AA b												
Oisporis	EE c												
Oleacutes Sm.	P a												
Om, Oasis of	PP e												
Onellaba	Q b												
Onellana	S b												
Opirus	EE c												
Oppidum Norvum	B c												
Oppidum Norvum	I b												
Oran	G c												
Orir R.	BB b												
Orleansville	I b												
Osesi	U f												
Ouled-Sultan	S f												
Oviscae	S d												
Oxyrynchus	SS f												
Pacciana Matidise	O b												
Palurur	KK b												
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Papi	LL b												
Paratetionum	PP c												
Paratiana	O b												
Paratina	C c												
Pedone	QQ c												
Pacciana Matidise	O b												

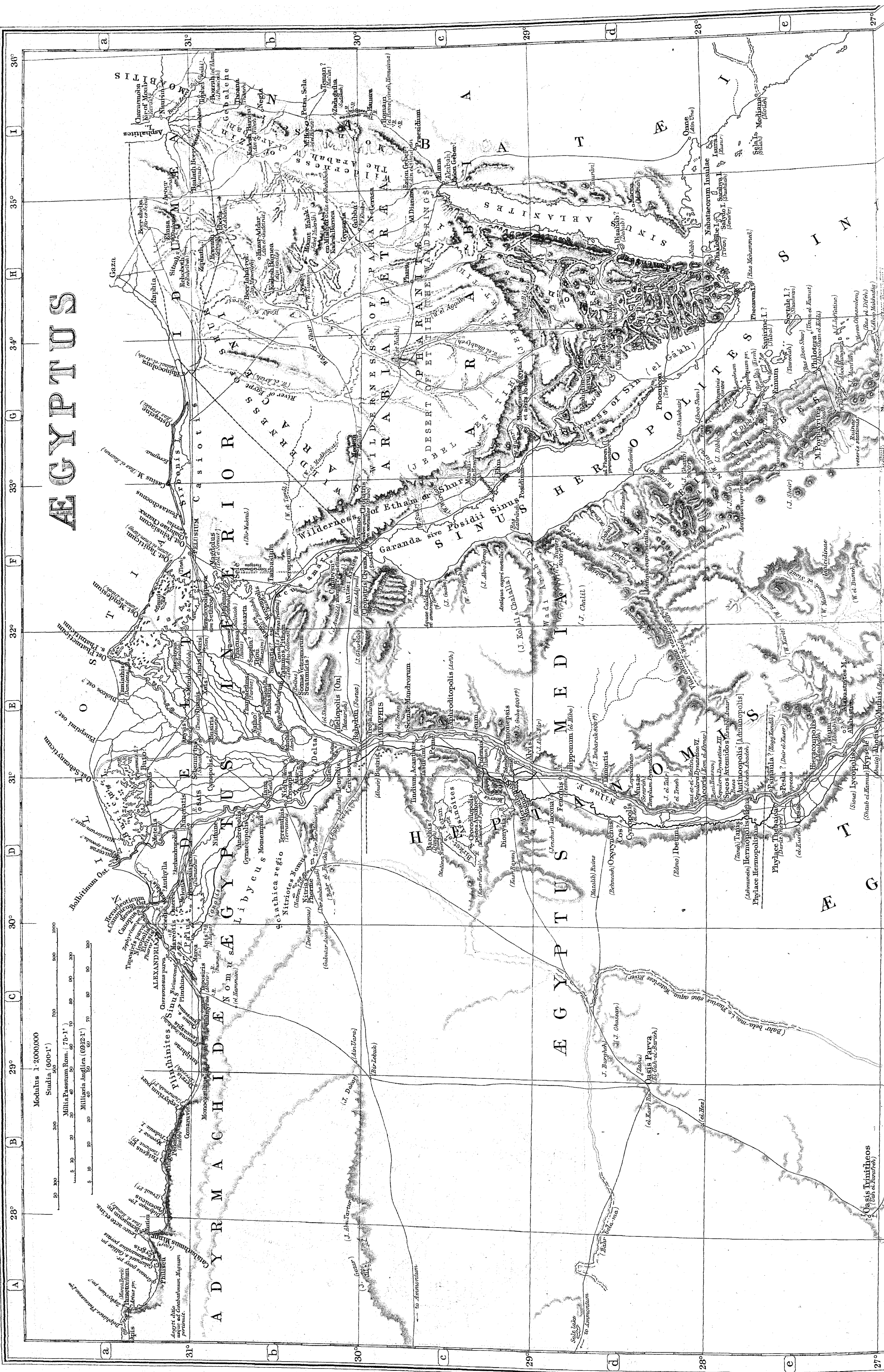


John Murray Albemarle Street London

Drawn by P. Charles Müller.

Engraved by Edw. Waller.





ÆGYPTUS.

<i>Ababdeh</i>	II g	<i>Bunna</i>	C b	<i>Fenchis</i>	D d	<i>Jebel Kotzim</i>	F d	<i>Modiana</i>	I e	<i>Ras el Kusra</i>	G a	<i>Tentyra</i>	F f
<i>Abasae Arabes</i>	F d	<i>el Busen ch</i>	I b	<i>Feshn</i>	D d	<i>Jebel Monieh</i>	F f	<i>Moens L.</i>	D c	<i>Ras Garub</i>	G d	<i>Terenuthis</i>	D b
<i>el Abdeh</i>	II b	<i>Busiris</i>	E b	<i>Fostat</i>	E b	<i>Jebel Mu'rah</i>	II b	<i>Moggon</i>	F i	<i>Ras Gaus</i>	H f	<i>Terrunch</i>	D b
<i>Abou Klor</i>	F i	<i>Butus L.</i>	E c	<i>Fvakh</i>	D a	<i>Jebel Mukhar</i>	II f	<i>Moileh</i>	I e	<i>Ras Haura</i>	II g	<i>Thaneh</i>	I b
<i>Abou Mukhadig</i>	G e	<i>Buto</i>	E a	<i>Funan el Dibe</i>	F a	<i>Jebel Munjich</i>	G e	<i>Monemphus</i>	D b	<i>Ras Istraki</i>	G a	<i>Thatio</i>	F i
<i>Abou Shan</i>	G d			<i>Funan el Umm Paray</i>	F a	<i>Jebel Misa</i>	II d	<i>Monocamunus</i>	B b	<i>Ras Kiasch</i>	G e	<i>Thebas</i>	F g
<i>Abou Shan el Kabli</i>	G e					<i>Jebel Numer</i>	F d	<i>Montesatri</i>	II c	<i>Ras Mohemmad</i>	II e	<i>Thebais</i>	D e
<i>Abou Zabara</i>	H f	<i>Cabalsis</i>	II h	<i>el G'ah</i>	G d	<i>Jebel Rualich</i>	D g	<i>Monumenta Ægyptia</i>	G c	<i>Ras Mokhaq</i>	H g	<i>Thinis</i>	E f
<i>Abotis</i>	E e	<i>Caeno</i>	E c	<i>Gaund</i>	D g	<i>Jebel Salatin</i>	G f	<i>Mouhos I.</i>	F i	<i>Ras Shakhair</i>	G d	<i>Thinodes M.</i>	D g
<i>Abusir</i>	C b	<i>Caenopolis</i>	F f	<i>Garindanenses</i>	II d	<i>Jebel Selsech</i>	F h	<i>Mukfar</i>	F b	<i>Ras Sufstich</i>	G d	<i>This</i>	E f
<i>Abusir</i>	C b	<i>Caenon</i>	H h	<i>Garanda S.</i>	F c	<i>Jebel Sevadurah</i>	F k	<i>Muknah</i>	H d	<i>Ras Umm Abbas</i>	I h	<i>Thomis</i>	E b
<i>Abusir</i>	E b	<i>Cukunnei pr.</i>	A a	<i>Gaza</i>	II a	<i>Jebel Shair</i>	F f	<i>Musae</i>	D d	<i>Ras Zafiraneh</i>	F c	<i>Thoonia</i>	E b
<i>Abutug</i>	E e	<i>Calhae pr.</i>	A a	<i>Gebaleno</i>	I b	<i>Jebel Seimen</i>	F e	<i>Muthus</i>	E e	<i>Ras Zafiraneh</i>	F h	<i>Thonu</i>	E f
<i>Abydos</i>	E f	<i>Cambysu</i>	F b	<i>Gerasa</i>	II c	<i>Jebel Tawin</i>	II d	<i>Myoshomios</i>	G f	<i>Rehoboth</i>	II a	<i>Thou</i>	E b
<i>Acaba M.</i>	II g	<i>Canopium Ost.</i>	C a	<i>Gerf Hussein</i>	F i	<i>Jebel Tawin</i>	II d	<i>Myrmex I.</i>	B a	<i>Rephadim</i>	G d	<i>et-Tih, Desert of</i>	G e
<i>Acanthus</i>	E c	<i>Canopus</i>	C a	<i>Gerha</i>	F a	<i>Jebel Tawin</i>	II d			<i>Rhamocbara</i>	G d	<i>Timoneis</i>	E c
<i>Acorns</i>	D e	<i>Cardamine I.</i>	I i	<i>Gharbi Assuan</i>	F h	<i>Jebel Tawin</i>	II d	<i>Nabataeorum Insulae</i>	II e	<i>Rum Qado</i>	G h	<i>Tindrum</i>	D c
<i>Adrianopolis</i>	D e	<i>Casotis</i>	F b	<i>Gogeh</i>	E f	<i>Jebel Tawin</i>	II d	<i>Nadir</i>	D b	<i>Rutis M.</i>	G f	<i>Tineh</i>	F b
<i>Adymachidae</i>	A b	<i>Casius M.</i>	F a	<i>Guseh</i>	E b	<i>Jebel Umm-Esh</i>	G f	<i>Nagatich</i>	F g	<i>er-Richabeh</i>	II a	<i>Tiran</i>	E b
<i>Aeas M.</i>	G f	<i>Catabathmus minor</i>	A b	<i>Glaucus</i>	C b	<i>Jebel Zabara</i>	II h	<i>Natho</i>	E g			<i>Tmus</i>	F h
<i>Ægyptus Inferior</i>	C b	<i>Cataractes minor</i>	F h	<i>Glaucus-gony pr.</i>	A a	<i>Jechar</i>	II d	<i>Natun Lakes</i>	D b	<i>Sadekeh</i>	I b	<i>Tmus</i>	E k
<i>Ægyptus Media</i>	C d	<i>Cercasorum</i>	D b	<i>Gubba</i>	H b	<i>Jovis hydreuma</i>	II g	<i>Nauclatis</i>	D a	<i>Safah</i>	E f	<i>Tonus I.</i>	F k
<i>Ægyptus Superior</i>	D e	<i>Chabire Charax</i>	F a	<i>Gubbar Amra</i>	C b	<i>Jubel</i>	G e	<i>Nechesia</i>	H g	<i>Saga</i>	F f	<i>Tor</i>	G d
<i>Alama</i>	I c	<i>Chacreu</i>	D a	<i>Gynaecopolis</i>	D b	<i>Jumamah Pt.</i>	B a	<i>Negb</i>	I a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tophel</i>	I b
<i>Aelantes Sinus</i>	H d	<i>Characmoba</i>	I a	<i>Gypsuia</i>	II b			<i>Negla</i>	I b	<i>Sais</i>	D b	<i>Tianani Fossa</i>	E b
<i>Aethopia</i>	F k	<i>Chemmis</i>	E f			<i>el Kab</i>	G g	<i>Negla</i>	I b	<i>Sais</i>	D b	<i>Tioja</i>	E c
<i>Aethopia Ægypti</i>	F i	<i>Chemmis I.</i>	E a	<i>Hagg Koudil</i>	E e	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	II b	<i>Negla</i>	I b	<i>Sais</i>	D b	<i>Tud</i>	F i
<i>Agnu ceas</i>	D e	<i>Chenoboscium</i>	F f	<i>Haifich</i>	E e	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	II b	<i>Negla</i>	I b	<i>Sais</i>	D b	<i>Tum</i>	F h
<i>Aluas</i>	D c	<i>Chersonesus parva</i>	C a	<i>el-Hammar, portus</i>	G k	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tuphum</i>	F g
<i>'An el-Ghudyon</i>	I c	<i>Chimo</i>	C b	<i>Halak, Mount</i>	H b	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>'An el-Gudeirat</i>	H b	<i>Chirus</i>	F i	<i>Halmyrae</i>	C b	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>'An el-Wibeh</i>	I b	<i>Chnubis</i>	F g	<i>Halones Iae</i>	I h	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>'An el-Shehbeh</i>	H b	<i>Claudianus M.</i>	G f	<i>el-Hammam</i>	C b	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>'An Gadis</i>	H b	<i>Cleopatris</i>	F c	<i>Haou</i>	F f	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>'An Hawarah</i>	F c	<i>Clyasma</i>	F c	<i>Haou</i>	F f	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>'An Muweileh</i>	H b	<i>Comau vic.</i>	B a	<i>Hazara</i>	I c	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>'An Uara</i>	C b	<i>Compasis</i>	G g	<i>Hazara-Addar</i>	H b	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>Am Uae</i>	I d	<i>Contra Apollonos</i>	F f	<i>Helopolis</i>	E b	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>Abakab</i>	I c	<i>Contra Coptos</i>	F f	<i>Helopolis</i>	E b	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>Abak el Kebir</i>	F h	<i>Contra La'on</i>	F g	<i>Helopolis</i>	E b	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>Aklameem</i>	F f	<i>Contra Ombas</i>	F h	<i>Helopolis</i>	E b	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>Akabbam, Ascent of</i>	I b	<i>Contra Pselchis</i>	F i	<i>Helopolis</i>	E b	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>Alabastra</i>	E e	<i>Contra Syene</i>	F h	<i>Helopolis</i>	E b	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>Alabastrites M.</i>	E e	<i>Contra Talmis</i>	F i	<i>Helopolis</i>	E b	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>Albus portus</i>	H f	<i>Contra Taphis</i>	F i	<i>Helopolis</i>	E b	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>Alexandria</i>	C a	<i>Contra Tumis</i>	F h	<i>Helopolis</i>	E b	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>Alyis</i>	E c	<i>Coptos</i>	F f	<i>Helopolis</i>	E b	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>Amari Lacus</i>	F b	<i>Contra</i>	F i	<i>Helopolis</i>	E b	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>Ananu</i>	E f	<i>Corte</i>	F i	<i>Helopolis</i>	E b	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>Andropolis</i>	D b	<i>Cortia</i>	F i	<i>Helopolis</i>	E b	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>Antaeopolis</i>	E f	<i>Cos</i>	F i	<i>Helopolis</i>	E b	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>Anthylla</i>	D a	<i>Crocodilopolis</i>	D c	<i>Helopolis</i>	E b	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>Antinoopolis</i>	D e	<i>Crocodilopolis</i>	D c	<i>Helopolis</i>	E b	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>Antyphae</i>	C b	<i>Cusae</i>	D e	<i>Helopolis</i>	E b	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>Anysis</i>	E a	<i>Cynopolis</i>	D d	<i>Helopolis</i>	E b	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>Aphodites</i>	G g	<i>Cynopolis</i>	D d	<i>Helopolis</i>	E b	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>Aphoditopolis</i>	E c	<i>Cynossema</i>	C b	<i>Helopolis</i>	E b	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>Aphoditopolis</i>	E f	<i>Cysis</i>	D h	<i>Helopolis</i>	E b	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>Aphroditopolis</i>	F g			<i>Helopolis</i>	E b	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>Apis</i>	A a	<i>Dahab</i>	H d	<i>Helopolis</i>	E b	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>Apis</i>	C b	<i>Dakalia</i>	D g	<i>Helopolis</i>	E b	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>Apollinis hydreuma</i>	H h	<i>Dakich</i>	F i	<i>Helopolis</i>	E b	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>Apollinopolis magna</i>	F h	<i>Damianhur</i>	D b	<i>Helopolis</i>	E b	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>Apollinopolis minor</i>	D f	<i>Damietta</i>	E a	<i>Helopolis</i>	E b	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>Apollonopolis parva</i>	F g	<i>Daphnae</i>	F b	<i>Helopolis</i>	E b	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>Arabab, The</i>	I c	<i>Darim</i>	F h	<i>Helopolis</i>	E b	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>Arabia</i>	G c	<i>Dar el Sherif</i>	D e	<i>Helopolis</i>	E b	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>Arabia Petraea</i>	H e	<i>Defeneh</i>	F i	<i>Helopolis</i>	E b	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>Arabic Sinus</i>	I a	<i>Deir el Kuser</i>	E e	<i>Helopolis</i>	E b	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>Archandropolis</i>	H a	<i>Delphines Iae</i>	A a	<i>Helopolis</i>	E b	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>Aristonius</i>	H h	<i>Delta</i>	D a	<i>Helopolis</i>	E b	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>Aroer</i>	H a	<i>Delta</i>	D a	<i>Helopolis</i>	E b	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>Arsinoe</i>	D c	<i>Denbidi</i>	F i	<i>Helopolis</i>	E b	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>Arsinoe</i>	F b	<i>Dendera</i>	F i	<i>Helopolis</i>	E b	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>Arsinoites Nomus</i>	D c	<i>Dendur el Shark</i>	F i	<i>Helopolis</i>	E b	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>Artemidos</i>	E e	<i>Der</i>	A f	<i>Helopolis</i>	E b	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>Artus pr.</i>	A a	<i>Der Amba Bisail</i>	D b	<i>Helopolis</i>	E b	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>Asfan</i>	F g	<i>Der Baianus</i>	C b	<i>Helopolis</i>	E b	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>Ashmunetia</i>	D e	<i>Der Mor Maharius</i>	D b	<i>Helopolis</i>	E b	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>Asphaltites L.</i>	I a	<i>Derris</i>	B a	<i>Helopolis</i>	E b	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>Asphyms</i>	F g	<i>Dianam ad</i>	I c	<i>Helopolis</i>	E b	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>Assuan</i>	G h	<i>Dias Iotabe I.</i>	H e	<i>Helopolis</i>	E b	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>Atarbecchis</i>	D b	<i>Diblah</i>	E a	<i>Helopolis</i>	E b	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>Atfil</i>	E c	<i>Didymae Iae</i>	B a	<i>Helopolis</i>	E b	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>Athmbis</i>	E b	<i>Didyne</i>	G g	<i>Helopolis</i>	E b	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>Athrybis</i>	E f	<i>Dimeh</i>	D c	<i>Helopolis</i>	E b	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>Atrib</i>	E b	<i>Dioleos Ost</i>	E a	<i>Helopolis</i>	E b	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>Anleu</i>	D b	<i>Dionysia</i>	D c	<i>Helopolis</i>	E b	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>Ausim</i>	D b	<i>Diospolis magna</i>	F g	<i>Helopolis</i>	E b	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>Autaci Arabes</i>	F b	<i>Diospolis parva</i>	F f	<i>Helopolis</i>	E b	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>Avanis</i>	E b	<i>Dizahab</i>	H d	<i>Helopolis</i>	E b	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
		<i>Dybel Nakharah</i>	G f	<i>Helopolis</i>	E b	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
		<i>Dybelim</i>	E g	<i>Helopolis</i>	E b	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>Baalath Beer</i>	I b	<i>Dysin el D-rar</i>	F i	<i>Helopolis</i>	E b	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>Babylon</i>	E b	<i>Dudacchoenus</i>	F i	<i>Helopolis</i>	E b	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>Bacchis</i>	D c	<i>Drepanum pi.</i>	G e	<i>Helopolis</i>	E b	<i>Kadesh Barnea</i>	I b	<i>Nemome</i>	C a	<i>Sahaght</i>	E b	<i>Tut</i>	E c
<i>Bahr belu-ma</i>	A												

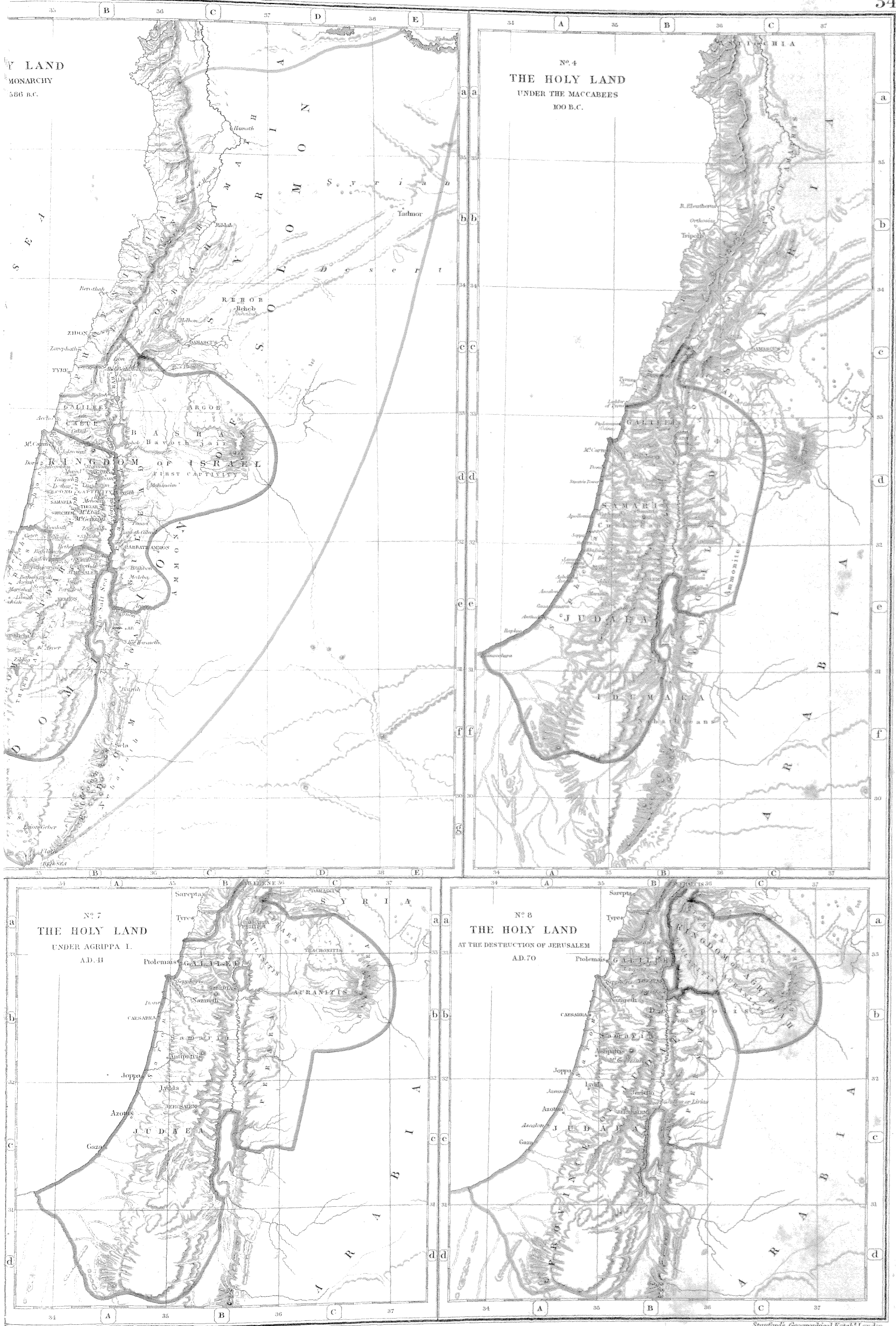






ÆTHIOPIA SUPRA ÆGYPTUM. (ON MAP ÆGYPTUS.)

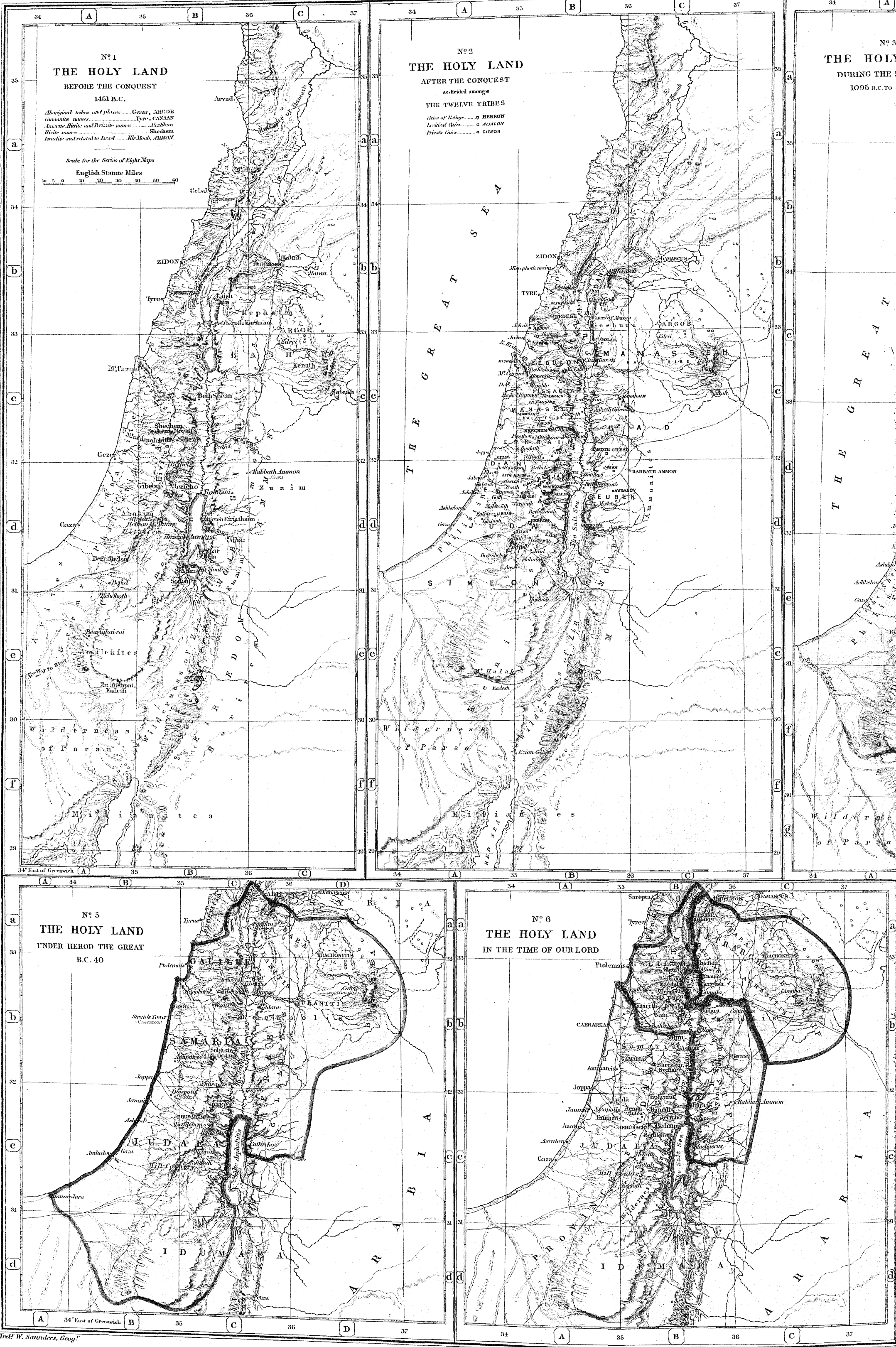
Abieud L.	C c	Autoba	A a	Dabelli	A c	Gaza	D c	Masttae	B c	Panon Vic.	E c	Solanades I.	B b
Abou Luad	B b	Auxumis	B c	Daemonum I.	B a	Gef F.	A d	Maumatum	A b	Pataeta	A b	Solatæ	C c
Ahmics	A b	Auxumitarum	Reg-	Danub	A c	Gerada	A c	Medummi	A b	Pechini	B c	Soleb	A c
A.lli	B b	num	B b	Daphnon	D c	Gerbo	A a	Megabari	A b	Pentedactylos M.	B a	Soterias P.	B b
Acumae	E c	Avium I.	D c	Daraba	C c	Gumbo	A a	Mekabab	A b	Phalangis M.	E c	Soterôn P.	A b
Acumaa	A b	Axome	B c	Dar Barber	A b	Gus	A b	Melagch I.	A b	Phthuri	A a	Stadisis	A b
Acua	A b	Aum	B c	Dar Gul	A b	Gymnetes	B c	Mehmus P.	C c	Pitara	A b	Suakin	B b
Aiana	D c	Azania	C d	Dar Mitammeh	A b	Gypsitis I.	B a	Memnones	A c	Primis	A a	Sydrop	A a
Aianu I <sup>ae</sup>	C c	Az-Taul	B b	Dar Robertat	A b	Gystate	A b	Meroc	A b	Primis magna	A b	Syene	A a
Aden	D c			Dar Ubi	A c			Meroc insula	A b	Primis parva	A b	Sygarus I.	C c
Adulis	B b			Debdalich	A c			Mesaches	C c	Phonotus M.	B a		
Azame	B c			Dendora M.	C c			Metue	B a	Profundus port.	B a		
Amune	B c	Babylennu	B b	Demetrii Specula	B a	el Hadjir	A b	Mnemeum pr.	C c	Pscho L.	B c		
Anthionis I.	B a	Bahr el Abiad	A c	Dender	A c	Haik L.	B c	Monodactylos M.	B a	Pscho L.	B c		
Azaua	B c	Bahr el Azek	A c	Denka	A c	Harfilah	C c	Monoleus Lac.	B b	Psycheus P.	E c	Tabae pr.	E c
Apuu-mader	B c	Bankar	A c	Derekkch	E c	Harorta	B c	Mograt	A b	Pteros I.	C b	Tada	A b
Ikch	A b	Banna	E c	Dharuk	C b	Hurasycaminos	A a	Mossylon prom. and		Ptolemais Epitheras	B b	Taka	B b
Madri	A c	Barbaria	C c	Diodori I.	C c	Hora	A b	emp.	D c			Tukazze	B c
Alalaci I.	C b	Barbanucus Sin.	D d	Diogetis acra	B a			Mothitae	C c			Tama	A a
Alacui	A c	Baugaza	B b	Dioryx	E c			Mubato	C c			Tangatae	B b
Anroco	C c	Barka	B b	Dioscurorum P.	B a			Mundu I.	D c			Tangass	A b
Andera	C c	Bisada	B c	Dne p.	C c	Ipsodorae	C c	Mundu emp.	D c	Rahad	A c	Tathia	A a
Andro galis	A c	[P]asma	B b	Dne p.	C c	Ishish	A b	Musa	C c	Ras Br	C c	Taurus M.	A b
Anino	C c	Bazium pr.	B a	Dodecachoceus	A a	Ishis L. et port.	C c	Moshash Is.	C c	Ras el Fil	D d	Tenassis	A c
Anoba	B c	Bega	B b	Doricæ I <sup>ae</sup>	C b	Ishis M.	B a			Ras el Khyle	E c	Tenupsis	A c
Antiphili P.	C b	Bij	B b	Dorish	C c	Ishis potamia	C c			Rhacda	E c	Tergedum	A b
Aoratta palus	B d	Berbereh	D c	Dukko	B d	Issa tribus	C c			Rhausi	C d	Tollie	A b
Ajocopa magna	D d	Beniceo	A a					Nacis	A b			Tomadeon I <sup>ae</sup>	B a
Apollunis potamia	D c	Beitence ad Sabas	C c					Nega	A b			Topazon I.	B a
Aiabia Eudaeon	D c	Beitence Epudies	C c					Nepata	A b			Tricantaschoenus	A a
Arabicus Sinus	B a	Beressa	A b	Ekkich	A b	Kab	A c	Nevach	A b			Troglodytes	B a
Argabi	A c	Bilen	B b	Elephas F.	E c	Kasaba	A c	Navi	B c	Saba Dolch	B b	Trulla I.	D c
Aze I.	C b	Blemmyes	A a	Elephas M.	E c	Kichran	B a	Nili	A b			Tsubo L.	B c
Argo	A b	Bonchus	A b	Emeum	A b	Kir	A d	Nili	A b			Tzana	B c
Aromata pr. and emp.	E c	Buron	A b	Endeia	B c	Kwababish	A c	Nili potamia	C d	Sabae	C c	Tzamo	B c
Aromatiferia regio	C c			Enderia	B c	Kunama	B c	Nili potamia	D c	Sabaicitium ostium	B b	Tzamo	B c
Aroosi	C d			Eratomis I <sup>ae</sup>	B b			Nilus F.	A a	Sacole	A b	Tzamo	B c
Aroteres	B b	Caboris I.	C b	Esar	A c			Nilus F.	A c	Sape	A b		
Arsinoe	C c	Cachuma I.	B a	Esar	A c			Nilus F.	A d	Sape	A c		
Asabo-Galla	C c	Calaa	B c	Euanigelôn P.	B b	Langheb	B b	Nilus F.	B c	Sasu	B d		
Asul I.	A c	Camari I.	C b	Euonymitæ	A b	Lepte acra	B a	Noa	A b	Satachtha	A b	Urbis	A b
Asel	A c	Cane	D c	Exulum regio	A c			Noo L.	A b	Satyrôn M.	B a		
Aspis acra	B a	Cataractes major	A a					Noticeræ	D d	Saurat	A b		
Astaborae pars	B b	Cataractes minor	A a					Nuba	A b	Sawe	B c		
Astaboras F.	B b	Cataractes testius	A b					Nuba P.	A d	Schaho	B b	Wady Argu	A b
Astapus	A c	Cathadræ I.	B b	Gabache F.	A c	Macalla	D c	Nubæ	A c	Sembobitis	A c	Wady Nowgal	D d
Astapus F.	A b	Catupi	A c	Gabache F.	B b	Magassa	A a			Sembutatum regio	A c		
Astapus F.	A c	Censoe	A a	Gabala	B c	Magorum I.	B b			Semene	B c		
Astarte I.	B a	Chersonesus	B a	Gugaudes I.	A b	Maitsha	B c			Semene	B c		
Astasobas *	A c	Chersonesus	B b	Gul	A b	Mahallah	E c			Semneh	A a	Zaa	B b
Astasobas F.	A c	Cobe	D c	Galabat	B c	Malao	D c	Oeelhs	C c	Sennacar	A c	Zaga	B b
Atib	A a	Colobôn M.	B b	Galo I.	B b	Malichæe I <sup>ae</sup>	C c	Ophiodes I.	B a	Sese	A a	Zarla	C c
Atulmo	B b	Coloe	B c	Gambela	B c	Malli	A b	Opone	E c	Sesæ	C c	Zangabeni	B c
Abbara	B c	Coloe L.	B c	Gapâchi	A c	Mandaeth	C c	Orambis	A b	Shati ab	A b	Zangage	B c
Aua	B c	Combusta I.	C b	Garbata M.	B c	Mandalus Lac.	B b	Orenabo	A b	Sigye	B b	Zangs	E c
Anahitæ	C c	Citensi	A d	Garode	A c	Mareb	B c	Orbat	A b	Soba	A b	Zmanes	A b
Anahites empôr.	C c	Cyneum	B c	Gash	B b	Mareu I <sup>ae</sup>	B b	Oicine	B b	Sobut	A d	Zuayeh L.	B d
Anahites Sinus	C c	Cynoscephalon aquatioE	C c	Gaza	B b	Maste M.	B c	Oisistides I <sup>ae</sup>	B b	Sociatis I.	C b	Zuaganeh.	A b





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DR WILLIAM SMITH'S ANCIENT ATLAS

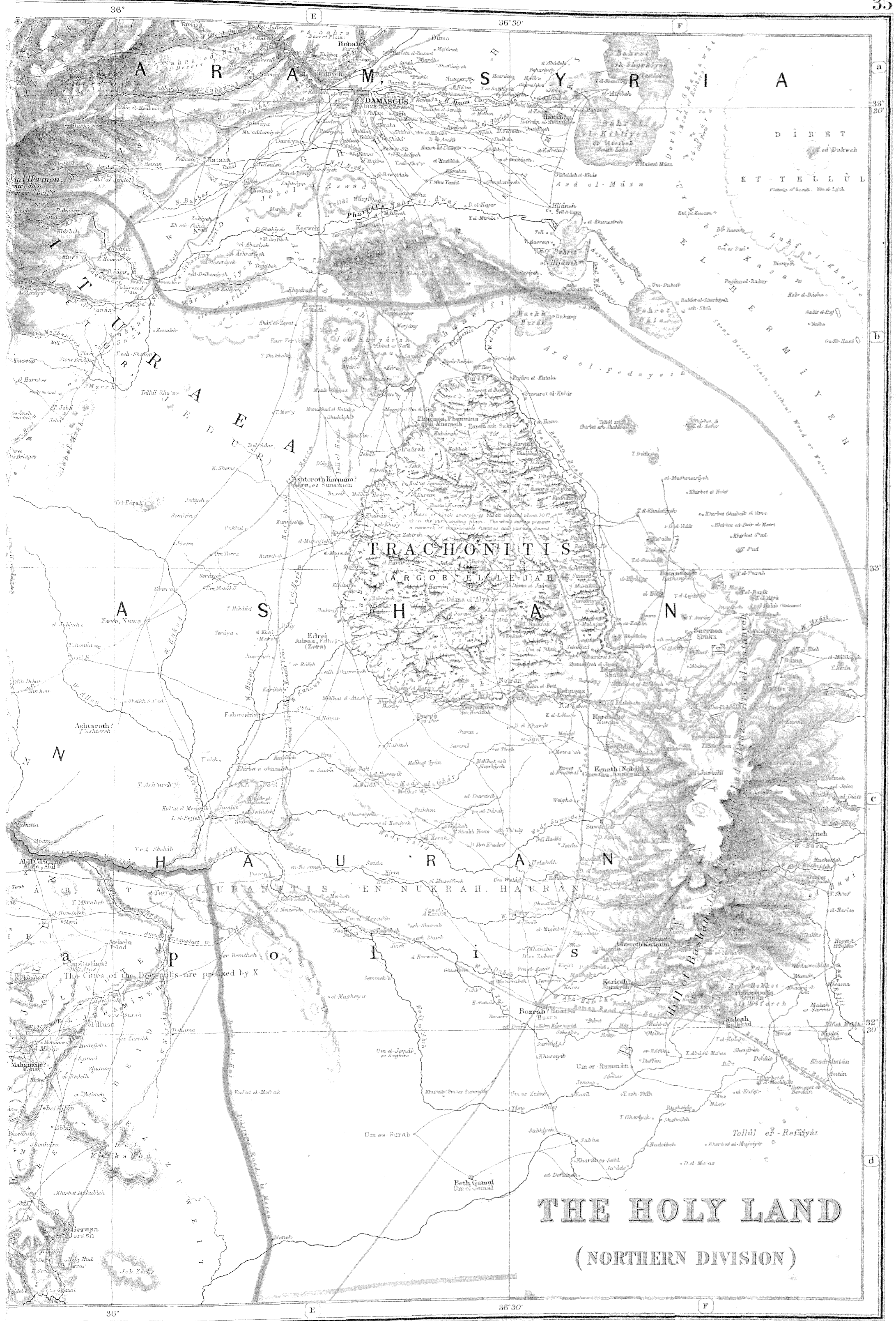


Trick W. Saunders, Geogr.









Standard's Geographical Establishment, London.

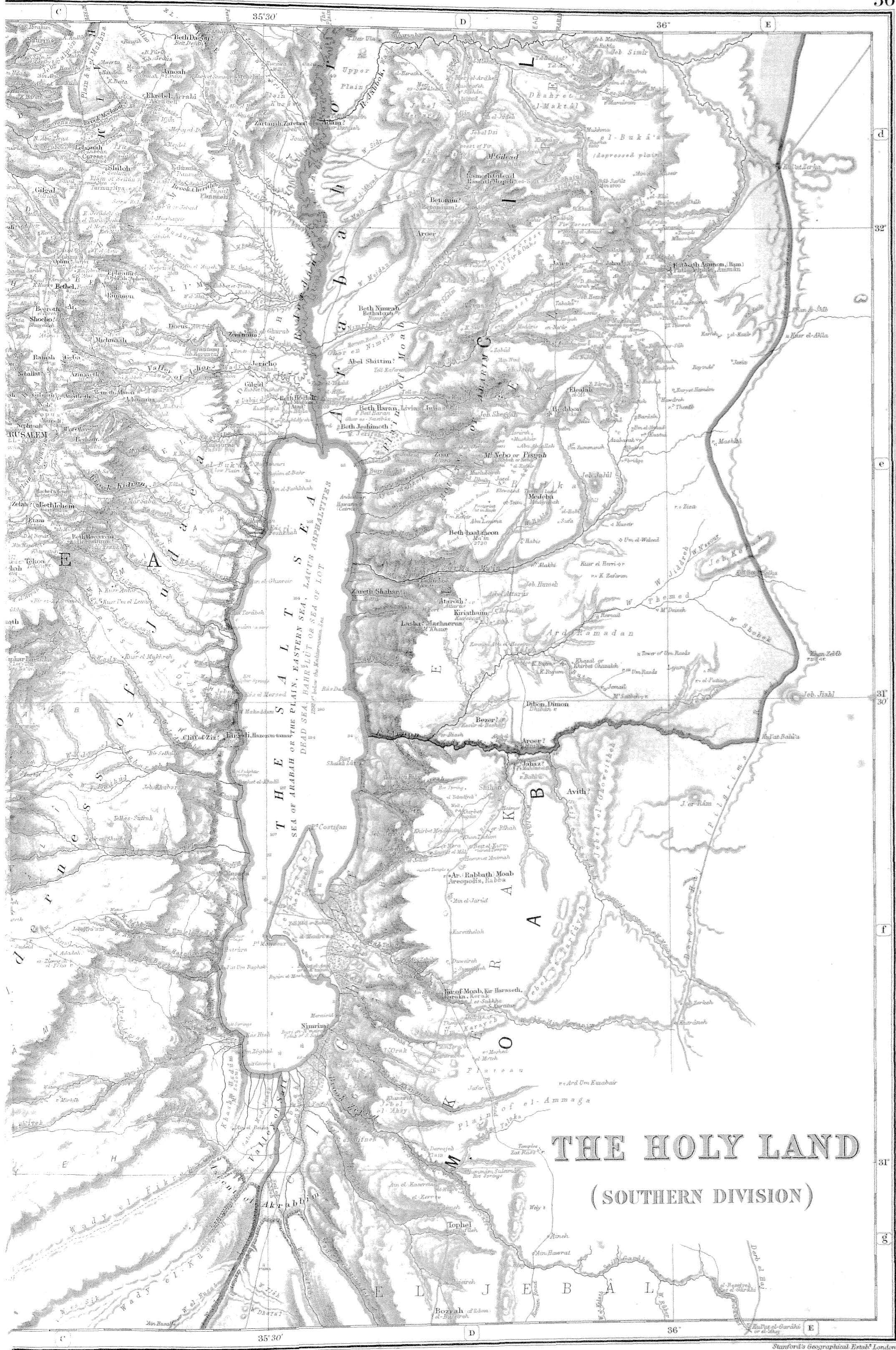




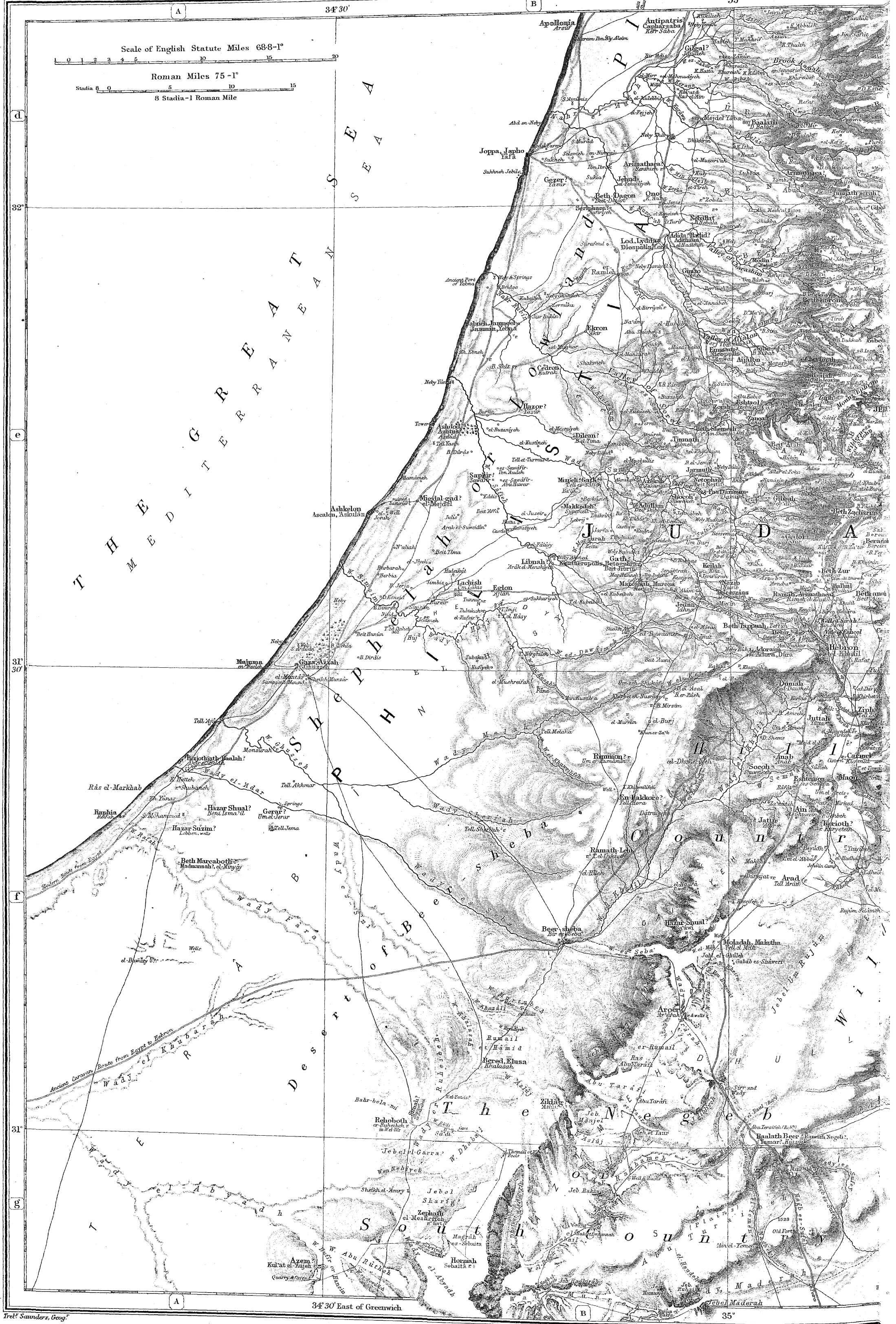














# PALESTINE.

*Arabic Words.* *Abu*, Father; *'Ain*, Fountain; *Arā*, Plain; *Bahr*, Sea or Lake; *B*, *Beit*, House; *Belad*, District; *Bint*, Daughter (pl. *Beaḥt*); *Bir*, Well; *Beḥr*, Pool; *Burg*, Castle, Tower; *Deir*, Convent, Residence; *Derh*, Road, Inn, Son (pl. *Beit*); *Jebel*, Mountain; *Jisr*, Bridge; *Kafa*, Village; *Khana*, Inn, lodging-place; *Khairat*, Run; *Khalāḥ*, *Kulāḥ*, Castle; *Khan*, Han (pl. *Kharān*); *Karyah*, Town; *Kasa*, Castle; *Jinn*, Monastery; *Merz*, Plain; *Mezrah*, Ram; *Nahr*, River; *Nibā*, Fountain; *Nibā*, Prop; *Neph*, Pass; *Ras*, Cape, Head of Stream; *Sahel*, Plain; *Sai*, Tent; *Sicah*, Elder, Chieft; *Sak*, Market; *Tell*, Hill, Mound, natural or artificial (pl. *Tellāḥ*); *Um*, Mother; *Wady*, Valley, watercourse; *Wady*, a Saint's Tomb.  
*K.* Ruins; *Br.* Bridge; *R.* River; *L.* Lake.

Abd-el-Addeh	F a	'Ain Hawr	C b	'Alma	C b	'Astreb	G d	Beit 'Aham	C b	Ber'shieh	B e	Burj Shimuliyeh	C b
Abd-el-Abadiyeh	E a	'Ain Hawrot	D g	'Alma	D g	'Askar	C d	Beit 'Amdn	C e	Berta	C e	Burka	B o
Abana R.	F c	'Ain Ilad	D d	'Almudiyeh	D b	'Askulan	B e	Beit 'Amdn	B e	Berle	C a	Burka	C o
'Abdn	F c	'Ain Hluah	D d	'Almut	C e	'Aslq	B f	Beit 'Amrah	C d	Bessun	C o	Burkah	C d
Abarrim, Mountains of	E b	'Ain Ilmar	D d	'Almudn	C e	'Aslan	C d	Beit 'Aras	D c	Bethabara	D e	Burkin	C d
Abasiyeh	C b	'Ain Hershah	D b	'Almon	C e	Asoschis, Great Plain of	C e	Beit 'Arad	C e	Beth-anoth	C e	Burkash	D b
Abassiyeh	E b	'Ain Hujeir	C g	'Almoud	C e	Asphaltites Lacus	C d	Beit 'Awau	B e	Bethany	C e	Burkash	D d
'Abgeh	E b	'Ain Husab	C g	'Almoud	C e	Asyuh Hasreh	F b	Beit 'Dajin	B d	Beth Arbel	D c	Burkash	D f
'Abbin	D d	'Ain Jabad	C g	'Almoud	C e	Atad	F b	Beit 'Dajin	C d	Beth-baal-meon	D e	Burkash	E a
Abd el- Kader	C d	'Ain el- Jarad	D f	'Almoud	C e	'Ataman	E c	Beit 'Dajin	B e	Beth-Dagon	B d	Burkash	F o
Abd en-Naby	B d	'Ain Jarrah	D f	'Almoud	C e	'Atand	F b	Beit 'Dajin	B e	Beth-Dagon	C d	Burkash	F o
'Abdn	D e	'Ain Jarrah	D f	'Almoud	C e	'Ataman	E c	Beit 'Dajin	B e	Beth-Dagon	C d	Burkash	F o
Abdon	C b	'Ain Jarrah	D f	'Almoud	C e	'Ataman	E c	Beit 'Dajin	B e	Beth-Dagon	C d	Burkash	F o
Abdn	D e	'Ain Jarrah	D f	'Almoud	C e	'Ataman	E c	Beit 'Dajin	B e	Beth-Dagon	C d	Burkash	F o
Abel-Beth-maachah	D b	'Ain Jarrah	D f	'Almoud	C e	'Ataman	E c	Beit 'Dajin	B e	Beth-Dagon	C d	Burkash	F o
Abel-Ceramiim	D c	'Ain Jarrah	D f	'Almoud	C e	'Ataman	E c	Beit 'Dajin	B e	Beth-Dagon	C d	Burkash	F o
Abel-Meholah	D d	'Ain Jarrah	D f	'Almoud	C e	'Ataman	E c	Beit 'Dajin	B e	Beth-Dagon	C d	Burkash	F o
Abel-Mizana	D e	'Ain Jarrah	D f	'Almoud	C e	'Ataman	E c	Beit 'Dajin	B e	Beth-Dagon	C d	Burkash	F o
Abel-Shittim	D e	'Ain Jarrah	D f	'Almoud	C e	'Ataman	E c	Beit 'Dajin	B e	Beth-Dagon	C d	Burkash	F o
Abel	C d	'Ain Jarrah	D f	'Almoud	C e	'Ataman	E c	Beit 'Dajin	B e	Beth-Dagon	C d	Burkash	F o
Abil	D e	'Ain Jarrah	D f	'Almoud	C e	'Ataman	E c	Beit 'Dajin	B e	Beth-Dagon	C d	Burkash	F o
Abila	D e	'Ain Jarrah	D f	'Almoud	C e	'Ataman	E c	Beit 'Dajin	B e	Beth-Dagon	C d	Burkash	F o
Abil el- Kamh	D b	'Ain Jarrah	D f	'Almoud	C e	'Ataman	E c	Beit 'Dajin	B e	Beth-Dagon	C d	Burkash	F o
Abilin	C c	'Ain Jarrah	D f	'Almoud	C e	'Ataman	E c	Beit 'Dajin	B e	Beth-Dagon	C d	Burkash	F o
Abrah	C a	'Ain Jarrah	D f	'Almoud	C e	'Ataman	E c	Beit 'Dajin	B e	Beth-Dagon	C d	Burkash	F o
Abu Abdallah	D e	'Ain Jarrah	D f	'Almoud	C e	'Ataman	E c	Beit 'Dajin	B e	Beth-Dagon	C d	Burkash	F o
Abu 'Amnar	D e	'Ain Jarrah	D f	'Almoud	C e	'Ataman	E c	Beit 'Dajin	B e	Beth-Dagon	C d	Burkash	F o
Abu 'Arabeh	D e	'Ain Jarrah	D f	'Almoud	C e	'Ataman	E c	Beit 'Dajin	B e	Beth-Dagon	C d	Burkash	F o
Abu el- Aswad	C b	'Ain Jarrah	D f	'Almoud	C e	'Ataman	E c	Beit 'Dajin	B e	Beth-Dagon	C d	Burkash	F o
Abu el- 'Auf	C d	'Ain Jarrah	D f	'Almoud	C e	'Ataman	E c	Beit 'Dajin	B e	Beth-Dagon	C d	Burkash	F o
Abd	C d	'Ain Jarrah	D f	'Almoud	C e	'Ataman	E c	Beit 'Dajin	B e	Beth-Dagon	C d	Burkash	F o
Abu Dis	C e	'Ain Jarrah	D f	'Almoud	C e	'Ataman	E c	Beit 'Dajin	B e	Beth-Dagon	C d	Burkash	F o
Abu Hassam	C e	'Ain Jarrah	D f	'Almoud	C e	'Ataman	E c	Beit 'Dajin	B e	Beth-Dagon	C d	Burkash	F o
Abu Kabas	C e	'Ain Jarrah	D f	'Almoud	C e	'Ataman	E c	Beit 'Dajin	B e	Beth-Dagon	C d	Burkash	F o
Abu Kabad	C e	'Ain Jarrah	D f	'Almoud	C e	'Ataman	E c	Beit 'Dajin	B e	Beth-Dagon	C d	Burkash	F o
Abu Kamhah	D b	'Ain Jarrah	D f	'Almoud	C e	'Ataman	E c	Beit 'Dajin	B e	Beth-Dagon	C d	Burkash	F o
Abu Khanib	C d	'Ain Jarrah	D f	'Almoud	C e	'Ataman	E c	Beit 'Dajin	B e	Beth-Dagon	C d	Burkash	F o
Abu Khash	C d	'Ain Jarrah	D f	'Almoud	C e	'Ataman	E c	Beit 'Dajin	B e	Beth			



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Wady et- Teim	D b	Wady Wāleh	D e	Wady Abu Nār	C d	Yahmār	D b	Yerkesh	C b	Zautar	C b	Zernāka	B e
Wady et- Teim	D b	Wady Warrān	E d	Wady Abu 'Oleideh	D d	Yāyāsh	D d	Yeshū'a	C e	Zawata	C d	Zi'ara	D e
Wady et- Teim	D e	Wady el- Weil	D f	Wady Bulnak	B e	Yāyāk	C e	Yama	C d	Zuwa	C d	ez-Zib	C b
Wady Tesh, or Meshān	C a	Wady el- Wesa'	C d	Wady el- Ma'shāk	C b	Yālo	C e	Yezāl, Canal	E a	ez- Zāwieh	C d	Zibdān	E b
Wady Themed	D e	Wady Xandeh	D e	Wady Mudkor	B e	el- Yamōn	C d	Yosla	D d	Zehleh	C e	Zibād	C c
Wady Thneeh	C d	Wady Yābus	D d	Wady Nusr	E a	Yāndk	C e	Yuhmār	D b	Zehleh	C d	Ziftch	C b
Wady Tiyadh	D d	Wady Yā'fūr	E a	Wady Sheikh Abu Nedy	D b	Yānān	C d	Yukūn	C e	Zeldin	C b	Ziklag	B f
Wady Tūkh	C g	Wady el- Yemen	C g	Wady Sheikh Arduān	A e	Yandz	C b	Yūsuf	C e	Zebaneh	E c	Ziph	C f
Wady Tubas	D d	Wady Zaiuska	C d	Wady Sheikh Hazanb	D b	Yarajur	C e	Yutta	C f	ez- Zebreh	E b	Ziz, Cliff of	C f
Wady Tuffāh	C e	Wady ez- Zākār	B d	Wady Sheikh Sālm	D d	Yarmāk	B e			el- Zebādj	B e	Ziza	E e
Wady el- Tufleh	D f	Wady Zeidy	E e	Wady Sheikh Salmōn	C d	Yārōn	C b			Zehleh	D a	Zoar	D e
Wady el- Tuheishimeh	C e	Wady Zerka	C d	Wady Sheikh Yafāry	D b	Yasōd	C d	Zabād	D e	Zehleh	C e	ez- Zoar, Marsh of	B c
Wady Tuwār	C e	Wady Zerka	B d	Wazār	F e	Yāsar	B e	Zakiyeh	E b	Zeta	B e	Zobla	B d
Wady ' Ūba	D b	Wady Zerka	D d	White Cape	C b	Yātār	C b	Zakiyeh	E b	Zeta	C a	Zora	E c
Wady Um- Baghel	C f	Wady Zerka	E e	el- Wulkās	D b	el- Yuzdiyeh	D d	ez- Zākār	B d	Zeta	C d	Zorah	B e
Wady Um el- Bedān	C f	Wady ez- Zerka Ma'in	D e			Yāzār	B d	Zanoa	C e	Zeta	C d	Zubbin	C b
Wady Um el- Denvār	D d	Wady Zreek	C e	Xaloth	C e	Yelna	B e	Zānā'a	C e	Zekzekiyeh	C b	ez- Zib	D b
Wady Um- Dubeh	F b	Wady Zurekin	D b			Yelna, Ancient Port of	B e	Za'nātah	C f	Zelafch	C e	ez- Zukkiyeh	C b
Wady Um Harwitāt	B f	Wady ez- Zuweirah	C f			Yelrād	C e	Zare and Neby	C b	Zemarsim	C e	Zumleh	E c
Wady Um el- Khwās	B d	Wār ez- Zukiyeh	E b			el- Yedārah	E e	Zarephath	C b	Zemelka	E a	Zuph	C e
Wady Um Rumām	D d	el- Wasta	C b	Ya'bād	C d	el- Yehādīyeh	B d	Zarestan	C d	Zephath	B g	ez- Zurekh	E d
Wady Ūnkār el-Dib	C e	el- Wastiyeh	D e	Ya'bād (or Arrābeh)	C d	el- Yehādīyeh	D f	Zareth-Shahar	D e	Zerariyeh	C b	Zurāt	C f
Wady Ūrtās	C e	Webulāh	D e	Yā'fū	B d	Yelā	E b	Zarlanah	C d	Zered, Brook	D f	ez- Zuweirah el-foka	C f
Wady Uweiridh	F e	el- Welcyeh	C e			Yerka	C e	Zat Rass	D f	Zer'in	C e	ez- Zuweirah el-tahā	C f
Wady Wāleh	D e	Welgha	F e	Yā'fū	C e	Yerku	D e	Za'urah	D b	el- Zerkeh	E f	ez- Zureit	E d

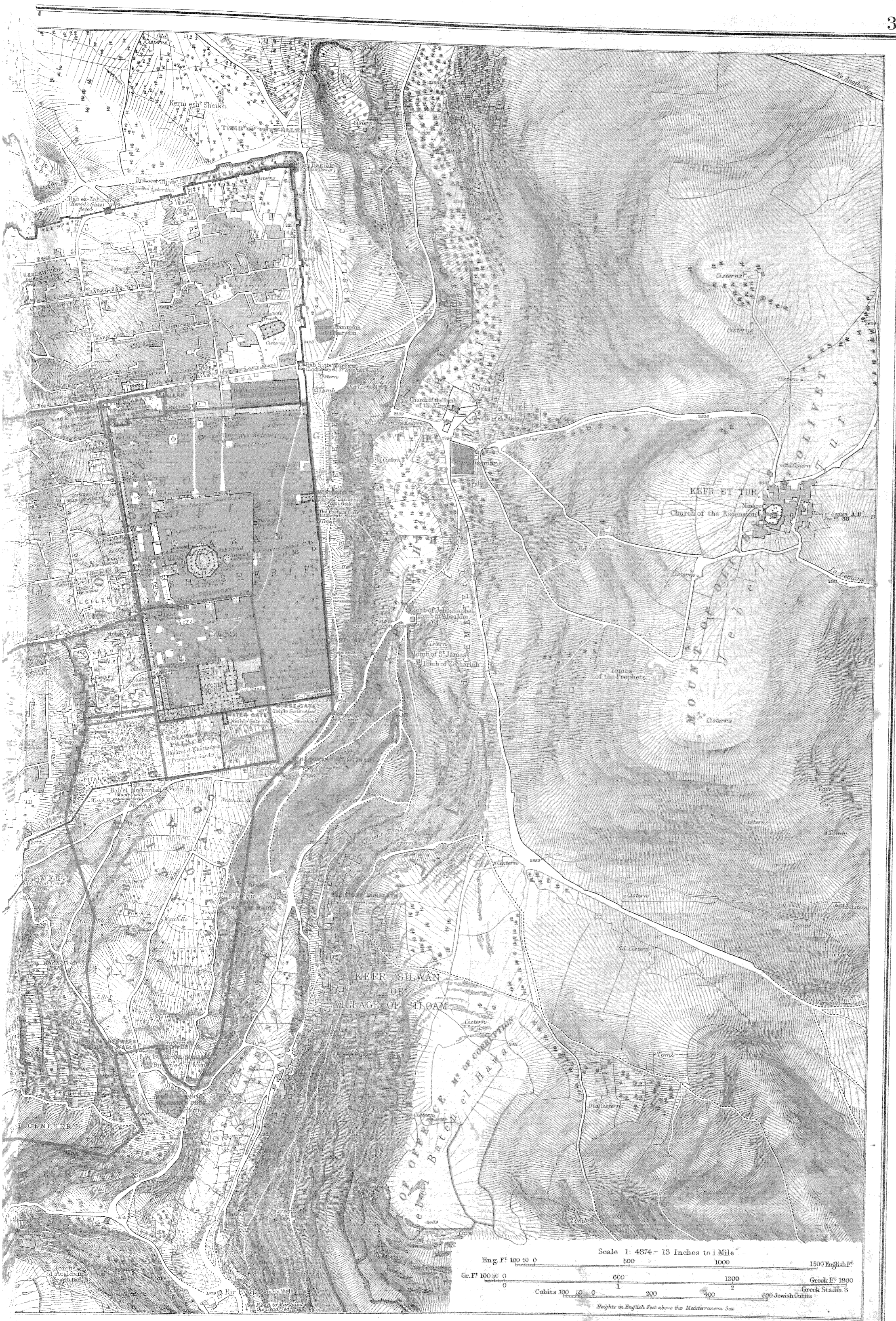
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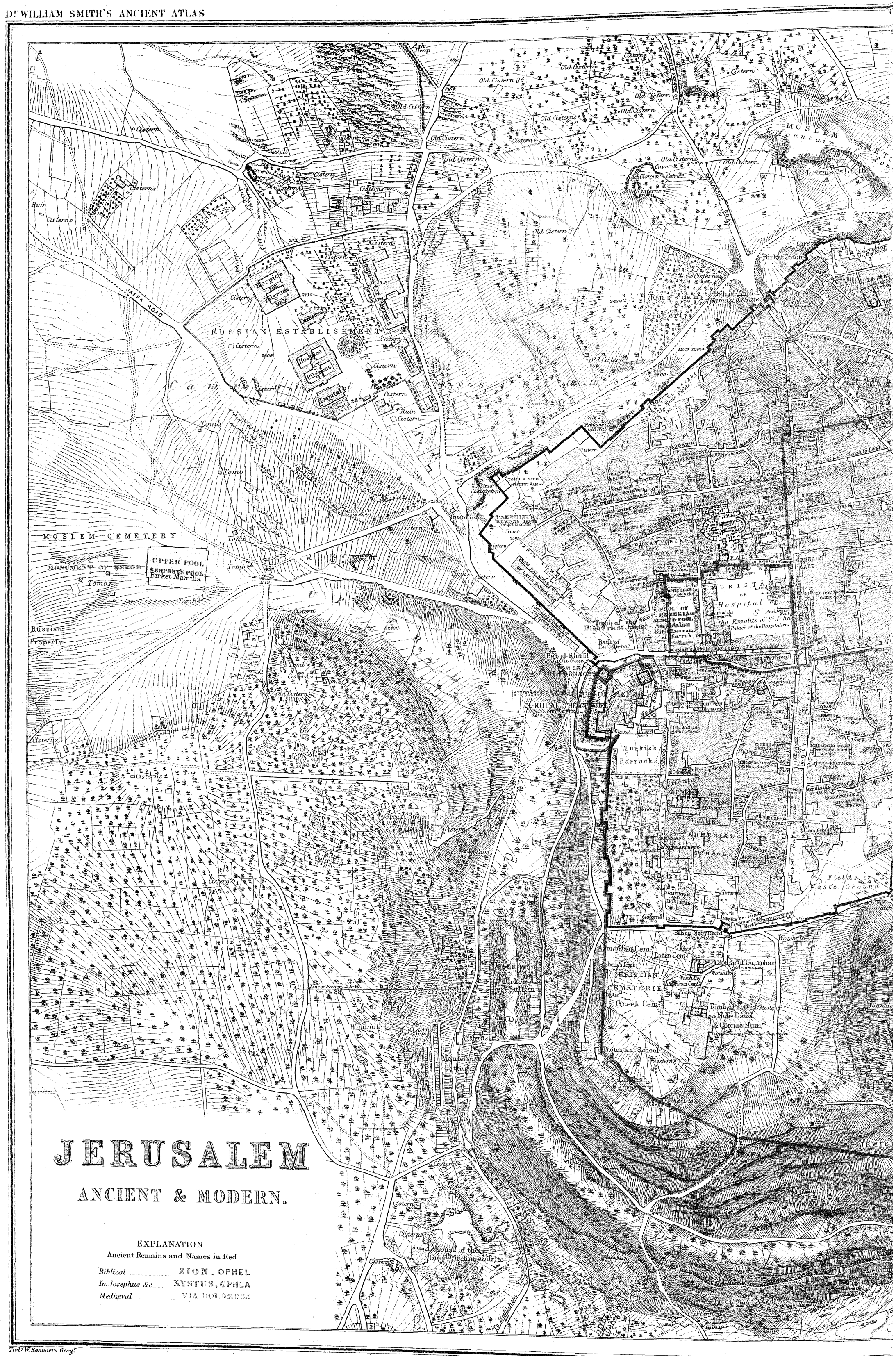




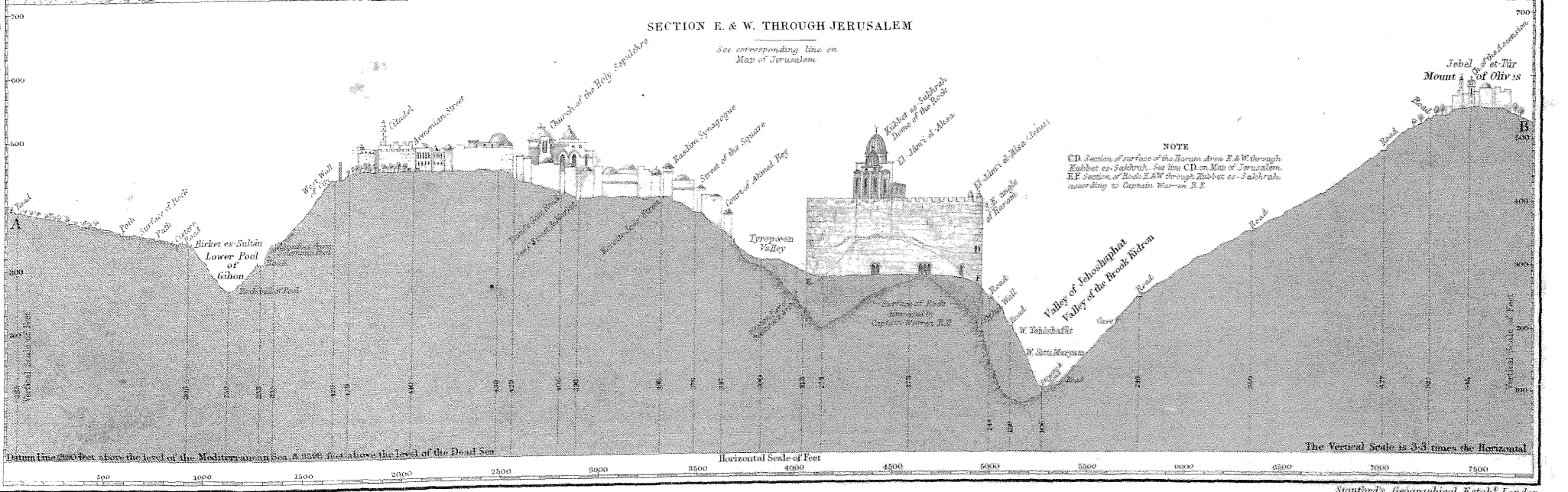
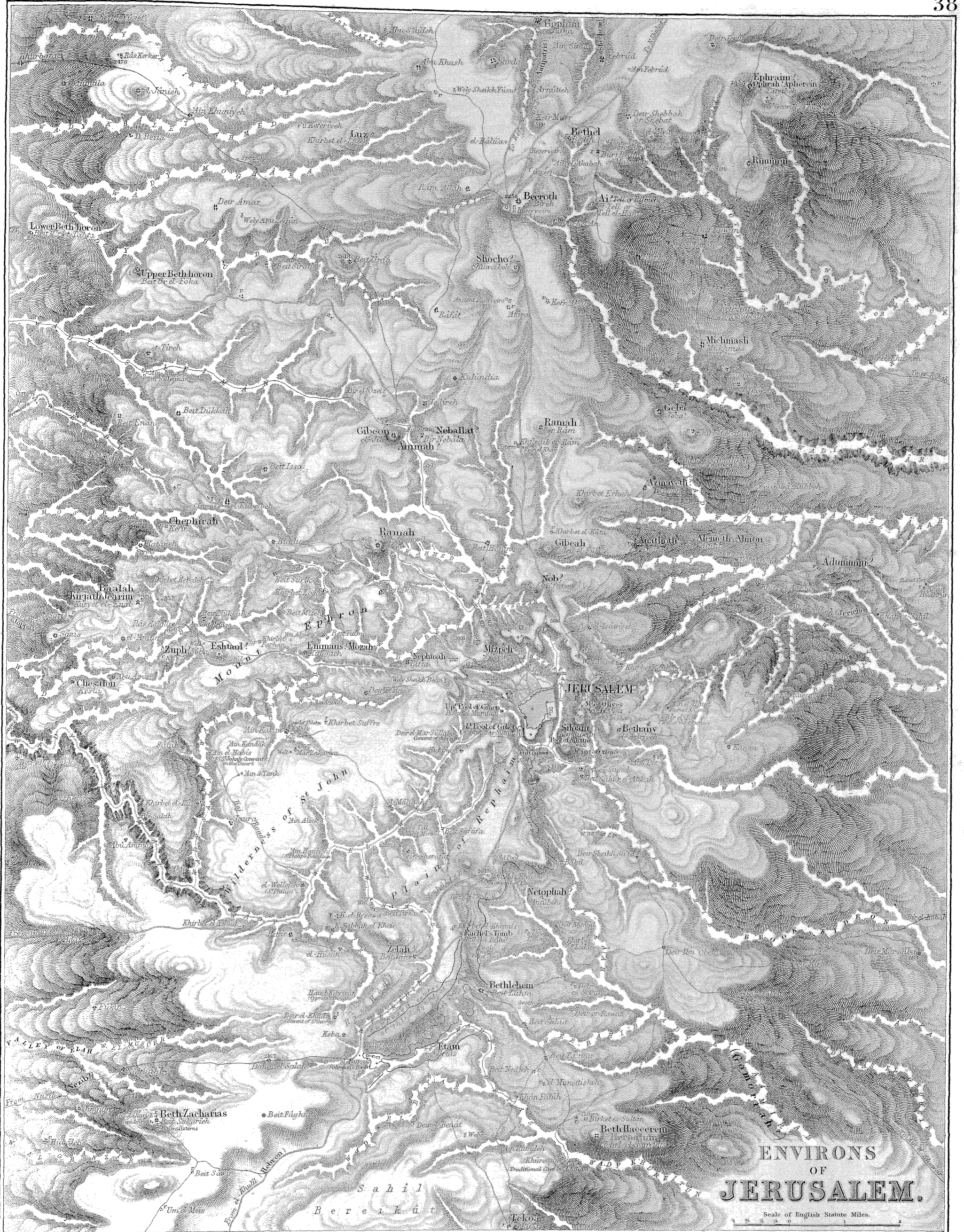














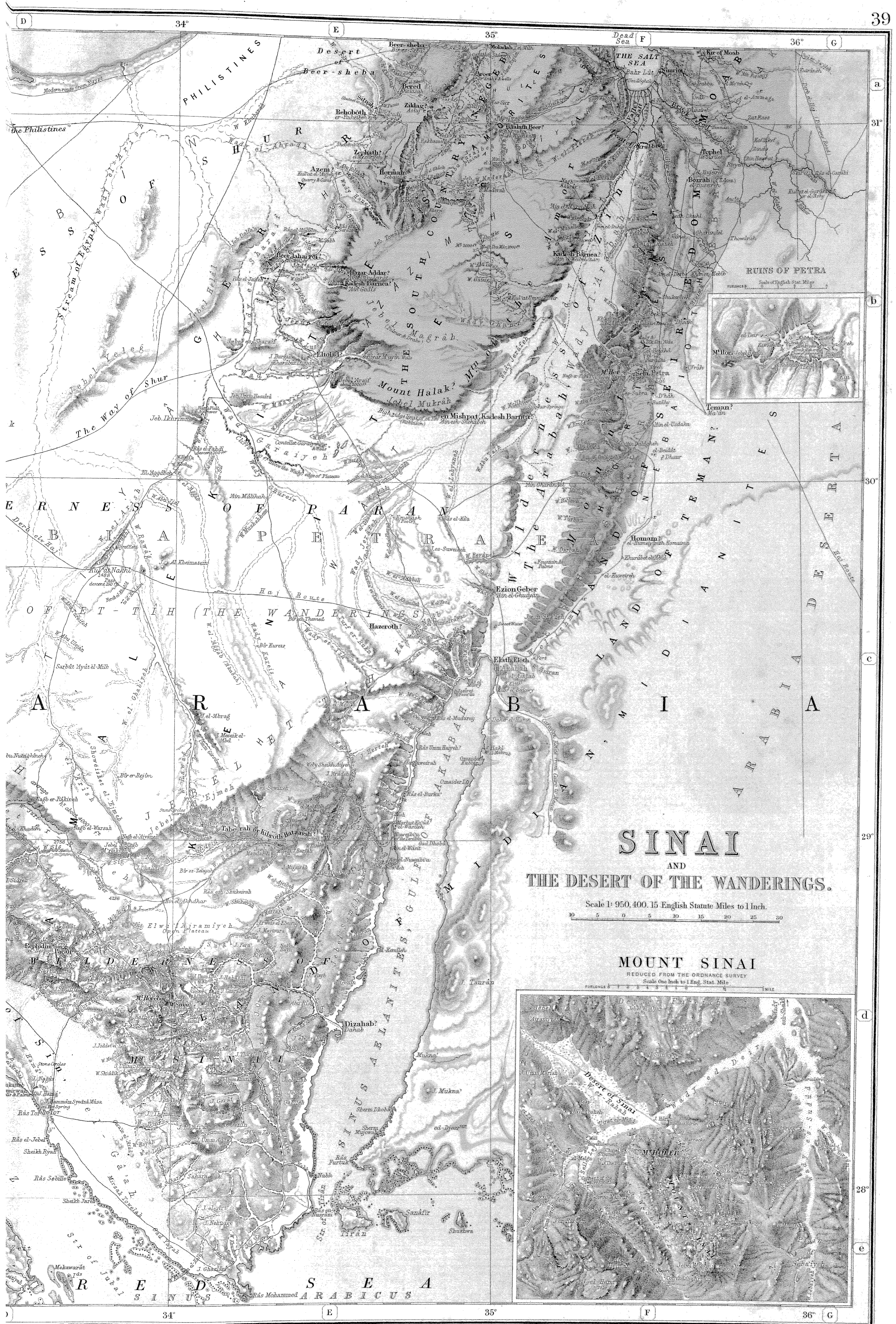




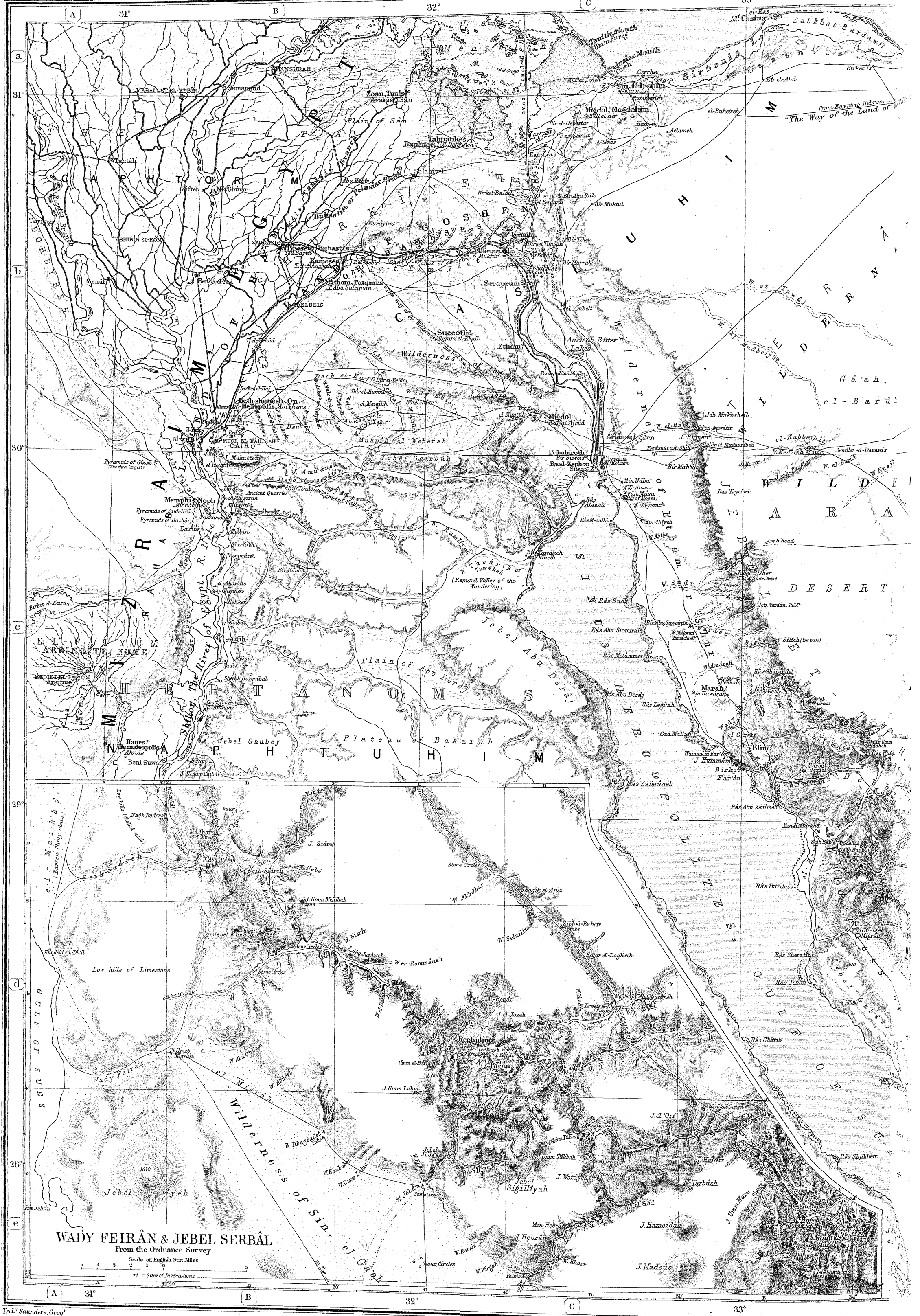












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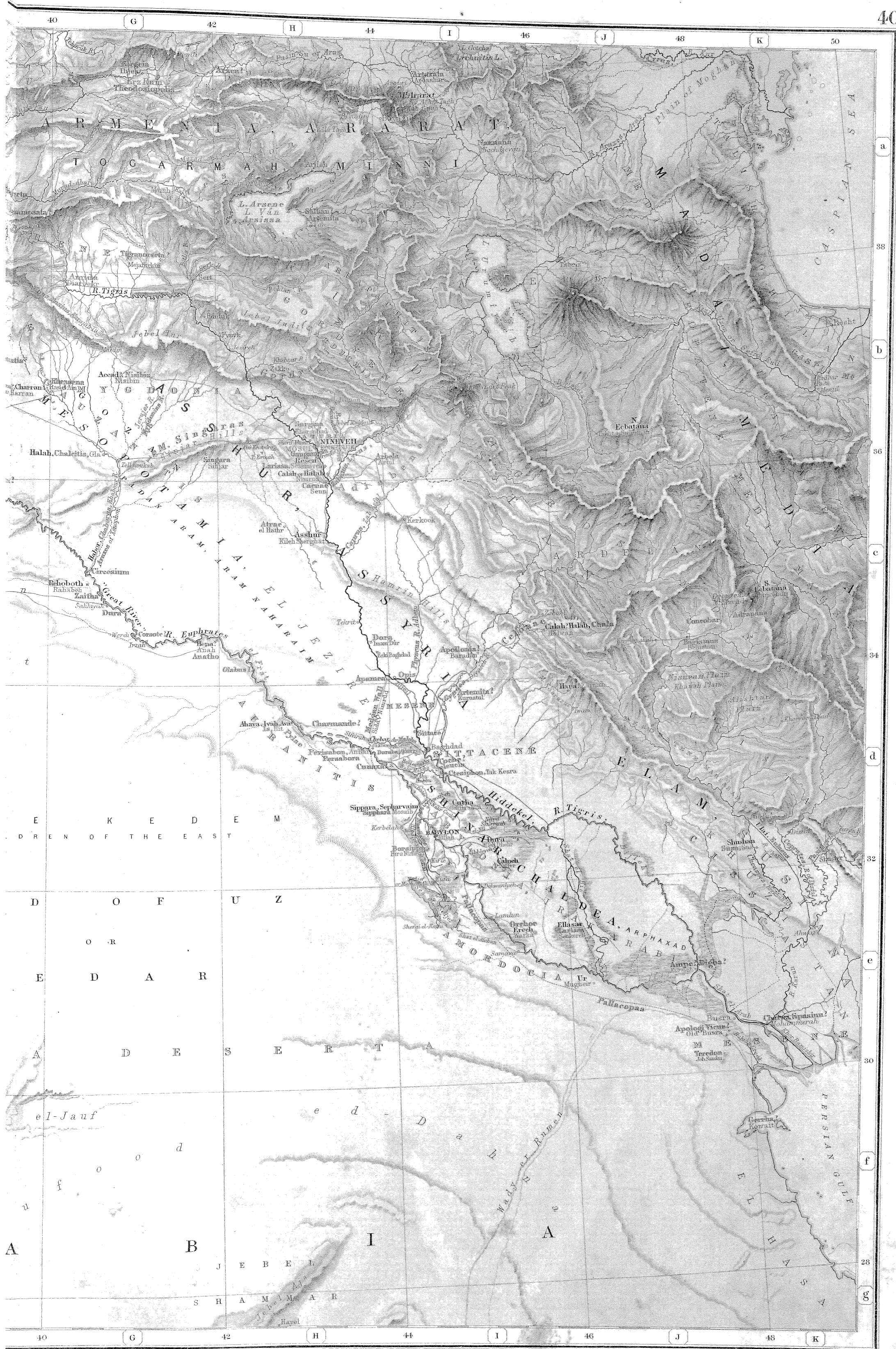








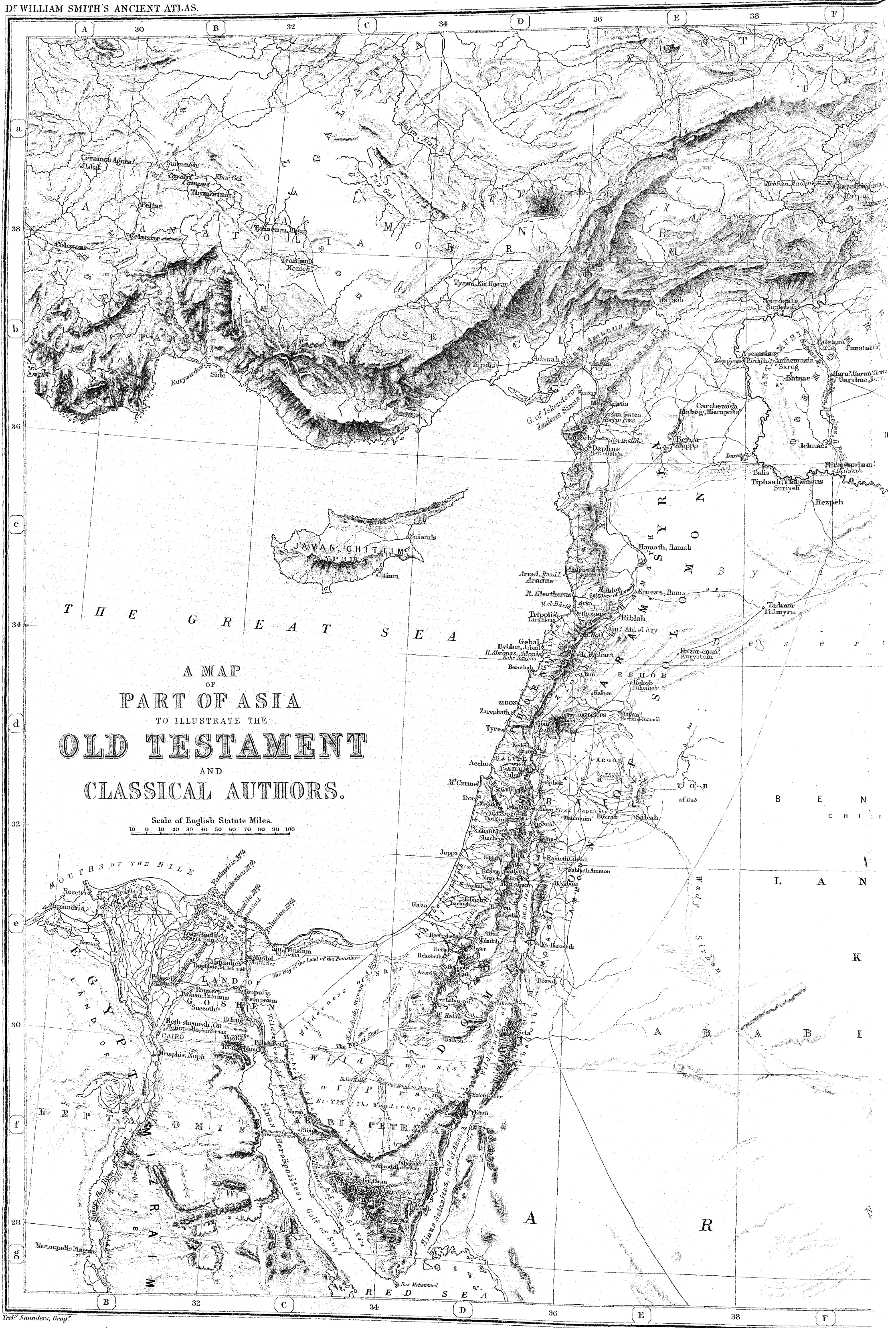




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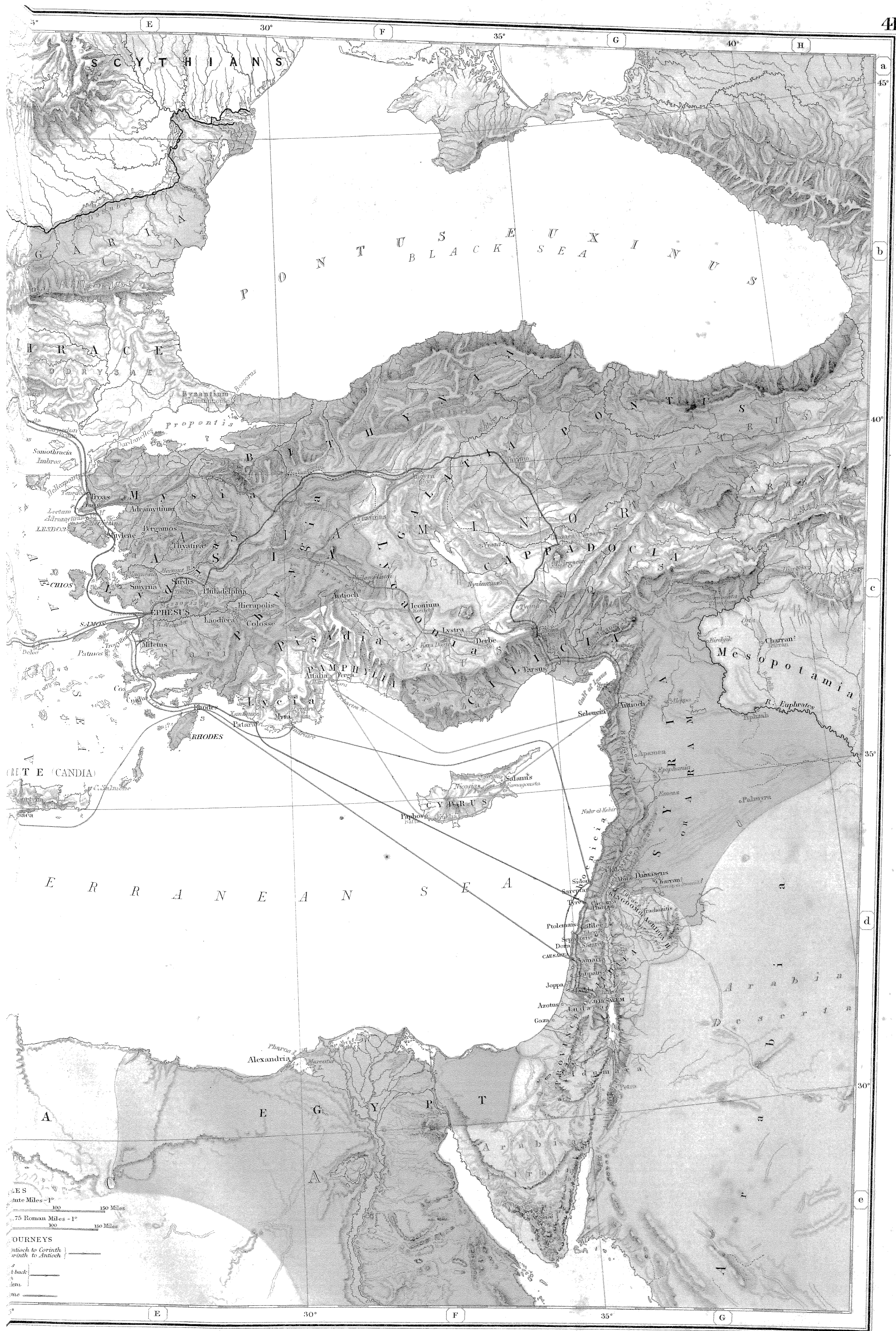
Abel Beth Maachah	D d	Bashan	D d	Dor	D d	Heshbon	D e	Lachish	D e	Tatamus	R b	Singaras M.	G b
Abonias R.	D c	Batnae	F b	Dora	II c	Iethalon	E c	Lamlul	I e	Lathnatic M <sup>th</sup>	R e	Singar	G b
Abu Dibbis	D c	Bawan	H b	Dothan	D d	Ididekel	I d	Larissa	II b	Loltao	R a	Singar Hills	G b
Abu Hubbu	I d	Bayazid	I a	Dura	G c	Hierapolis	E b	Lauissa	I e	Polusiac (Nile) Branch	R e	Synpara	II d
Abu Kesherb	B e	Beer Lahai-roi	D e	Dura	I d	Hallah	I d	Lebanon	D d	Polusnac M <sup>th</sup>	C e	Synphara	II d
Abu Khamira	H b	Beer-sheba	D e	Duraba	H d	Handiyeh Canal	I d	Libnah	D c	Polusnic	C e	Sittaco	I d
Abus M.	G a	Behistan	J c			Hat	II d	Luristan	J d	Pennel	D d	Sittacene	I d
Accad	G b	Beilan Pass	E b			Holan	I c	Lycania	C a	Perisabon	II d	Solomon, Dominion of	D e
Acoho	D d	Beit el Ma'a	E b	East, Children of the	F d	Hor M <sup>t</sup>	D c	Lychuuti. L.	I a	Persabara	II d	Sophene	R a
Adanah	D b	Behchus	F b	Eber Gol	B a	Hor M <sup>t</sup>	E c	Lycia	A b	Persan Gulf	K f	South Country, the	D e
Adhem R.	I c	Belik R.	F b	Eboda	D e	Horob M <sup>t</sup>	C f	Lycus	H b	Persian's Baths	C f	Succoth	B g
Adiabene	H c	Bene Kadem	F d	Ecbatana N.	J b	Hormah	D e			Pharachi's Baths	C f	Succoth	D d
Adonis	D c	Berea	F d	Ecbatana S.	K c	Hull-es-Sulhr	I d			Phoenicia	I d	Suez, Gulf of	C f
Adrapana	K f	Bered	E b	Ed-Dab	E d	Hunndm Fur'on	C f			Phrygia	A b	Sumesat	F b
Adanites Sinus	D c	Berodah	D d	Ed-Dakna	H f	Hums	E c			Phyrcus R.	I c	Suriyeh	F c
Aflka	H d	Bethel	D d	Edessa	F b					Pibeseth	B e	Surmeneh	B a
Ahava	K e	Bethlehem	D d	Edom	D f					Pihahuth	C e	Sus	K d
Ahwaz	I c	Beth-shean	D e	Egypt	B e					Psidia	A b	Susa	J d
Ain	E c	Beth-shemesh	B e	Egypt, The River of	B f					Pithom	R e	Susiana	K d
'Ain el Azy	E c	Brejhik	F b		J d	Ichnae	F b			Pontus	R e	Syria	R e
'Ain el Weibeh	D e	Birs Numrud	H d	Elam	D f	Icounum	D d			Pyrae	H d	Syrian Amanus M.	E b
Ain Shems	B e	Bitlis R.	G a	Elath	G a	Ilun	O a					Syrian Desert	E c
Akabel, Gulf of	I d	Bohtan R.	H b	Eleutherus R.	D c	Iligh	G a					Syrian Gates	E b
Akkerkuf	D f	Borsippa	H d	El Farma	C e	Imam Dar	H c						
Ala Tagh	H a	Bourlos L.	B e	El Frât	H c	Irak-Ajemi	K b						
Aleppo	E b	Bozrah	D e	El Hasa	J f	Irak Ababi	I e						
Alexandria	A e	Bozrah	E d	El Hathi	H c	Irah	G c						
Alishar Plain	K d	Bubastis	B e	Elhim	C f	Is	H d						
Amanus M. (Cilician)	D b	Bumadus R.	H b	El-Jauf	F f	Iskenderoon, G. of	D b						
Amanus M. (Syrian)	E b	Busra	J e	El Jazreh	H c	Israh	D d						
Amida	G b	Busra, Old	J e	El-Ka'a	C f	Issus Sinus	D b						
Ammon	E e	Byblos	D c	Ellasar	I e	Issus	E b						
Amordocia	I e			Elwend M <sup>t</sup>	J c	Iyah	II d						
Ampe	J e			Emesa	E c	Iwan	J d						
Anah	G c			Engedi	D e								
Anatho	G c	Cabul	D d	Ephraim M <sup>t</sup>	D d								
Anathoth	D c	Cabul	D d	Erech	I e								
Anatolia	B a	Caenae	H c	Era Rum	G a								
Anbar	H d	Cairo	B e	Eski Baghdad	H c	Jagetu R.	J b						
Antaradus	D b	Calah	H b	Etham	C e	Javan	C c						
Anthemusia	F b	Calah	I c	Etham, Wilderness of	C e	Jebel	D c						
Antioch	H c	Calneh	I d	Et Tih	C f	Jebel Aja	H f						
Antitaurus	E a	Cappadocia	D a	Eulaeus	K d	Jebel er-Rihah	C f						
Apamea	H c	Caprus	H c	Euphrates R.	G c	Jebel et Tih	C f						
Apameia	E b	Captivity, First and	D d	Eurymedon R.	B b	Jebel Judi	H b						
Aphaca	E c	Second	D d	Ezion Geber	D f	Jebel Makloub	H b						
Aphak	D c	Captivity, Third	D e			Jebel Sanda	J e						
Aphak	D d	Carthiocierta	F a			Jebel Shammar	G f						
Apollonia	I c	Carchemish	E b	Finduk	G b	Jebel Tur	G b						
Arabia	D f	Carduchi	H b	Frât	F a	Jebel Um Shaumer	C f						
Arabia Deserta	E e	Carmel M <sup>t</sup>	D d	Fynyk	H b	Jericho	D e						
Arabia Petraea	C f	Carrhae	F b			Jerryer R.	G e						
Arad	D e	Caspian Sea	K b			Jerusalem	D e						
Aradus	E d	Caspi M <sup>t</sup>	E c	Galatia	C a	Jezreh	H b						
Aram	G c	Cassiotis	K b	Galilee	D d	Jisr Hadad	E b						
Aram Naharaim	G c	Caystri Campus	B a	Gath-hepher	D d	Joppa	D d						
Ararat	H a	Celaenae	B a	Gaugamela	H b	Jordan R.	D d						
Ararat M <sup>t</sup>	I a	Colonae	A c	Gauzanitis	F b	Jobathah	D f						
Aras	H a	Ceramon Agora	I a	Gaza	D e	Judah	D e						
Aras R.	J c	Chaboras	G c	Gabal	D c								
Araxes of Xenophon	J a	Chala	J c	Ghilan	K b								
Araxes R.	H b	Chalcitis	G b	Gibeon	D e								
Arbelâ	H b	Chaldea	E b	Gibites	D e								
Arbil	H b	Chalus R.	E b	Gilead	D e	Kadesh	D e						
Ardashar	I a	Charax Spasinu	K e	Gilgal	D d	Karajagh Tagh	G b						
Ardelan	J c	Charmande	H d	Gla	G b	Kara-su	G a						
Argo	E d	Charran	F b	Gordyaei M.	H b	Kara-su	G a						
Arguri	I a	Chebar	II d	Gordyene	II b	Karput	F a						
Arjish	H a	Chittim	C c	Goshen, Land of	B a	Kan an R.	K d						
Arka	E c	Choaspes R.	K d	Gotha L.	I a	Karun R.	K c						
Ar Malcha	I d	Chun	E d	Gozan	G b	Kebban Malden	F a						
Armenia	F a	Chicia	C b	Great River	G c	Kedar, Land of	F e						
Arnon R.	D e	Cilician Amanus M.	D b	Gyndes R.	I d	Kedosh	D d						
Arzer	J e	Cilician Gates	D b			Keli Shih Pass	I b						
Arphaxad	J e	Circosium	G c	Habor	G b	Ken belah	H d						
Arrapachutis	H a	Cissia	J d	Halal	F b	Keremlis	H b						
Arsamosata	F a	Citium	C c	Halal M <sup>t</sup>	J c	Kerkhah R.	K e						
Arsene L.	H a	Coche	I d	Halal	H b	Kerkook	I c						
Arsissa	H a	Colossae	A b	Halal	J c	Kersur R.	D b						
Artaxata	H a	Concobar	J c	Halal	C a	Khabour R.	G e						
Artemita	I d	Constantia	F b	Halal	C a	Khabour Plain	H b						
Artemita	I d	Coprates R.	K d	Halal	C a	Khar-su	J d						
Arvad	D c	Corsofe	G c	Ham, Land of	B e	Khor Bamashir	K e						
Arzen	H c	Ctesiphon	I d	Hamadun	K c	Khorramabad	K d						
Asia Minor	A a	Cunaxa	I d	Hamah	E c	Khorasabad	H b						
Asshur	G b	Cutha	I d	Hamath	E c	Khusistan	J d						
Asshur	H c	Cyprus	G c	Hamath	E c	Kibroth Hattaavah	O f						
Assyria	H c	Cyus	J a	Hamath, Entrance of	E c	Kijle	I d						
Atrae	H c			Hamrin Hills	H c	Kileh Sherghat	H c						
Athuria	H b			Hara	J d	Kir Haraseth	D e						
Auranitis	H d			Haasan	B d	Karmanshah	J c						
Ava	H d	Damascus	E d	Harar	F b	Kishon R.	D d						
Avaris	B e	Dan	B e	Harran	F b	Kiz Hissar	D b						
Ayân Mésa	C f	Daphnae	E b	Huriân el-'Awaamîl	B d	Kizil R.	C a						
Azekah	D e	Daphne	E b	Hayel	II f	Kazil Uzen	J b						
Azem	D e	Daradax R.	E b	Hazar-enan	E c	Koneh	C b						
Azerbaijan	I b	Dead Sea, The	I e	Hazarguk	D d	Kowant	J f						
				Hebron	D e	Kufa	I d						
				Diarbekr	J e	Kuh-i-mih	I a						
				Digba	E d	Kul'at Nakhil	C f						
				Dyail	J d	Kur R.	H a						
				Dyleh, R.	H a	Kurdistan	K a						
				Dyadân	I c	Kurnah	J e						
				Dyaleh R.	D f	Kurustul	I d						
				Dizahab	K d	Kuryetein	E c						
				Dizful	K e								
				Dzaful, R. of	G a								
				Domli	G a								



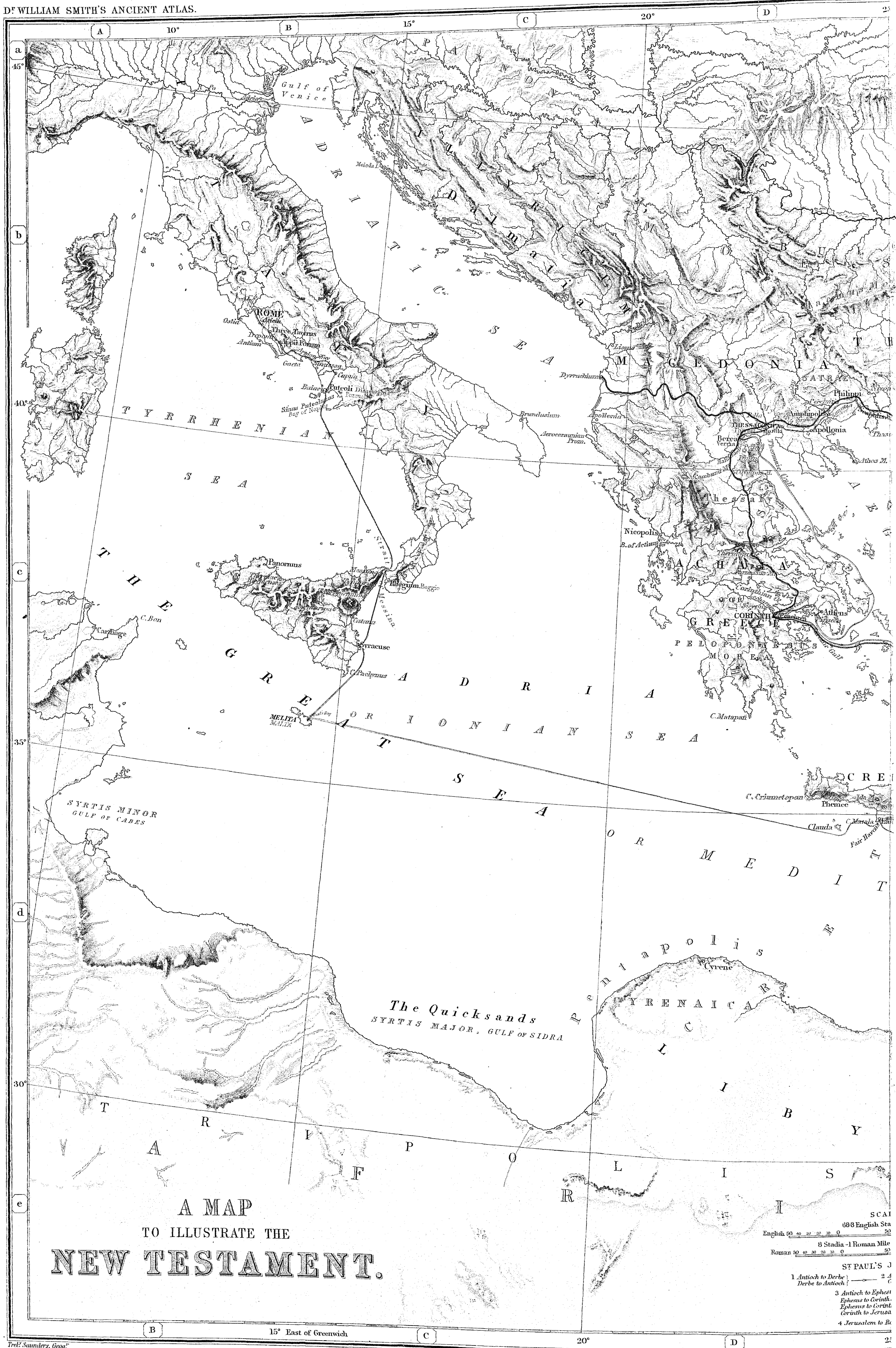




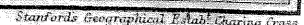






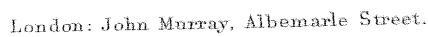
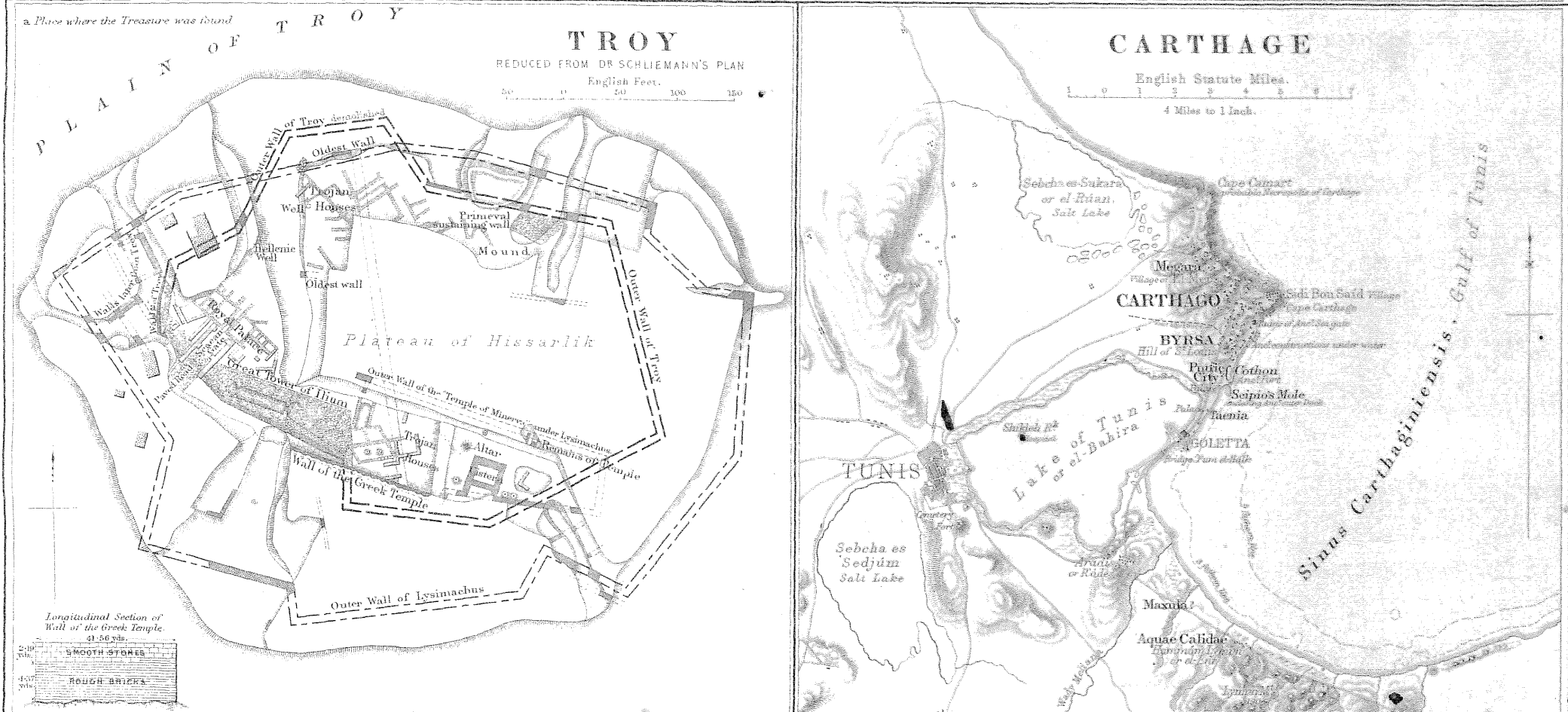












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